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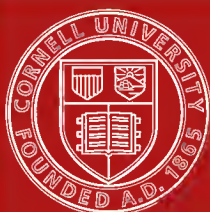
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THE  
**Book of Common Prayer**  
IN MANX GAELIC.

*BEING TRANSLATIONS MADE BY BISHOP PHILLIPS  
IN 1610, AND BY THE MANX CLERGY IN 1765.*

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## CONTENTS OF VOL. II.



THE PSALMS	. . . . .	PAGE 467
APPENDICES	. . . . .	667

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THE PHONOLOGY OF MANX GAELIC.



Old Version.

YN GHEID LA D'YMÍ<sup>1</sup>  
PSALMYN DAVID.

AYRYN.

*beatus vir qui non abiit.* psal. i.

**B**ANÍIT ta yn duyne nagh vell  
ern immiaght ayns kourli  
slyei niaughraui, na shassu ayns  
rayd peki : as nagh vel er syei  
ayns ynyd syei ny knaidjoyl.

2 agh ta y viansyn ayns lyei yn  
chiarn as ayns y lyêisyn ni æshyn  
é héyn y ghlaghty lá as yi.

3 as bi æshin kasly rish bille seit  
liórish leatty yn uisky : ver magh  
y véas ayns tra dui.

4 yn dulliag aggesyn níist gha  
jean e fióghy : as jeagh uhartfýl  
t'e d'ianu goui e bishagh.

5 ass erson yn niaughraui ghá  
vell e marshen mariusyn : agh ta  
ayd kasly rish yn ghou ta yn gýæ  
dy skélyer shiul vei ydyn yn taluin.

6 shenefa gha bi yn niaughraui  
foundagh dy hassu ayns y vruinys,  
as ny peki ayns chýmsaghy yn  
slyei ynrick.

7 agh saún d'yn chiarn ráyd yn  
klyei ynrick : as hæyd ráyd yn  
niaughraui mou.

*quare fremuerunt.* psal. ii.

**K**AMMA vell ny hangristín  
gho sounásagh góyl finu  
kujaght? as kamma vell yn pobyl  
smúnaghy red fardálagh?

New Version.

THE PSALTER  
OR  
PSALMS OF DAVID,

POINTED AS THEV ARE TO BE SUNG  
OR SAID IN CHURCHES.

THE FIRST DAY.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM I. *Beatus vir, qui non abiit.*

**B**ANNIT ta'n dooinney nagh  
vel er n'immeeaght ayns  
coyrle ny mee-chrauee, ny er has-  
soo ayns raad peccee : as nagh vel  
er hoie ayns stoyl ny craidoilee ;

2 Agh ta e haitnys ayns leigh  
yn Chiarn : as ayns y leigh echey-  
syn nee eh eh hene y chliaghtey  
laa as oie.

3 As bee eh myr billey soit rish  
oirr yn ushtey : ver magh e vess  
ayns imbagh cooie.

4 E ghuillag neesht cha jean  
fiofhey : as jeeagh, cre-erbee t'eh  
dy yannoo, te cheet lesh.

5 Er son ny mee-chrauee, cha  
vel eh myr shen maroosyn : agh  
t'ad goll-rish y choau ta'n gheay  
dy heebey veih eddin y thallooin.

6 Shen-y-fa cha vod ny mee-  
chrauee shassoo ayns y vriwnys :  
chamoo ny peccee ayns chaglym  
y sleih ynrick.

7 Son shione da'n Chiarn raad  
y sleih cairal : as nee raad ny  
mee-chrauee cherraghtyn.

PSALM 2. *Quare fremuerunt gentes?*

**C**RE'N-FA ta ny ashoonyn cha  
eulyssagh girreemagh lesh y  
chielley : as cre hont ta'n sleih goaill  
red ommijagh ayns nyn gione.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

2 Ta riaghyn yn talúin shassu shuas, as ny fyir réeli góyl kourly kujaght nyei yn chiarn, as nyei y'er állit.

3 Lig'uin nan ganlaghyn y vrishie vei magh elle : as y hilge er shiul nan dydyn voiniyn.

4 Eshin ta vaghe ayns neau ni e geraghti ofu rý knáid : bi aydsyn ag y chiarn ayns faghid.

5 æish ni eshin loyrt riusyn ayns y ghorri : as aydsyn y hyaghyn ayns y iumúys troum.

6 fóost ta mi er seiaghy my rú : er my ghnock ghasserick Seion.

7 niyms yn l'fei y phrecháel ie ta yn chiarn erna' rá rúyms : she my vack us, ju ta mish er dy jeadthyn.

8 shýir orruyms as verym duitt ny hanghristin ghon t'eirys : as ny harnyn soje magh d'yn talu ghon dthy ghummels.

9 ni us aydsyn y vrú rish slatt iarn : as aydsyn y vrishie ayns stúkanyn mar saiaigh 'er ny bott.

10 Bigi kríney nish errefa shen o shiusse riaghyn : bigi ynsiit shiusse ta nan mruinyn d'yn tallu.

11 shervæsi yn chiarn ayns agyl : as bigi ganoil huggesyn rish arym.

12 pagi yn mack nagh bí é korri, as marshen shiuss dy goll mou vei yn ráyd gháyr : ma víis y ghorri fadit (gy jaru agh began) bannit ta aydsyn ully ta toyrt nan dreisteel aýnsyn.

*Domine quid ? psal. 3.*

**H**IARN kynst'ayd er mishaghy ta dy my hyaghyn : ta ym-mydy aydsyn ta giri m'yoi.

2 sh'immy anáyn ta grá dy

## New Version.

2 Ta reeaghyn y thalloon trogal seose, as ta ny fir-reill goaill coyrle cooidjagh noi'n Chiam, as noi'n Fer-oilit echey.

3 Lhig dooin brishey ny kianglaghyn oc veih-my-cheilley : as y whing oc y cheau ersooyl j'in.

4 Eshyn ta baghey ayns niau gharys orroo lesh craid : bee ad ec y Chiarn ayns faghid.

5 Eisht nee eh loayrt roo ayns e chorree : as ver eh sneih orroo ayns trimmid e yymmoose.

6 Agh ta mish er hoiaghey seose my Ree : er Sion my chronk casherick.

7 Neem's y leigh y phreachail, my-y-chione ta'n Chiarn er ghra rhym : Uss my Vac, jiu yn laa ta mee er dty gheddyn.

8 Shir orrym, as ver-ym dhyt ny ashoonyn son dty eiraght : as ny aynyn sodjey magh jeh'n theihll fo dty rere.

9 Nee uss ad y voo lesh lorg-reill dy yiarn : as brishey ad ayns peeshyn myr saagh craie.

10 Gow-jee keaal nish er-y-fashen, O shiuish reeaghyn : gow-jee raaue, shiuish ta briwnyn y thalloon.

11 Shirveish-jee yn Chiarn lesh aggle : as gow-jee boggey ayn lesh arrym.

12 Cur-jee ooashley da'n Mac, nagh bee eh jymmoosagh, as myr shen shiu dy herraghtyn veih'n raad cair : my vees e chorree er ny vrasnaghey, (agh ny veggan;) bannit t'adsyn ooilley ta coyrtnyn dreishteil aynsyn.

PSALM 3. *Domine, quid multiplicati ?*

**H**IARN, kys t'adsyn er nyn mishaghey ta dy my voirey : shimmey ad ta girree m'oi.

2 Shimmey t'ayn ta gra jeh

## Old Version.

m'anym gha vell kuney erbi dâsyn  
ayns y iih.

3 agh she us y chiarn m'er frial:  
she us m'yâsly as y fer ta trogel  
shuas my ghian.

4 jei mi er y chiarn rish my  
ghorâ: as ghÿyl e mi magh as y  
ghnock ghasserick.

5 Lei mi shiis as ghadjil mi, as  
jirri mi shuas riist: erson ghum  
yn chiarn shuas mi.

6 gha jeym agyl erson jei  
milyghyn dy phobyl: ta ern'  
'an seiaghyn heyn m'ÿoi kruyn  
magiyr.

7 shûas hiarn, as kuyn liâm,  
o my iih: erson tou boaly my  
noidjyn ully er knau yn ghiyl, tou  
er mrishie fiekylyn yn niaughraui.

8 Ta sauâlys benelt rish y chiarn:  
as ta dthy vanyght er y phobyl.

*Cum inuocarem. psal. 4.*

**K**LAST rufym tra ta mi gæm-  
aght o iih dy my ghayrys:  
erson toî er my ghurr ag væmys  
nar va mi ayns sÿaghyn: jean  
myghin oÿym, as klast rish my  
phadjer.

2 o shiusse veck déne káidj viis  
shiu lóyrt gy molaghtagh dy  
m'oneyr: as viis leid yn agne  
aggu ayns fardâlys, as shyrr  
nyræ brægyn?

3 Bi fyss aggu er shó núst, gy  
vell y chiarn er rÿi hug e héyn  
yn duyne ta kraui: nar æiym er y  
chiarn, kluini e mi.

4 shassigi ayns agyl, as na  
jeanigi peky, loyrigi rish nan  
griaghyn héyn, as ayns nan  
siambyr, as bigi kiun.

5 ourelgi toyrtys kasserick dy  
gháyrys as kurrigi nan dreistéel  
ayns y chiarn.

## New Version.

m'anym: Cha vel veg y chooney  
ny chour ayns e Yee.

3 Agh uss, O Hiarn, m'endeil-  
agh: uss my ooashley, as y fer  
ta cummal seose my chione.

4 Deie mee er y Chiarn lesh my  
choraa: as cheayll eh mee ass e  
chronk chasherick.

5 Lhie mee sheese as chaddil  
mee, as dirree mee seose reesht;  
son ren y Chiarn m'y niartaghey.

6 Cha goym's aggle roish jeih  
thousaneyn jeh'n sleih: ta er  
n'irree magh m'oi er dy chooilley  
cheu.

7 Seose, Hiarn, as cooin lhiam, O  
my Yee: son t'ou bwoalley ooilley  
mynoidyn er craue ny keeill; t'ou er  
vrishey feeacklyn ny mee-chrauee.

8 Ta Saualtys bentyn gys y  
Chiarn: as ta dty vannaght er  
dty phobble.

PSALM 4. *Cum invocarem.*

**C**LASHT rhym tra ta mee  
geamagh, O Yee my chai-  
rys: t'ou er choyrnt feaysley dooys  
tra va mee ayns seaghyn; jean  
myghin orrym, as eaisht rish my  
phadjer.

2 O shiuish vec gheiney, caid  
nee shiu goltoooan my ooashley:  
as goaill lheid y taitnys ayns coyr-  
lyn fardalagh, as geiyrta da brea-  
gyn?

3 Toig-jee shoh neesht, dy vel y  
Chiarn er reih da hene yn dooinney  
ta crauee: tra neem geamagh er  
y Chiarn, nee eh clashtyn rhym.

4 Shass-jee ayns aggle, as ny  
jean-jee peccah: smooinee-jee dy  
dowin ayns nyn gree hene, as ayns  
nyn shamyr, as bee-jee ec shee.

5 Cheb-jee yn oural dy chairys:  
as cur-jee nyn dreishteil ayns y  
Chiarn.

## Old Version.

6 sh'immy ta grá : quei hoilshys  
duin mæi erbi?

7 Hiarn trog us shuas : soilshe  
dy t'ydyn oruiniyn.

8 Tou er gur bogey ayns my  
ghri : ada yn tra ren yn arú ack-  
syn, as phien as úil bishaghy.

9 Lêiým shiis ayns shí, as goým  
m'æ : erson she us y hiarn dy  
lomyrkan ta toyrt ořyms vaghey  
gysæf.

*Verba mea auribus. psal. 5.*

J EAN m'okylyn y houys o hiarn :  
smuni er my smunaghtyn.

2 o klast us rish korá m'émagh,  
my ri as my iih : erson huyds  
niyms my phadjer.

3 my ghorá ni us y ghlastchen  
trá mei, o hiarn : gy moghre ayns  
y vaderyn verym my phadjer huyds,  
as jeaghym shúas.

4 erson she us y jih nagh vell  
agney erbi áyds ayns olkys : gha-  
mu ni olk erbi vaghey máyrt.

5 Læidsyn as ta ammyjagh gha  
jean ayd shassu ayns t'énish : er-  
son ta duoi ayds oriusyn ully ta  
gobraghy fardálys.

6 ni us aysyn y ghur mú ta  
loyrt brég. ver y chiarn fúa dyn  
'er páa nyrg fuil as d'yn duyne  
kalguil niist.

7 agh er my hons higgym ayns  
dthy hei, gy jaru ayns palche dthy  
vyghin : as ayns t'agil niym am-  
mys dá dy dthy hiampyl kasserick.

8 líid mi o hiarn ayns dthy  
ghayrys erson my noidjyn : jean  
dthy ráyd ráe fænish m'ædyn.

9 erson gha vell fyrrinys erbi  
ayns y véal : ta ny harnyn er cheu  
stei acksyn fiir olkyś.

10 Ta yn skornagh ack na yoi

## New Version.

6 Shimmey t'ayn ta gra : quoi  
yeeaghys dooin veg y vie?

7 Hiarn, trog uss seose : soil-  
shey dty eddin orrin.

8 T'ou er choyrt gennallys ayns  
my chree : er dyn traa dy ren yn  
arroo, as y feeyn, as yn ooill oc-  
syn bishaghey.

9 Neem's lhie sheese ayn shee,  
as goaill my ea : son she uss,  
Hiarn, dty lomarcán, ta coyrt or-  
rym baghey ayns sauchys.

PSALM 5. *Verba mea auribus.*

C UR geill da my ghoan, O  
Hiarn : gow tastey jeh smoo-  
inaghtyn dowin my chree.

2 O eaisht rish coraa my eam,  
my Ree, as my Yee : son hoods  
neem my phadjer.

3 My chora clynnee uss dy  
leah, O Hiarn : dy moghey neem's  
my phadjer y hebbal hoods, as  
jeeaghyn seose.

4 Son she uss y Jee nagh vel  
veg y taitnys ayd ayns mee-  
chraueeaght : cha-moo nee olk  
erbee baghey márt.

5 Cha jean nyn lheid as ta om-  
mijagh shassoo ayns dty enish :  
son ta dwoaie ayd orroosyn ooil-  
ley ta jannoo mee-chairys.

6 Nee uss adsyn y stroie ta loayrt  
breagyn : ver y Chiarn feoh  
chammah da'n dooinney folley as  
da'n er molteyragh.

7 Agh er my hon's, hig-ym gys  
dty hie, er eer ymmodee dty vygh-  
in : as ayns dty aggle ver-ym  
ooashley kiongoyrt rish dty hiam-  
ble casherick.

8 Leeid mee, O Hiarn, ayns dty  
chairys, kyndagh rish my noidyn :  
jean dty raad rea roish m'eddin.

9 Son cha vel veg y firriny ayns  
e veaal : ta ny aynyn cheu-shtie  
oc eer olkys.

10 Ta'n scoarnagh oc oaie fosh-



## Old Version.

foskilt : t'ayd brynryght lesh 'an jange.

11 kur us aydsyn mou, o iih, lig'au ve er nan gal tryid nan smúnaghtyn hæyn : tilg ayd magh ayns ymmydi dy nan mighrauiys, erson t'ayd ern' ianu kagey ty' oîys.

12 as lig 'ausyn ully ta toyrt nan dreistéel anyds bogey y goyl : bi aydsyn gybragh toyrt buiys, erson gy vel us d'an vrial áydsyn, sh'ýne liô táenym bi ayd ganoil ányds.

13 Erson ver us hiarn dthy vanaght d'yn kl'fei ghayragh : as rish dthy gheindylys foróyl friælyt us æshyn mar rish skie.

## ASPYRT.

*Domine ne in furore.* psal. 6.

O HIARN na tóer aghsan duŷs<sup>2</sup> t'arg : namu kerí mi ayns dthy iumúys.

2 Jean myghin orym, o hiarn, erson ta mi anún : o hiarn sláni mi, erson ta my ghnaun gonit.

3 Ta m'anym núst ayns syaghyn múar : agh hiarn kaid ni us mish y gheraghy?

4 chyndá us, o hiarn, as lifrée m'anym : o sau mi erson gráyi' dthy vyghin.

5 Erson ayns báys gha vel duyne erbi kuinaghtyn oŷrts : as quei ver buiys dúitch ayns yn yei?

6 Ta mi ski dy my akan, gygh ully yi ta mi ní my liábi : as guiskaghy ynyd my lyi rish my iæru.

7 Ta mi véid er shiul rish 'rogh hyaghyn : as er gæf er shiul kyntagh rŷ my noidjyn ully.

## New Version.

lit : t'ad brynnyraght lesh nyn jengey.

11 Stroie uss adsyn, O Yee ; lhig daue cherraghtyn liorish nyn goyrleyn hene : tilg ad magh ayns ymmodee nyn mee-hrauee-aght ; son t'ad er n'irree-magh dt'oi.

12 As lhig dauesyn ooilley ta coyrt nyn dreishteil aynyds, boggey 'ghoail : bee adsyn dy kinjagh coyrt booise, son dy vel oo fendeil ad ; adsyn ta graihagh er dty Ennym, vees lane dy voggey ayn-yds.

13 Son ver uss, Hiarn, dty vanaght da'n fer-cairal : as lesh dty chenjallys foayroil nee oo eshyn y endeil myr lesh eilley-caggee.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 6. *Domine, ne.*

O HIARN, ny cur oghsan dooys ayns dty chorree : chamoo smaghtee mee ayns dty yymmoose.

2 Jean myghin orrym, O Hiarn, son ta mee annoon : O Hiarn, slaanee mee, son ta my chraueyn seaghnit.

3 Ta sou-aigney trome myrged-din orrym : agh, Hiarn, caid nee oo mish y cherraghey?

4 Chyndaa uss, O Hiarn, as livrey m'anym : O saue mee er graih dty vyghinyn.

5 Son ayns baase cha vel dooinney erbee cooinaghtyn orts : as quoi ver moylley dhyts ayns yn oaie?

6 Ta mee deinagh lesh gaccan ; dy chooilley oie ta mee gusht-aghey my lhiabbee : as fluighey my lhiaght lesh my yeir.

7 Ta my aalid er n'immeeght lesh eer seaghyn : as er ny lheie ersooyl kyndagh rish ooilley my noidyn.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> " ayns" omitted.

## Old Version.

8 ass y ráyd voÿms ully shiussé ta gobraghe fardalys : erson ta yn chiarn er glastchen korá dy my ghóo.

9 Ta yn chiarn er glastchen m'aghÿin goui yn chiarn my phadjer.

10 Bi ully my noidjyn er nan gur mou as gonít gy holk : bi áyd er nan jyndá er gúl, as er nan dort gys náre daltachym.

*Domine deus meus. psal. 7.*

**O** HIARN my íih, anÿds ta mi er dort my hreistéel : sau mi vounsyn ully ta janu trynlás orÿm, as lifráe mi.

2 er agyl gy strúi e m'anym mar léion, as raby e ayns stuckanyn : ghóud as nagh vel anáyn dy ghuney.

3 o hiarn my íih, my ta mi ern' ianu red erbi láeid shen : na my ta peke erbi ayns my lauyn.

4 ma jik mi olk dâsyn ren gy múnjeroil ruymys : gy jaru, ta mi er lifráe eshyin ta gyn óer erbi va nóid dou.

5 Eis ligg e my nóid trynlás y ianu er m'anym, as my góyl : gy jaru ligg e my vâ y stampéy shiis er y talu, as m'onyr kurr na lýi ayns y jan.

6 shass shúas, o hiarn, ayns dthy ghorri, as trog shúas ú hæyn : erson farg my noidjyn : irri shúas er my hons ayns y vruinys tou us erna háre.

7 as marshen hig shessaght yn phobyl magíyrt ymÿds : shenyfá ernan-son-syn trog shúas ú hæyn riist.

8 ni yn chiarn yn pobyl y vruinys, tóyr brúinus liáms, o hiarn ; nÿre

## New Version.

8 Ersooyl voym shiuish ooilley ta gobbraghey molteyrys : son ta'n Chiarn er chlashtyn coraa my ghobberan.

9 Ta'n Chiarn er chlashtyn my accan : nee'n Chiarn soiaghey jeh my phadjer.

10 Bee ooilley my noidyn er nyn stroie as dy tromé seaghnit : chyndaa-ee ad nyn gooyl, as hig ad gys nearey doaltattym.

*PSALM 7. Domine, Deus meus.*

**O** HIARN my Yee, aynyds ta mee er choyrty my hreish-teil : saue mee vouesyn ooilley ta jannoo tranlaase orrym, as livrey mee ;

2 Er aggle dy stroie eh my vioys myr lion, as eh y raipay dy pee-shyn : choud as nagh vel unnane dy chooney lhiam.

3 O Hiarn my Yee, my ta mee er n'yannoo veg dy lheid y red : ny my ta olkys erbee ayns my laueyn ;

4 My ta mee er chooilleeney olk dasyn ren dellal dy dooie rhym : (ta mee eer er livrey eshyn ta my noid fegooish oyr ;)

5 Eisht lhig da my noid eiyrtys y yannoo er my annym, as my ghoail : dy jarroo, lhig da my vioys y stampéy sheese er y thaloo, as cur my onnor ny lhie 'sy joan.

6 Irree, O Hiarn, ayns dty chorree, as trog oo hene seose, kyndagh rish farg my noidyn : shass er my hon ayns y vriwnys t'ou er harey.

7 As myr shen hig chaglym y phobble my geayrt-y-mood : er y ghraih ocsyn eisht trog seose oo hene reesht.

8 Nee'n Chiarn yn pobble y vriwnys : cur briwnys lhiam, O

Old Version.

my gháyr̃ys, as nýre niau-loght ta aynym̃s.

9 o ligge e olkys y niau-ghráui chít̃ gys kian : agh líud us yn duyne káyr̃agh.

10 erson ta yn jih káyr̃agh : sheirre magh ny kriaghyn as ny harniyn.

11 Ta my ghuney chít̃ vei jih ta d'an frial-syn ta firrinagh dy ghri.

12 Ta jih na vriu kayragh, láidjer as fullynagh : as ta jih dá vros-naghy gygh yn lá.

13 my nagh jean duyne chynda liui e y ghleu : t'e luby y voũ as erna ianu arlu e.

14 T'e erna ianu arlu dáusyn greinyn ny váas : t'e erna ianu arlu y heijyn nýoi ny trynlási.

15 vac̃ku, t'e traueit rish drogh red : t'e ern' ienaghtyn triym̃she, as er doyr̃t magh niaughráuiyght.

16 T'e er gnau as er glýei shúas lagg : as t'e héyn er duytchym ayns y strúiel ren e ghon fielagh elle.

17 erson hig y hraueit er y ghian háyn : as tuit̃chi y mighrauiyght er y volag háyn.

18 verym buías d'yn chiarn nýræ y gháyr̃ys : as molym ænym y chiarn smu sh'ýrje.

*Domine Dominus. psal. 8.*

○ HIARN nan fer réel, gho ard-ýasyl ass ta t'enym ayns y týl ully : us ta er seiaghe dthy glóer erskyn ny neauyn.

2 magh as béal ny' n'íir nikanyn, as aydsyn ta jóyl tou us ern'

New Version.

Hiarn: lurg my ynr̃ickys, as cordail rish y neu loghtynid ta aynym.

9 O lhig da olkys ny mee-chrauee cheet gys jerrey : agh jean uss yn sleih ynr̃ick y leeideil.

10 Son ta'n Jee cairal : prowal ny creeaghyn, as ny meeaghyn.

11 Ta my chooney cheet veih Jee : ta coadey adsyn ta ynr̃ick ayns cree.

12 Ta Jee briw cairagh, niartal as surransagh : as ta Jee er ny vrasnaghey dy chooilley laa.

13 Mannagh jean dooinney chyndaa, nee eh shleeu e chliwe : t'eh er lhoobey e vhow, as er n'ýannoo eh aarloo.

14 T'eh er chiarail ny chour ny greinyn baaish : t'eh coyrt magh e hideyn noi ny tranlaa-see.

15 Cur-my-ner, t'eh er-troait̃ er olkys : t'eh er yiennaghtyn trim-shey, as er n'ymmyrkey mee-chairys.

16 T'eh er vosley as er chleiy ooig : as t'eh hene er duit̃ym ayns y ribbey v'eh kiarail da fer elley.

17 Son hig e ribbey er e chione hene : as tuit̃tee yn olkys echey er e vollag hene.

18 Ver-yms booise da'n Chiarn, cordail rish e chairys : as neem's moylley Ennym y Chiarn smoo Ard.

PSALM 8. *Domine, Dominus noster.*

○ HIARN, nyn Giannoort, cre cha oasle ta dty Ennym trooid ooilley yn theihl : uss ta er hoiaaghey dty ghloyr erskyn ny niaughyn!

2 Magh ass eer beill oikanyn as cloan er y cheeagh t'ou er

<sup>1</sup> Sic. Month not mentioned after this.

## Old Version.

ordyghe gniart, erson dthy 'noid-jyn : gy vodaght us y noid y vinaghe as yn kuilinÿder.

3 erson smúiniym er ny neu-aghyn gy jaru obraghyn dthy vérys : yn iask as ny rydlagyn ta us erna ordyghey.

4 kré ta duyne gy vel us agynt-agh-er : as mack y uyne gy vel us jaghyn er.

5 ren us na shúisle na ny han-gelyn : dy hoyrt attaghan er rish mole as fasyly.

6 Tou toyrt ersyn chiarnys ve agge er obraghyn dthy lauyn : as tou er doyrnt gygh ully red shúis fúom y ghassyn.

7 ny kiri ully as ny dáef : gy jaru, as bæin y vagher.

8 Eynli yn áer, as ieskyn ny marre : as kre erbi ta gimíaght tryid kassanyn ny varkaghyn.

9 o hiarn nan gianúrtus : gho ard-fásyl ass ta t'ænym ayns y tfyl ully.

## AYRYN.

*Confitebor tibi. psal. 9.*

VERYM buias dúich, o hiarn, rish ully my ghri : niym loyrt dy t'obraghyns iéntysagh ully.

2 bíym ganoil as goym boge aynyds : gy jaru niyms m'orányn dy t'ænymys o us smu sh'frie.

3 ghoud as ta my noidjyn er nan iymman er gúl : tuitchi ayd as bi áyd er nan gal ag t'ænish.

4 erson ta us er gummel shúas my gháyr as my ghusyn : ta us séit ayns ny iynyd riul ta toyrt bruinus káyr.

5 ta us er doyrnt acksan dy ny hangristin, as er gur móu y niaughraui : tou er doyrnt magh nan ænym gybragh as gybragh.

6 o us y noid, ta struielyn er jit gys kian gybragh : gy jaru mar

## New Version.

n'oardaghey niart, kyndagh rish dty noidyn : dy voddagh oo yn noid, as yn eulyssagh y chastey.

3 Son goym tastey jeh dty niaughyn, eer obbraghyn dty veir : yn eayst as ny rollageyn t'ou er n'oardaghey.

4 Cre ta dooinney, dy vel oo aggindagh er : as mac y dooinney dy vel oo jeeaghyn er?

5 Ren oo eh ny s'inshey na ny ainleyn : dy choamrey eh lesh gloyr as ooashley,

6 T'ou coyrnt dasyn yn reill har-rish obbraghyn dty laueyn : as er choyrnt dy chooilley nhee ayns bi-allys fo e chassyn.

7 Dy chooilley cheyrrey as dow : as myrgeeddin beilyn y vagher ;

8 Eeanlee yn aer, as eeastyn ny marrey : as cre-erbee ta snaue trooid raaidyn ny faarkaghyn.

9 O Hiarn, nyn Giannoort : cre cha oasle ta dty Ennym ayns ooilley'n seihll !

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 9. *Confitebor tibi.*

VER-YMS booise dhyt's, O Hiarn, lesh ooilley my chree : loayr-ym jeh ooilley dty obbraghyn mirrillagh.

2 Beem's gennal as goym boggey aynyd's : dy jarroo, my arraneyn neem y yannoo jeh dty Ennym, O Uss smoo Ard.

3 Choud as ta my noidyn er nyn imman ersooyl : nee ad tuittym as cherraghtyn ec dty enish.

4 Son t'ou er vendeil my chairys as my chooish : t'ou dy hoie er stoyl-reeoil dy vriwnys cairagh.

5 T'ou er choyrnt oghsan da ny Ashoonyn, as er stroie ny mee-chrauee : t'ou er choyrnt ass yn ennym oc son dy bragh as dy bragh.

6 O uss noid, ta traartyssyn er jeet gys slane jerrey ; eer myr

## Old Version.

nyhard-valchyn ta us ernagurmou,  
ta yn kuiny acksyn kalchit máriu.

7 agh farri yn chiarn erson gy-  
brágh t'e níist ern' ianu arlu y  
ænyd sýi ghon bruinys.

8 erson ni e yn sýyl y vruinys  
ayns kayrys : as ver e bruinys  
firrinagh d'yn phobyl.

9 Bi yn chiarn níist na ghúyne  
dausyn ta trynlasit : gy jaru na  
ghymmyrk ayns iærish kúi dy  
hýaghan.

10 as aydsyn saun t'ænym, ver  
ayd nan dreistéel aynyds : erson  
gha hræg ú aydsyn y<sup>1</sup> hiarn riu ta  
dy dthy hyrrus.

11 o moligi yn chiarn ta vághe  
ayns Seïon : jáaghi d'yn phobyl y  
ianu-syn.

12 erson nar t'e janu fysseri  
erson fuil, t'e kuinaghtyn orú : as  
gha vel e jarud akan ny moght.

13 jean myghin ofym, o hiarn,  
smuni er y týaghyn ta mi dullaght-  
yn iusyn ta duoi ack orým : us ta  
dy my hrogel shuas vei dorsyn yn  
váas.

14 gy vodym ully dthy volaghyns  
y hoilsaghy er læf stei dy dorsyn  
iniin seïon : gouym boge ayns dthy  
hauálys.

15 Ta ny hangristin er duittym  
shiis ayns y lagg ren áyd : ayns  
y llyn kædyn dalli ayd gyn 'yss ta  
'an gass goutch.

16 Ta fyss gy vel y chiarn janu  
káyr : ta yn niaughraui gouit ayns  
obyr nan laun yn hæyn.

17 Bi aydsyn to<sup>1</sup> olk ernan jynda  
gys nifrein<sup>1</sup> : as ully yn pobyl ta  
jarúd jih.

18 erson gha bi yn boght erna  
iarúd goni : gha jean farraghtyn

## New Version.

ny ard-valjyn t'ou er stroie ; ta'n  
imraa oc er gholll naardey maroo.

7 Agh ta'n Chiarn farraghtyn son  
dy bragh : t'eh myrgeddin er  
chiarail e stoyl-reeoil son briwnys.

8 Son nee eh yn seihll y vriwnys  
ayns cairys : as shirveish briwnys  
firrinagh er y pobble.

9 Bee yn Chiarn neesht fendeilys  
dausyn ta tranlaasit : dy jarroo  
kemmyrk ayns y traá cooie dy  
heaghyn.

10 As adsyn shione daue dty  
Ennym, ver nyn dreishteil aynyds :  
son cha vel uss, Hiarn, rieau er  
hreigeil adsyn ta dy dty hirrey.

11 O moylley-jee yn Chiarn ta  
baghey ayns Sion : soilshee-jee  
da'n pobble cre t'eh er n'yannoo.

12 Son tra t'eh jannoo briaght  
son deayrtey fuill gyn loght, t'eh  
cooinaghtyn orroo : as cha vel eh  
jarrood accan ny ymmyrchee.

13 Jean myghin orrym, O Hiarn :  
smooinnee er y seaghyn ta mee dy  
hurranse lioroosyn ta dwaie oc  
orrym : uss ta dy my hroggal  
seose veih giattyn y vaaish ;

14 Dy voddym soilshaghey ooil-  
ley dty voylley cheu-sthie jeh  
giattyn inneen Sion : neem's bog-  
gey 'ghoail ayns dty haualtys.

15 Ta ny ashoonyn er duittym  
sheese ayns yn ooig t'ad hene er  
n'yannoo : ayns y ribbey cheddin  
dollee ad dy follit, ta'n chass oc  
hene er ny ghoail.

16 Ta fys ain dy vel y Chiarn  
cooilleeney briwnys : ta'n mee-  
chrauee er ny chassey ayns obbyr  
e laueyn hene.

17 Bee ny drogh-yantee er nyn  
jyndaa gys niurin : as ooilley yn  
sleih ta jarrood Jee.

18 Son cha bee'n boght dy  
kinjagh er ny yarrood : cha jean

## Old Version.

féagh ny mínid gol mou erson  
gybrágh.

19 shúas hiarn, as na lig dy  
guyne lau yn iyghtyr ve agge :  
ligge ny hangristín ve er 'an  
mruinys ayns t'éanish.

20 kur ayd ayns agyl, o hiarn :  
gy vod fyss ve ag ny hangristín  
nagh vel ayd héyn agh déne.

*Ut quid domine. Psal. 10.*

**K**RE fá ta us shassu ghoud  
voniyn o hiarn : as fallaghy  
t'ædyn ayns tra ymmyrtsagh dy  
hyaghyn.

2 Ta yn niaughráui erson yagney  
héyn janu trynlas er yn voght :  
lig 'au ve er nan goyl ayns ny  
kalgyn kroutagh ta ayd erna  
ghummey.

3 erson ta yn niaughráui erna  
ianu bogysagh dy agne y ghri  
héyn : as t'e lort gy mæi d'yn  
duyne sâintagh ta jih toyrt duoi gá.

4 Ta yn niaughráui gho mórní-  
agh gy kummy lesh erson jih :  
ghamú ta jih ayns y smunaghtyn  
ully.

5 Ta y raydjyn goni dockragh :  
ta dthy vruinyssyn fodey erskyn  
magh as y hilliysyn, as shenyfa  
t'e kur yn lán fu y noidjyn ully.

6 erson duyr e ayns y ghri, piú,  
gha biýms gybragh er my hilge  
shúis : ghá jean skelly erbi taghyrt  
dúys.

7 Ta y veal layn dy guiaghyn,  
malley as krout : fúo y hange ta  
niaughrauiys as fardállys.

8 T'e syéi falliit ayns ny kultíin  
bradagh ny stradjyn : as gyn 'yss  
ayns y úigyn falliit t'e dynvárrys  
yn duyne gyn-loght, ta y huylyn  
syít nyoi ny moght.

## New Version.

farkiagh surransagh ny imlee cher-  
raghtyn son dy bragh.

19 Trog ort, Hiarn, as ny lhig  
da dooinney laue yn eaghtyr y  
gheddyn : lhig da ny ashoonyn  
v'er nyn mriwnys ayns dty hilley.

20 Cur ad ayns aggle, O Hiarn :  
dy vod fys 've ec ny ashoonyn  
nagh vel ad hene agh deiney.

*PSALM 10. Ut quid, Domine.*

**C**RE hon t'ou shassoo choud  
jeh, O Hiarn : as follaghey  
dt'eddin ayns y traa femoil dy  
heaghyn.

2 Ta'n mee-chrauee dy chooil-  
leeney e aigney hene jannoo tran-  
laase er y voght : lhig daue hene  
ve goit ayns ny kialgyn croutagh  
t'ad er ghoail ayns nyn smooín-  
aghtyn.

3 Son ta'n dooinney mee-chrauee  
er voggysagh jeh yeearee e chree  
hene : as loayrt dy mie jeh'n  
sayntoilagh ta feoh ec Jee er.

4 Ta'n mee-chrauee cha moo-  
aralagh, nagh vel geill echey da  
Jee : chamoo ta Jee ayns oolley  
e smooínaghtyn.

5 Ta ny raaidyn echey kinjagh  
seaghnagh : ta dty vriwnyssyn  
foddey er-skyn roshtyn e hilley, as  
er-yn-oyr-shen t'eh cur-y-lane fo  
oolley e noidyn.

6 Son t'eh er ghra ayns e chree,  
Cha n'aggle dou, cha beem dy  
bragh er my hilgey sheese :  
cha daghyr skielley erbee my raad.

7 Ta'n beaal echey lane dy  
ghweeaghyn, dy oalsaght as molte-  
yrys : fo e hengey ta mee-chrauee-  
aght as fardail.

8 T'eh soie fo-chlea myr maarli-  
agh ayns corneilyn fadane ny  
straaidyn : as dy follit ayns e  
oaldyn dorraghey t'eh dunverys  
yn dooinney gyn loght; ta e  
hooillyn soit noi'n voght.

## Old Version.

9 erson t'e lŷi farkiaight gy falliit, gy jaru mar léion t'e dy allaghy ayns y uig : gy vod e yn boght y goyl er ægyn.

10 t'e janu gniart er yn voght : nar t'e dy jeadthyn e ayns y liŷn.

11 T'e tuitchym shŷis as dâ ŷislaghy héyn : gy vod sheissaght yn voght tuitchym ayns lauyn y ghianurtyssyn.

12 dúyrt e ayns y ghrí, piu, ta jŷh erna iarud : t'e fallaghy ass y rayd y ædyn, as gha vaick e é gybragh.

13 irri (o hiarn jŷh) as trog shúas dthy lau : na jarúd ny boghtyn.

14 krefa ienagh yn niaughraui loyrt mólyghtagh dy ŷih : ghoud as t'e grá ayns y ghri, piu, kummy láts us e ŷih er y ghon.

15 gy sickir ta us ern akin e : erson tou fakin maughrauiys as gayr.

16 gy vod yn ghuys y goyl ayns dthy lau : ta yn boght dy hymne e héyn hŷyds, erson she us yn fer kuni aggesyn ta gyn gharry.

17 Brish us púer yn niaughráui as gaunlysagh : gou as y rayd y niaughrauiys as gha vou veg.

18 Ta yn chiarn na rŷi erson gybragh as gybragh : as ta ny hangristín er 'an gál magh as y talu.

19 hiarn tou 'er glastchen agney ny moghtyn : tou ern ianu arlu nan gri, as ta dthy ghlyæsh klastchen huggesyn.

20 dy ghúny lesh yn ghlaun gyn áer as boght gys nan gáyr : nagh bi duyne yn taluin nasmú erna hrogel shúas nan nyoí-syn.

## New Version.

9 Son t'eh lhie farkiaight dy follit, dy jarroo myr lion t'eh ny lhie kellit ayns e ooig : dy vod eh spooillee yn boght.

10 T'eh jannoo niart er y voght : tra t'eh tayrtyn eh ayns e ribbey.

11 T'eh tuittym sheese, as croymme y hene : dy vod sheshaght ny boghtyn tuittym ayns laueyn e leedeilee.

12 T'eh er ghra ayns e chree, Cha vel aggle orrym, ta Jee er yarrood : t'eh follaghey e eddin, as cha der eh dy bragh geill da.

13 Irree, O Hiarn Yee, as trog seose dty laue : ny jarrood yn boght.

14 Cre'n-fa yinnagh y dooinney olkyssagh loayrt dy mollaughtagh noi Jee : choud as t'eh gra ayns e chree, Cha vel aggle orrym, s'cumme y lhiats, O Yee, er y hon.

15 Shickyrt t'ou er vakin eh : son t'ou goaill tastey jeh mee-chraueeaght as aggar.

16 Dy vod oo goaill y chooish ayns dty laue hene : ta'n boght coyrt e varrant hood's; son uss yn fer-coonee ocsyn ta gyn caar-jyn.

17 Brish uss pooar yn mee-chrauee as goanlyssagh : gow er-sooyl yn vee-chraueeaght echey, nagh bee veg jeh rygheddyn.

18 Ta'n Chiarn ny Ree son dy bragh as dy bragh : as ta ny ashoonyn er herraghtyn ass y cheer.

19 Hiarn, t'ou er chlashtyn yeearee ny boghtyn : t'ou niartaghey ny creeaghyn oc, as ta dty chleaysh geaishtagh roo ;

20 Dy chooney lesh y chloan gyn-ayr as y boght gys nyn gair : nagh bee yn dooinney seihltagh ny sodjey er ny hoiaghey seose nyn 'oi.

## Old Version.

*In Domino confido. Psal. 11.*

**A**YNS y chiarn ta mi toyrt my hreistéel : kyns ta shiu grá æish m'anym, gy jeanagh i ætlagh mar æn gys y gnock.

2 erson jeagh, ta yn niau ghraui bendéel nan mou, as janu arlu nan sêijyn er læyf stei d'yn ghaever : gy vod ayd gyn 'yss tilge oriusyn ta firrinagh dy ghri.

3 erson bi ny hymsynyn er nan dilge shiis : as kre ta duyne kayragh erna ianu.

4 Ta yn chiarn ayns y hiampyl kasserick : ta ynyd-syi yn chiarn ayns neuu.

5 Ta ny húilyn smúnaghtyn er ny boghtyn : as ferúghy y húil shire magh klaun géne.

6 Ta yn chiarn góyl gy mæi rish yn duyne kayrágh : agh yn niau ghraui, as eshyn ta goyl tatnys ayns olkys, ta dúoi ag y anym er.

7 er ny niaughráui ni e flaghy ribbaghyn, angil, as brymston, styrrym, as dorein : sho viis nan aym dy if.

8 erson sh'yney lesh yn chiarn kayragh káyrys : jeagh y ædyn er yn red ta káyr.

## ASPYRT.

*Saluum me fac. psal. 12.*

**K**UYN liam hiarn, erson gha vel yn uyne kráui erna agáel : erson ta yn slýei kredjoil er nan lydaghy vei masky klaun géne.

2 t'áyd taglu d'ardálys gygh anáyn rý nábu : gha vel áyd agh brynryght rish nan mæliyn, as maltaryght ayns nan gri dúbyl.

3 réuri yn chiarn magh ully ny mæliyn kalgagh : as yn chiange ta loyrt redyn morniagh.

4 ta ern' rá, rish nan jange gou

## New Version.

*PSALM 11. In Domino confido.*

**A**YNS y Chiarn ta mish cur my hreishteil, kys dy vel shiu gra eisht rish my annym, ee dy chosney ersooyl myr eean gys y chronk?

2 Son cur-my-ner, ta ny mee-chrauee loobey nyn mhow, as jannoo aarloo nyn sideyn ayns y whiver : dy vod ad lhiggey gyn-yss orroosyn ta ynrick ayns cree.

3 Son bee ny undinyn er nyn dilgey sheese : as cre oddys y vooijer chairagh y jannoo?

4 Ta'n Chiarn ayns e hiamble casherick : ta stoyl-reeoil y Chiarn ayns niau;

5 Ta ny sooillyn echey goaill tastey jeh'n voght : as ferroogh e hooillyn prowal cloan gheiney.

6 Ta'n Chiarn lowal jeh'n sleih cairagh : agh ta dwoaie ec e an-nym er y vee-chrauee, as ersyn ta sleeuít er olkys.

7 Er ny mee-chrauee deartytee eh ribbaghyn, aile as brimstone, styrrym as dorrin : shoh vees y cronney ocsyn dy iu.

8 Son ta'n Chiarn cairal graihagh er cairys : as ver e eddin my-ner shen ny ta kiart.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*PSALM 12. Saluum me fac.*

**C**OOIN lhiam, Hiarn, son cha vel un dooinney crauee faagit : son cha vel y vooijer ynrick agh goaun mastey cloan gheiney.

2 T'ad taggloo jeh fardail dagh unnane rish e naboo : cha vel ad agh brynneraght lesh nyn meillyn, as jannoo molteyrys ayns nyn gree dooble.

3 Ver y Chiarn mow ooilley ny meillyn molteyragh : as y chengey ta loayrt goan mooaralagh;

4 Adsyn ta er ghra, Lesh nyn



**Old Version.**

meid barriyght : she shuiniyn áydsyn leshiagh loyrt, quei ta na hiarn harrúiniyn ?

5 nish erson sýaghyn niaugyrjúyl d'yn ymmyrtsagh : as erson osney doúin ny moghtyn.

6 irriym shúas (ta yn chiarn dy grá) as kuynym-lesh gygh anayn véisyn ta gat na yoi, as verym áyd ag fáe.

7 ta fokyn yn chiarn fokelyn glan : gy jaru mar yn argyd ta vei yn talu erna hyrre magh as glannit shaght kiyrtyyn ayns yn angil.

8 frialyt us áydsyn o hiarn : ni us æshyn y gháudy vei yn shilógh sho erson gybrágh.

9 ta yn niau ghraui gimiaight er gygh yn cháef. tra ta áydsyn er nan drogél shuas, ta klaun gene er nan doyrty gys aghsan.

*Usque quo domine. psal. 13.*

**K**ÁIDJ ni us mish y iarúð, o hiarn, erson gybragh : káidj ni us t'ædyn y'alaghy voym ?

2 káidj heiryms kourley ayns m'anym, as viym gho gonit ayns my ghri : kaidj ni my noidjyn barriyght y goyl harrym ?

3 smuni as klúyn mi o hiarn my nñh : soilshi my húilyn nagh gadliym ayns báas.

4 nagh n'abber my nóidj ta mi ern' góyl barriyght na yoi : erson ma viym er my hilgé shúis áydsyn ta dy my hýaghyn goui ayd bogey je.

5 agh ta my hreistéel ayns dthy vyghyn : ta my ghri gannoil ayns dthy hauálys.

6 goym oráyn d'yn chiarn, erson gy vel é ern'ianu gho gráiygh rúymys : gy jaru molymys ænym yn chiarn smu sýrjæ.

**New Version.**

jengey yiow mayd barriaght : shin hene lhisagh loayrt ; quoi ta ny hiarn harrin ?

5 Nish er graih seaghyn vee-gherjoil ny ymmyrchee : as er son osnaghyn trommey ny boghtyn ;

6 Trog-ym orrym, ta'n Chiarn dy ghra : as ver-ym feaysley da dagh unnane veihsyn ta gatt n'oi, as ver-ym eh gys fea.

7 Ta goan y Chiarn goan glen : dy jarroo myr yn argid, ta er ny ghlenney veih yn ooir, as er ny lheie shiaght keayrtyyn ayns yn aile.

8 Nee oo ad y reayll, O Hiarn : nee oo adsyn y choadey veih yn sheeloghe shoh son dy bragh.

9 Ta ny mee-chrauee gimmeeaight er dy chooilley cheu : tra t'adsyn er nyn soiaghey seose, ta cloan gheiney er nyn goyrt fo chosh.

*PSALM 13. Usque quo, Domine.*

**C**AID nee oo m'y yarrood, O Hiarn, nee son dy bragh ? caid nee oo follaghey dty eddin voym ?

2 Caid neem coyrle y hirrey ayns my annym, as ve cha seaghnit ayns my chree : caid vees my noidyn boggyssagh harrym ?

3 Smooinnee orrym, as eaisht rhym, O Hiarn my Yee : soilshee my-hooillyn, nagh gadliym ayns baase ;

4 Er aggle dy jir my noid, 'Ta mee er gheddyn y varriaght er : son my veem er my hilgey sheese, nee adsyn ta dy my heaghney boggey ghoail je.

5 Agh ta my hreishteil ayns dty vyghin : as nee my chree boggey ghoail ayns dty haualtys.

6 Neem's arrane y ghoail je'n Chiarn, son dy vel eh er ghellal rhym er aght cha graihagh : dy jarroo ver-ym moylley da Ennym y Chiarn smoo Ard.

## Old Version.

*dixit insipiens. psal. 14.*

**T**A yn ammydan ern' grá ayns y ghírí : ghá vel jìh erbi.

2 t'áyd loú, as er jít duoiyl<sup>1</sup> ayns nan obraghyn : gha vel anáyn ta janu mæi, gha vel anáyn.

3 íagh yn chiarn núas vei neuu er klaun géne : dy akin ma veagh anayn erbi bailliesh tuigel as sheirre<sup>1</sup> nyre jìh.

4 agh t'áyd ully ern' 'ol ass y ráyd t'áyd ully kujaght er jít duoióyl<sup>1</sup> : gha vel anáyn ta janu mei, gha vel anáyn.

5 ta nan storinagh na fói foskilt rish nan jangaghyn t'áyd er mally : ta puishun aspyn fuò nan máliyn.

6 ta nan méal láyn dy guíaghyn as sherúid : ta nan gassyn lúá dy g'farty fuil.

7 ta dol mou as niaughonagh ayns ny ráydjyn acksyn, as gha baun dau ráyd yn shí : gha vel agyl erbí dy íih ræfs nan suilyn.

8 nagh vel tuigel erbi acksyn, gy vel ayd ully léid ny hobrin shen dy ghrogh red : gi shúas my phobyl mar veagh aran<sup>2</sup>.

9 as gyn géym er y chiarn, aynshen vayd er nan doyrty ayns agyl vúar, (gy jaru yn iynynd nag rou veg yn agyl) : erson ta jìh ayns shilogh yn slei ghayragh.

10 ass erson shiúss, ta shiú ern' ianu knáid er korliy yn voght : erson gy vel e toyrty y hreistéel ayns y chiarn.

11 quei ver sauálys dy eisrael magh as Seion : nar hyndáys yn chiarn kapy y phobyl, éish goui jakob bogey as bi eisrael ganoil.

## New Version.

*PSALM 14. Dixit insipiens.*

**T**A'N ommydan er ghra ayns e chree : Cha vel Jee erbee.

2 T'ad er jeet dy ve feer vee-chrauee, as dwoaiagh ayns nyn yannoo : cha vel unnane erbee ta jannoo dy mie, cha vel unnane.

3 Yeeagh y Chiarn neose veih niau er cloan gheiney : dy akin row veg jeu yinnagh toiggal, as shirrey lurg Jee.

4 Agh t'ad ooilley er ghoill ass y raad, t'ad ooilley-cooidjagh er jeet dy ve feohdoil ; cha vel unnane ta jannoo dy mie, cha vel eer unnane.

5 Ta'n scoarnagh oc oaié foshlit : lesh nyn jengey t'ad er volley : ta pyshoon ardnieughyn fo nyn meillyn.

6 Ta'n beéal oc lane dy ghwee-aghyn as dy herriuid : ta ny cassyn oc tappee dy gheayrtey fuill.

7 Ta toyrty-mow as mee-vaynrys ayns nyn raaidyn, as raad y chee cha bione daue : cha vel aggle erbee dy Yee roish nyn sooiilyn.

8 Vel veg y tushtey oc, dy vel ad ooilley myr shoh cur rish olkys : gee seose my phobble myr arran, as cha vel ad geamagh er ennym y Chiarn.

9 Shen y raad v'ad er nyn goyrty lhieu ayns aggle vooar, dy jarroo raad nagh row veg yn aggle : son ta Jee ayns sheeloghe y sleih cairal.

10 Er nyn son euish, ta shiu er n'yannoo craid er coyrle y voght : er-yn-oyr dy vel eh coyrty e hreishteil ayns y Chiarn.

11 Quoi ver Saualtys da Israel magh ass Sion? Tra ta'n Chiarn chyndaa cappeeys e phobble : eisht gowee Jacob boggey, as bee Israel gennal.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> "And call not upon the Lord" is placed at the beginning of ver. 9, not at the end of ver. 10.

## Old Version.

## New Version.

## AYRYN.

## MORNING PRAYER.

*Domine, quis habitabit. psal. 15.**PSALM 15. Domine, quis habitabit?*

**H**IARN quei ni vaghey ayns  
dthy t'ynyd vághiys : na  
quei goys fæ er dthy ghnock  
ghasserick ?

2 gy jaru æshyin ta lúidjéel bæ  
glann : as ta janu yn red ta káyr,  
as ta lóyrt yn irin veim y ghri.

3 æshyn nagh vel er klaghty  
malle erbi ayns y hangy, na ern'  
ianu olk dá nabú : as nagh vel er  
gur liún er y náibunyn.

4 æshyn nagh vel seiaghe beg je  
héyn, agh ta íshil ayns y húilyn  
háyn : as ta janu múar júsyn ta  
goyl agyl roish y chiarn.

5 æshyn ta lú dá nábu, as nagh  
vel dy vally é : gy veagh gys y  
ghall háyn.

6 æshyn nagh vel er doyrty e ar-  
gyt erson okyr : na ern' góyl lúagh  
nýoi yn er gyn loght.

7 æshyn ta janu ny redyn sha-  
noni ghá duit e gybragh.

*Conserua me domine. psal. 16.*

**F**RÍAL mi, o íih : erson anýds  
ta mi er dóyrt my hreistéel.

2 o m'anym, us ta ern' 'rá rish  
y chiarn : she us my íih, gha vel  
my ghuyds veg dúitch.

3 ta ully m'agney er ny nuaghyn  
ta ayns y talu : as er 'an læidsyn  
ass ta smú ayns krauiyght.

4 agh áydsyn ta rýei nyre jìh  
elle : ieu ayd sfaghyn múar.

5 nan iógh ourel d'úil, gha  
jeanyms y ourel : ghamú niym 'an  
ænym y ymra er cheu stýei dy my  
veilyn.

6 she yn chiarn héyn arn

**H**IARN, quoi nee baghey ayns  
dty chabbane-agglish : ny  
quoi nee cummal er dty chronk  
chasherick.

2 Eshyn dy jarroo ta leeideil bea  
oney : as ta jannoo yn red ta  
jeeragh, as ta loayrt yn irriney  
veih e chree.

3 Eshyn nagh vel er chliaghtey  
molteyracht erbee ayns e hengey,  
ny er n'yannoo olk da e naboo :  
as nagh vel er chooyl-chassid e  
naboo.

4 Eshyn nagh vel soiaghey jeh  
hene, agh ta imlee ayns e hooilyn  
hene : as jannoo mooar jeusyn ta  
goaill aggle roish y Chiarn.

5 Eshyn ta lhoo da e naboo, as  
nagh vel dy volley eh : ga dy  
beagh eh gys e choayl hene.

6 Eshyn nagh vel er choyrty magh  
e argid er use : ny er ghoail leagh  
noi'n persoon gyn loght.

7 Eh ta jannoo myr shoh : cha  
jean eh dy bragh tuittym.

*PSALM 16. Conserva me, Domine.*

**J**EAN m'y choadey, O Yee :  
son aynyd's ta mee er choyrty  
my hreishteil.

2 O my annym, t'ou er ghra  
rish y Chiarn : Uss my Yee ; cha  
vel my chooid seihlt dy ve soyllit  
hoods.

3 Ta ooilley my haitnys er ny  
nooghyn t'er y thaloo : as er nyn  
lheid as ta dy-firrinagh crauee.

4 Agh adsyn ta geiyrt er Jee  
elley : yiow seaghyn mooar.

5 Nyn ourallyn-iu folley cha  
jean-yms y hebbal : chamoo neem  
imraa jeh'n ennym oc cheu-sthie  
jeh my veilyn.

6 Yn Chiarn hene toghyr my

## Old Version.

m'eiyrys as dy my ghapan : kum-myt ú shúas my ghranghyr.

7 ta yn kranghyr er duitchym huymys ayns talu alyn : gy jaru, ta eirys mæi aym.

8 verym buias d'yn chiarn erson ràu y hoyrt dŷys : ta m'arniyn nŷist dy my ghæraghy er liæs ii.

9 ta mi er dŷyrt jŷh gygh ully hrá m'ænish : erson ta eshyn er my lau iesh shenyfá gha jeany m tuitchym.

10 krefa vá my ghri ganoil, as gou my glŷyr bogey : goui my æyl nŷist fæe ayns treisteel.

11 erson kamma? gha vág us m'anym ayns níryin : ghamú 'ulliys us ta anáyn kasserick dy akin loŷys.

12 jeaghyt us dou kassanyn ny bæ, ayns t'ænish ta lanidj dy vogey : as ag dthy lau iesh ta gan erson gybragh.

*Exaudi domine iustitiam. psal. 17.*

**Æ**YST rish yn gháyr, o hiarn, smúni er m'akan : as klast rish my phadger nagh vel dol magh mæliyn falsy.

2 ligge my vruinys chŷit magh vei t'ænish : as ligge my huilyn jeaghyn er yn red ta korym.

3 tou er shyre magh as ern' iaghyn my ghri ayns liæsh ny hŷi, tou er my yæst as gha nou drogh red erbi aynym : erson ta my lāyn soulaghy nagh jean my væal loght.

4 erson obraghyn déne ta jeant nŷoi fokelyn my<sup>1</sup> véliyns : ta mi er my rŷaly hæyn vei radjyn yn struialtagh.

## New Version.

eiraght, as my chappan : nee uss my chronney y yannoo mie.

7 Ta my chronney er duittym ayns cheer aalin : dy feer, ta aym eiraght oasle.

8 Ver-yms booise da'n Chiarn son raaue y choyrty dou : ta my veeaghyn neesht dy my choyrly-aghey er imbagh ny hoie.

9 Ta mee er hoiaaghey Jee kinjagh kiongoyrt rhym : son t'eh er my laue yesh, shen-y-fa cha jean-ym tuittym.

10 Shen-y-fa va my chree gennal, as my ghloyr lane dy voggey : Nee my challin myrgeddin goaill fea ayns treishteil.

11 Son cre'n-fa? cha vaag uss m'annym ayns stayd ny merriu : chamoo lhiggys oo da dt' Er-casherick hene dy akin loauns.

12 Nee uss soilshaghey dou raad y vea ; ayns dt'énish ta laanid dy voggey : as er dty laue yesh ta eunys er son dy bragh.

*PSALM 17. Exaudi, Domine.*

**E**AISHT rish cairys my choo-ish, O Hiarn, smooinee er my accan : as clasht rish my phadger, nagh vel goll magh ass meillyn molteyragh.

2 Lhig da'n vriwnys ayns cheet magh veih dt' enish : as lhig da dty hooillyn jeeaghyn er shen ny ta cairal.

3 T'ou er phrowal as er rons-aghey my chree ayns imbagh ny hoie ; t'ou er my hirrey magh as cha vow veg yn olkys aynym : son ta mee dy slane kiarit nagh jean-ym foill lesh my hengey.

4 Kyndagh rish obbraghyn deiney ta jeant noi goan dty veillyn : ta mee er reayll mee hene veih raaidyn y stroider.

<sup>1</sup> Seems to be an error for "dthy", "thy."

Old Version.

5 o kúm us shúas m'imíaght  
ayns dthy ghassanyn : nagh skyr  
my ghasmedjyn.

6 jei mi oyrts, o íih, erson kluinyt  
us mi : íisli dthy ghlyæsh huymys,  
as klast rish m'okelyn.

7 sóilshi dthy gúghys gráiygh  
ientysagh, us ta yn sauálagh ack-  
syn ta toyrt nan dreistéel aynys :  
vei leidy as ta shassu nýoi dthy  
lau iësh.

8 frial mi mar úyll ny súily : falli  
mi fuo ská dthy skéanyyn.

9 vei yn niaughraui ta dy my  
hyaghyn : ta my noidjyn chüit  
kruin margiÿrt<sup>1</sup> ymmum dy goyl  
er shiul m'anym.

10 t'ayd er dúniit schagh ayns  
nan rifridj hæyn : as ta nan meal  
lóyrt redyn morniagh.

11 t'ayd lÿei farkiaght ayns nan  
rádjyn er gygh yn cheu : chynda  
nan súilyn shiis gys y talu.

12 mar léion ta saintagh er y  
háelg : as mar quellan léion lÿei  
gyn nys ayns ynnydyn falliit.

13 shúas hiarn as kurr dy liáttý  
as tilg shiis e : livrá m'anym vei  
yn niau ghráui, ta na ghleiu læts.

14 vei ny déne dy dthy lau, o  
hiarn, vei ny dene (ta mi dy grá),  
as vei yn drogh hÿyl : ag vel 'an  
arn ayns y týyl shó, ny builg ack  
ta us dy liáeny læsh dthy haskagh-  
yn falliit.

15 ta klaun áck nÿre nan agney :  
as t'ayd fagáel yn ghuid elle d'an  
gúids ghon nan glaun veggy.

16 agh er my hons, jeaghymys  
dthy t'ænish ayns kayrys : as tra  
guiskym shuas nyre dthy ghaslys,  
biymys buiagh lesh.

New Version.

5 Cumm uss seose my immee-  
aght ayns dty raaidyn : nagh jean  
my chesmadyn skyrraghtyn.

6 Ta mee er n'eamagh ort, O  
Yee, son nee oo m'y chlashtyn :  
croym dty chleaysh hym, as eaisht  
rish my ghoan.

7 Soilshee dty chenjallys-ghrai-  
hagh er-skyn-jinsh, uss yn Saual-  
tagh ocsyn ta coyrt nyn dreishteil  
ayn-yd : veih nyn lheid ocsyn as  
ta shassoo noi dty laue yesh.

8 Jean m'y reayll myr clagh ny  
sooilley : follee mee fo scaa dty  
skianyn.

9 Veih'n vee-chrauee ta dy my  
voirey : ta my noidyn chionney  
orrym er dy chooilley cheu dy  
ghoaill ersooyl my vioys.

10 T'ad dooint ayns y reuid oc  
hene : as ta'n becal oc loayrt  
reddyn mooaralagh.

11 T'ad lhie farkiaght ayns yraad  
ain er dy chooilley cheu : chyndaa  
nyn sooilyn sheese gys y thalloo.

12 Myr y lion ta jollyssagh er e  
heilg : as myr y lion aeg ta lhie  
gyn-yss ayns ynnydyn follit.

13 Seose, Hiarn, cur e haaseyn  
mow, as ceau sheese eh : livrey  
m'anym veih'n vee-chrauee, ta  
myr cliwe ayns dty laue ;

14 Veih deiney dty laue, O  
Hiarn, veih ny deiney, ta mee  
gra, as veih'n drogh heihll : ta'n  
toghyr oc 'sy vea shoh, ny builg  
oc t'ou dy lhieneey lesh dty  
verchys follit.

15 Ta cloan oc lurg nyn aigney :  
as t'ad faagail ny ta er-mayrn jeh  
nyn merchys da nyn lhuight.

16 Agh er-my-hon's, neem fakin  
dty eddin ayns cairys : as tra  
neem doostey seose lurg dty  
chaslys, yioym yn slane soylley  
jeh.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

## New Version.

## ASPYRT.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*diligam te. psal. 18.*PSALM 18. *Diligam te, Domine.*

**B**I gráyi aym oýrt o hiarn my gniart, she yn chiarn my ghreg ghloi, as m' 'er rial : my hau-álys, my íih, as my gniart, ayns niyms treistéel, my vukler, yn erick níist dy my hauálys, as my ghómrick.

2 áiyim er y chiarn ta fiu dy <sup>1</sup>erna volley : shenmar víyms sauchey vei my nóidjyn.

3 ren tryimshey yn váys chíit ymmúym : as ren liénny harrish yn niau ghráuiys m'aglaghy.

4 haink pien nifrin magiyrty ym-mum : rug ribbaghyn y váys orým.

5 ayns my hyaghyn áiyim er y chiarn : as niym akan gys my íih.

6 marshen ghuinys é my ghorá magh as y hiampyl kasserick : as hig m'akan na iænish, héyd e schiagh gy jaru ayns y ghlyëshyn.

7 va yn talu er kréau as ren e krá : ren ny fiir ýmsynyn níist ny gnuick krá, as v'ayd er nan ar-raghy, ersòn gy rou é korri.

8 ghái jaagh magh ass y iænish : as angil struiel magh as y véal, marshen gy rou smarágyn er nan ady ag é.

9 ghrom e ny niauaghyn níist as haink e nús : as v'é dorghy fuo na ghassyn.

10 varki é er ny cherubynyn as ren é ætlagh : haink e gætlagh er skányn ny gyí.

11 ren é dorghys y ýnyd fallíit : y búag chymmyl magiyrty ymmish, rish uisky dorghy, as bojelyn chyu dy ghúdaghy é.

**V**ER-YMS graihdhyt, OHiarn, my niart ; she yn Chiarn my chreg lajer, as my endeilys : my Haualtagh, my Yee, as my hroshid, huggey ver-ym barrant ; my eilley-caggee, troshid myrgeddin my hauchys, as my chemmyrk.

2 Neem's geamagh er y Chiarn, ta feeu dy ve er ny voylley : myr shen beem sauchey veih my noidyn.

3 Haink angaishyn y vaaish mygeayrt-y-moom : as ren ny thooillaghyn dy vee-chraueeaght m'y agglaghey.

4 Haink pianyn niurin mygeayrt-y-moom : ren ribbaghyn y vaaish berraghtyn orrym.

5 Ayns my heaghyn neem ge-amagh er y Chiarn : as jannoo accan gys my Yee.

6 Myr shen clynnee eh my cho-raa veih e hiamble chasherick : as hig my phlaiynt kiongoyrt rish, hed eh stiagh dy jarroo gys e chleayshyn.

7 Va'n thalloo er ny gleashagh, as ren eh craa : va eer undinyen ny sleityn neesht er-creau, as v'ad er ny scughey, ec e yymmoose.

8 Hie jaagh veih e enish : as aile va cur mow ass e veeal, myr shen dy row smarageyn er nyn voadey lesh.

9 Chroym eh ny niaughyn neesht, as haink eh neose : as ve dorraghey fo e chassyn.

10 Varkee eh er ny Cherubimyn, as ren eh getlagh : haink eh getlagh er skianyn ny geayee.

11 Ren eh dorraghys e ynnyd follit : e chabbane-reeoil mygeayrt-y-mysh lesh ushtey dorraghey, as bodjallyn chiu dy choodaghey eh.

Old Version.

12 ag soilshe y iénish ren y vojelyn skughy : klaghyn snaghtù, as smaragyn angil.

13 ren y chiarn nùst tarniagh magh ass neau, as hug yn fer s'ýrjæ y hárniagh : klaghyn snaghty, as smarágyn angil.

14 hugg æshyn magh y heðjyn as skéyl é áyd : hilg é magh y chenaghyn as strúi é áyd.

15 va fyrányn uisky er nan vackin, as va buñ yn týyl ghrúin erna ligge rish ag dy hrodjys, o hiarn : ag sáje anel dthy iumú-  
iys.

16 ver e núas vei yn ýrjæ dy my hortlæsh : as goui é mi magh ass ymmydi uiskaghyn.

17 ni e mish y ýasly vei my noidj stroshe, as vòusyn ta dúoi ack orym : erson t'áyd róo gnar-toil dúys.

18 haink áyd m'foi ayns lá my hýaghyn : agh yn chiarn va m'er kummel shúas.

19 hug e mi magh nùst gys ynyd ræmys : hugg e mi magh gy jaru, erson gy rou fóer agge dou.

20 ni yn chiarn my íik, nyre m'ianu kayragh : nyræ glénid my lauyn ni e mish y ghuiliny.

21 erson gy dríal mi rádjyn yn chiarn : as nagh vel mi er dregaél my íih, mar ta yn niau-ghraui dy ianu.

22 erson ta súil áym gys y lyeinyn ully : as gha dilgym magh y abyrtsyn vòym.

23 va mi nùst gyn louys kian-góyrt rishyn : as haghyn mi vei m'olkys hæyn.

24 shenyfá íikys yn chiarn mi nýræ m'ianu kayragh : as nyræ glénidj my lauyn ayns shilliy y húyly.

25 marish-syn kasserick biit us

New Version.

12 Ec sollyssid e enish ren e vodjallyn scughey : claghyn-sni-aghtee, as smarageyn d'aile.

13 Hug y Chiarn neesht taarn-agh veih niau, as ren y Fer-syrjey coyrt e haarnagh : claghyn-sni-aghtee, as smarageyn d'aile.

14 Lhig eh magh e hideyn, as skeayl eh ad : hug eh magh e hendreilyn, as ren eh stroie ad.

15 Va ny faraneyn ushtey er ny vakin, as haink undiny y theihll rish, lesh dty oghsan, O Hiarn : ec blest ennal dty yym-moose.

16 Ver eh cooney veih'n yrijd dy my hauail : as nee eh m'y ghoail ass ymmodee ushtaghyn.

17 Nee eh m'y livrey veih my noidyn s'troshey, as vouesyn ta dwoaie oc orrym : son t'ad ro lajer er my hon.

18 Haink ad orrym gyn-yss ayns my heaghyn : agh y Chiarn ren m'y chummal seose.

19 Hug eh lesh mee magh neesht gys boayl dy reamys : hug eh lesh mee magh, dy jarroo son dy row foayr echey dou.

20 Nee'n Chiarn m'y chooillee-ney lurg my ghellal cairagh : cordail rish glennid my laueyn nee eh lhiassaghey dou.

21 Son dy vel mee er vreyal raaidyn y Chiarn : as nagh vel mee er hreigeil my Yee, myr ta ny mee-chrauee dy yannoo.

22 Son ta sooill aym gys ooilley e leighyn : as cha dilgym e an-naghyn voym.

23 Va mish kinjagh gyn loght kiongoyrt rishyn : as hug mee cooyl rish m'olkys hene.

24 Shen-y-fa nee'n Chiarn m'y chooilleeney lurg my ghellal cairagh : as cordail rish glennid my laueyn ayns shilley e hooillyn.

25 Da'n dooinney casherick nee

## Old Version.

kasserick : as márish yn duyne  
jiragh búit us jiragh.

26 marish yn glan búit us glan :  
as marish yn fróuyrtagh ynsiyt us  
frouyrtys.

27 Erson sáuiyt us yn slyei ta  
ayns syaghyn : ver ú nús ayrd  
syilliaghyn ny moýrn.

28 fádaít us níist my ghànil : ní  
yn chiarn my íih my gorghys dy  
ve sóilshé.

29 erson anyds goym barriyght  
er maghyr dy gene : as rish kuyne  
my íih liemmyrn harrish y váll.

30 ta rayd íih na rayd niauloù :  
ta gù yn chiarn níist erna hýrre  
magh ayns yn angil, ta æshyn na'  
er fríal jûsyn ully ta toyrt nan  
dreistéel aynsyn.

31 erson quei ta jìh agh yn  
chiarn : na quei ag ta gniart erbi,  
agh yn jìh àin?

32 she jìh ta dy my hany<sup>1</sup> rish  
gniart kagey : as ta janu my  
ráyd jiragh.

33 t'e janu my ghassyn mar  
kassyn fieúy : as dy my hêiaghe  
shuas er yrjid.

34 te gynsaghy my lauyn dy  
ghágy : as brishi my riaghyn gy  
jaru bou stàlyn.

35 tou er doyrtdou frial dy dthy  
hauálys : kummi dthy lau iesh  
níist mí shúas, as ní dthy gherygh  
grayínyl m'y ianu múar.

36 ní us ianu rúym galiór foyrn  
dy imiaght : nagh skyr my ghass-  
medjyn.

37 eiyrym er my nóidjyn, as  
berryrn o'roo : ghamu hyndáym  
níist naggydere víym er nan gur  
mou áyd.

38 boelym ayd nagh bí áyd

## New Version.

oo soilshaghey oo hene dy ve (*dy  
Yee*) casherick : as da'n dooinney  
ynrick vees oo ynrick.

26 Dasyn ta glen nee oo soil-  
shaghey oo hene glen : as noi'n  
roonagh soilshee oo dty roon.

27 Nee oo sauail y sleih ta ayns  
seaghyn : as ver oo sheese shillagh-  
yn ard ny mooralee.

28 Nee oo myrgeddin my chainle  
y oadey : ver y Chiarn my Yee  
er my ghorraghys dy ve soilshey.

29 Son liort's ver-ym fo chosh  
sheshaght-chaggee dy gheiney :  
as lesh cooney my Yee lheim-ym  
harrish y voalley.

30 Ta raad Yee raad rea : ta goo  
yn Chiarn neesht er ny phrowal  
'syn aile : eh yn fendeilagh ocsyn  
ooilley ta coyrt nyn dreishteil  
aynsyn.

31 Son quoi ta Jee, agh y Chiarn!  
ny quoi echey ta niart erbee, agh  
ec y Jee ain.

32 She Jee ta dy my choamrey  
lesh niart caggee : as ta jannoo  
my raad jeeragh.

33 T'eh jannoo my chassyn myr  
cassyn feeaih : as soiaghey mee  
seose dy ard.

34 T'eh gynsaghey my laueyn  
dy chaggey : nee my roihaghyn  
brishey eer bow steillyn.

35 T'ou er choyrtdoos fendeilys  
dy haualtys : nee dty laue yesh  
neesht m'y chummal seose, as nee  
dty smaght graihagh mish y yan-  
noo mooar.

36 Nee oo raad lhean dy liooar  
foym dy immeeaght : nagh skyr  
my chesmadyn.

37 Eiyrym er my noidyn as  
berrym orroo : chamoo neem  
chyndaa reesht derrey veem er  
stroie ad.

38 Bwoaill-ym ad, derrey nagh

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



## Old Version.

foundagh dy hassu : agh tuytchym  
fuo my ghassyn.

39 tou er my hanney<sup>1</sup> rish gniart  
gys y ghagey : tilgit shúis my noid-  
jyn fúoym.

40 tou er doyrnt er my nóidjyn  
mist nan rým y hynda ofymys : as  
kurrym mou aydsyn ta dúoi ack  
orym.

41 éi aydsyn, agh gha bí anáyn  
dy ghúyne liêu : gy jaru gys y  
chiarn éiys ayd, agh gha ghuine  
áyd.

42 boielym áyd ghomynn ass jàn  
ræyfs yn gye : tilgym magh áyd  
mar yn ghræ ayns ny stradjyn.

43 livráyt us mish vei striyf yn  
phobyl : as ni us mish my ghían  
dy ny hangristiín.

44 pobyl nagh baun dou : ni ayd  
mish y hyrvées.

45 ghó lúæ ass ghliunys áyd  
jims ver ayd arym dóu : agh ni  
yn ghlaun jori brynryght rúym.

46 ni yn ghlaun jori nardy y  
hóyrt : as bí áyd aglagh magh ass  
nan brisúnyn.

47 ta yn chiarn bio, as bánít  
gy rou m' 'er kuyne ládjer : as  
moliút gy rou jìh my hauálys.

48 gy jaru yn jìh ta fakkin gy  
biym kuilinit rish my nóidjyn : as  
ta toyrnt yn phobyl fóymys.

49 she æshyn ta dy my lifráe vei  
my noidjyn diétyl, as dy my  
heiaghe shuas er nan skiyn-syn  
ta m'ýeis : ni us mish y reaghy vei  
yn drogh 'uyné.

50 erson yn oer sho veřym  
buias dúitch, o hiarn, masky ny  
hangristin : as góym orányn moli  
gys t'ænym.

51 bishagh múar t'e dy hoyrt dâ

## New Version.

vod ad shassoo : agh tuittym fo  
my chassyn.

39 T'ou er my choamrey lesh  
niart son y chaggey : nee uss my  
noidyn y lhieggal sheese foym.

40 T'ou er choyrnt er my noidyn  
neesht dy chur cooyl rhym : as  
neem adsyn y stroie ta dwoaie oc  
orrym.

41 Nee ad geamagh, agh cha bee  
unnane dy chooney lhiu : dy jar-  
roo gys y Chiarn, nee ad geamagh,  
agh cha der eh clashtyn daue.

42 Bwoaill-yms ad cha meen as  
y joan roish y gheay : as tilg-ym  
ad magh myr y laagh ayns ny  
straaidyn.

43 Nee uss m'y livrey veih anvea  
yn phobble : as ver oo orrym dy  
ve kione ny ashoonyn.

44 Pobble nagh nione dooys :  
nee mee y hirveish.

45 Cha leah as chlynnys ad  
jee'm, ver ad biallys dou : agh  
nee'n chloan yoorree foalsaght  
rhym.

46 Nee'n chloan yoorree failleil :  
as bee ad agglagh ayns ny yn-  
nydyn follit oc.

47 Ta'n Chiarn bio, as bannit  
dy row my er-coonee niartal :  
as moylley dy row gys Jee my  
haualtys ;

48 Yn Jee hene ta fakin dy goym  
cooilleeney : as ta coyrnt yn pobble  
fo my smaght.

49 Eshyn eh ta dy my livrey veih  
my noidyn dewil, as ta dy my  
hoiaghey seose er nyn skyn ocsyn  
ta shassoo m'oi : nee oo m'y  
livrey veih'n dooinney olkyssagh.

50 Son yn oyr shoh ver-ym's  
booise dhyt, O Hiarn, mastey ny  
Ashoonyn : as goym arraneyn  
moyllee gys dty Ennym.

51 Barriaght voaar t'eh coyrnt da

## Old Version.

rŷi : as soilshaghy duys graiyght  
dy gavid y'er alit, as dá rass erson  
gybragh.

## AYRYN.

*Cæli enarrant.* psal. 19.

**T**A yn neaughyn jinsh gloer  
ñh : as yn æer soilshage obeyr  
y laun.

2 ta yn lá gyns<sup>1</sup> dy lá elle : as yn  
yi toyrt fyss d'ŷi elle.

3 gha vel taglu na gláyr : agh ta  
nan góraghyn erna ghlastchyn nan  
masky ack.

4 ta yn fŷer ack ern'ol magh gys  
gygh ully hálu : as an goyn gys  
kiin yn tŷyl.

5 ayndŷsyn t'e er seiaghe tent  
egluish ghon y gríany : ta chiit  
magh mar duyne púst magh ass y  
hyambyr, as góyl bogey mar four  
dy rŷi y ghus.

6 te dol magh vei yn arn soje-  
magh d'yn neau, as rŷi margiyr  
gys yn chian agge riist : as gha  
vel veg fallit vei yn chass agge.

7 ta lyéi yn chiarn lyéi glán,  
chynda yn anym : ta fiennyss yn  
chiarn sickyr as toyrt krinyght  
d'yn ier imbli.

8 ta slattysyn yn chiarn jiragh,  
as janu bogey d'yn ghri : ta  
abeyrts yn chiarn glann, as toyrt  
soilshe dy ny suylyn.

9 ta agyl yn chiarn glán, as far-  
raghtyn erson gybrágh : ta bruinys  
yn chiarn firrinagh, as kayragh  
ully kujaght.

10 nasmu dy ve er nan shirre ta  
áysyn na aur, gy jaru muradan  
d'aur glán : náss milshe níist na  
mil, as y ghiyr valy.

11 harrish shen, lioriúsyn ta

## New Version.

e Ree : as soilshaghey kenjallys  
ghraihagh da David e Er-ooillit,  
as gys e lhuight er son dy bragh.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 19. *Cæli enarrant.*

**T**A ny niaughyn fockley magh  
gloyr Yee : as ta'n aer soil-  
shaghey obbyr e laueyn.

2 Laa lurg laa te er ny hoil-  
shaghey : as ta oie lurg oie cur  
toiggal jeh.

3 Cha vel edyr goan ny glare :  
raad nagh vel ny coraaghyn oc er  
nyn glashtyn.

4 Ta'n sheean oc er gholl magh  
gys dy chooilley heer : as ny goan  
oc gys ny ardjyn sodjey magh  
jeh'n theihl.

5 Ayndoo t'eh er hoiaghey cab-  
bane son y ghrian : ta cheet magh  
myr dooinney-poosee ass e hi-  
amyr, as goaill boggey myr doo-  
inney lajer dy roie e choorse.

6 T'eh goll magh veih'n aym  
sodjey jeh'n aer, as goaill com-  
baase mygeayrt ny ardjyn echey  
reesht ; as cha vel nhee erbee follit  
veih'n chiass echey.

7 Ta leigh yn Chiarn ny leigh gyn  
foill, niartaghey yn annym : ta re-  
cortysyn y Chiarn shickyr, as coyrt  
creenaght da'n vee hushtagh.

8 Ta slattysyn y Chiarn jeeragh,  
ta coyrt boggey da'n chree : ta  
sarey yn Chiarn ynrick, as coyrt  
soilshey da ny sooillyn.

9 Ta aggle y Chiarn glén, as  
farraghtyn son dy bragh : ta  
briwnysyn y Chiarn firrinagh as  
cairagh ooilley dy cheilley.

10 Ny smoo t'ad dy v'er nyn  
yeeearree na airh, dy jarroo, na  
mooarane airh ghlen : ny s'miljey  
neesht na mill, as y chere-volley.

11 Lioroosyn myrgeddin ta dty

<sup>1</sup> "h" added in later hand.

## Old Version.

dthy hervaynt ynsiit : as ayns frial  
acksyn ta lúagh vuar.

12 quei 'odys y insh kre gho-  
mænick te janu loghtyn? o glan  
us mish vei m'oilchyn falliit.

13 fréyl dthy herváynt níist vei  
pekaghyn roo danagh : nagh vou  
ayd barriyght harfym : shen mar  
výmsh glan, as gyn loght vei yn  
pheki vuar.

14 ligge goyn my véayl, as smu-  
naghtyn my ghri : vé gygh ully  
hrá búiasoil ayns dthy hilliys.

15 o hiarn my gniart : as m'er  
kani níist.

*exaudiat te dominus. psal: 20.*

**Y**N chiarn dy dthy ghlastchyns  
ayns la yn syaghyn : ænym  
íih Iakob dy dthy rials.

2 dy hoyrt huyds kúyne vei yn  
inynd kasserick : as dy dthy  
gniartaghy magh ass Seion.

3 dy ghuinaghtyn er t'ourel yn  
ully : as dy góyl gy mæi rish  
t'ourel yn losk.

4 dy ialtyn duitch agne dthy  
ghri : as dy liêny t'agne ully.

5 gou méid bogey ayns dthy  
hauálys, as barriyght ayns ænym  
yn chiarn nan íih : yn chiarn dy  
ghuility t'aghnyss ully.

6 nish ta fyss aÿms gy vel yn  
chiarn kuyne lesh y 'er àlit, as gy  
gluyn e eshyn vei ma<sup>1</sup> neu kas-  
serick : gy jaru rish gniart slaintóil  
y lau iesh.

7 ta payrt toyrt nan dreistéel  
ayns charedyn, as payrt ayns  
kabil : agh kuini mædjyn er ænym  
yn chiarn narn<sup>1</sup> íih.

8 t'aydsyn er nan doyrnt nús as  
er duitchym : agh ta shuiniyn ern'  
iri as shassu jiragh.

## New Version.

harvaant ynsit : as ayns freayll ad  
ta leagh vooar.

12 Quoi oddys ginsh earroo e  
loghtyn? O glen mee veih my  
pheccaghyn follit.

13 Freill dty harvaant myrgeddin  
veih peccaghyn dy ghaanys, nagh  
vow ad barriaght harrym : myr  
shen beem seyr, as gyn loght  
veih'n peccah trome.

14 Lhig da goan my veéal, as  
smooinaghtyn my chree : ve dy  
kinjagh booisal ayns dty hilley,

15 O Hiarn : my niart as my  
Er-kionnee.

*PSALM 20. Exaudiat te, Dominus.*

**D**Y jean y Chiarn dty chlashtyn  
ayns y laa dy heaghyn : dy  
jean Ennym Jee Yacob dty endeil.

2 Dy der eh cooney hood veih'n  
ynnyd casherick ; as dy jean eh  
dty niartaghey magh ass Sion.

3 Dy goonee eh er ooille y dty  
hebballyn : as soiahey jeh dty  
ourallyn losht.

4 Dy der eh dhyt yeearee dty  
chree : as ooille y dty aigney y  
chooilleeney.

5 Gow mayd boggey ayns dty  
haualtys, as barriaght y gheddyn  
ayns Ennym y Chiarn y Jee ain :  
dy gooilleen y Chiarn ooille y dty  
aghynyn.

6 Nish ta fys aym, dy vel y  
Chiarn cooney lesh e Er-ooillit, as  
dy der eh clashtyn da veih e niau  
chasherick : dy jarroo lesh troshid  
slayntoil e laue yesh.

7 Ta paart coyrt nyn marrant  
gys fainaghyn, as paart gys cabbil :  
agh nee shynyn cooinaghtyn er  
Ennym y Chiarn y Jee ain.

8 T'adsyn er nyn goyrt fo-chosh,  
as er duittym : agh ta shynyn er  
droggal, as shassoo dy shicky.

## Old Version.

9 sau hiarn as klast ruîn o rîi  
neau : tra ta shuin gæmagh oÿrts.

*Domine in virtute. psal. 21.*

**G**OUÏ yn rîi bogey ayns dthy  
gniart o hiarn : fiir iannoil  
vîs e dy dthy hauâlys.

2 tou er doÿrt dâ agney y ghri :  
as gha dobbu da aghein y veliyn.

3 erson ver u dâsyn ráyf lau  
bannaght yn véiys : as ver u at-  
taghyn d'aur glan er y ghiansyn.

4 hÿir e sÿyl oÿrts, as hugg u dâ  
sÿyl fodey : erson gybragh as gy-  
bragh.

5 ta yn oneyr aggesyn múar  
ayns dthy hauâlys : glóyr as  
anmys vuar ver us ersyn.

6 erson ver us dâsyn maynrys  
gybragh as ni us eshyn gannoil  
rish bogey t'ædysn.

7 as kamma? erson gy vel yn rîi  
toÿrt y hreistéel ayns y chiarn :  
as ayns myghin yn smu sÿrjæ, gha  
jean é skirr.

8 ani ully dthy nóidjyns dthy  
lau : ieu dthy lau iæsh magh ayd-  
syn ta duoi ack oÿrts.

9 ni us aydsyn kasly rish óygh  
angilagh ayns iérish dy ghorî : ni  
yn chiarn aydsyn y strúiel ayns y  
iumúiy, as ni yn angil 'an doÿrt  
mou áyd.

10 rouÿt us yn meass acksyn  
magh as y tallu : as nan rass vei  
masky klaun géne.

11 erson ren áyd olk y houlaghy  
t'yéiys : as smuni áyd láid y  
sáys, ass nagh vel ayd foundagh  
y ghuiliny.

12 shenyfá ver u oriusyn chæ :  
as ni us arlu strengyn dy vou  
nyoi yn ædyn acksyn.

13 bi us trogit shúas hiarn ayns

## New Version.

9 Saue shin, Hiarn, as clasht  
rooin, O Ree flaunys : tra ta shin  
geamagh ort.

PSALM 21. *Domine, in virtute tua.*

**N**EE'N Ree boggey 'ghoail  
ayns dty niart, O Hiarn : feer  
ghennal vees eh jeh dty haualtys.

2 T'ou er choÿrt da yecarree e  
chree : as cha vel oo er n'obbal  
da aghin e veillyn.

3 Son ver oo dasyn ro-laue ban-  
naghtyn dty vieys : as soiaaghey  
atthey dy airh ghlen er e chione.

4 Hir eh bea ort's, as hug oo da  
bea liauyr : dy jarroo son dy  
bragh as dy bragh.

5 Ta'n onnor echey mooar  
liorish dty haualtys : gloÿr as  
ooashley vooar ver oo ersyn.

6 Son ver us dasyn maynrys  
dy bragh farraghtyn : as nee oo  
eh gennal lesh boggey dty eddin.

7 As cre'n-fa? son dy vel y Ree  
coÿrt e hreishteil ayns y Chiarn :  
as ayns myghin yn Er smoo  
sÿrjey cha bee eh er ny scughey.

8 Nee ooilleÿ dty noidyng gen-  
naghtyn dty laue : yîow dty laue  
yesh adsyn magh ta dwoaie oc  
ort.

9 Nee oo ad y yannoo myr oghe  
aileagh ayns traa dty chorree : nee  
yn Chiarn ad y stroie ayns e  
yymmoose, as nee yn aile ad y  
choÿrt mow.

10 Yn rass oc ver oo ass ny  
fraueyn jeh'n thalloo : as yn  
sluight oc veih mastey cloan  
gheiney.

11 Son chiare ad olkys dty oi :  
as ghow ad ayns laue lheid y  
saase as nagh jarg ad y chooill-  
leeney.

12 Shen-y-fa ver oo orroosyn  
cooÿl y choÿrt : as strengyn dty  
vhow nee oo aarlooi noi'n eddin oc.

13 Bee us, Hiarn, er dty hoi-

## Old Version.

dthy' gniart hæyn : shen mar gou  
meid orayn as vol meid dthy  
phuer.

## ASPYRT.

*Deus deus meus.* psal. 22.

**M**Y iih, my iih, jeagh oryms,  
kamma vel us er my hrei-  
geél : as ghoud ass y ráyd vei my  
láint, as vei fokelyn m'akans.

2 o my iih, ta mi gæmagh ayns  
iérish y lá, agh gha vel us klast-  
cheyn : as er læys ny h'yi núist gha  
vel mi goyl veg yn'æ.

3 as tou us fanaghtyn kasserick :  
o us fasy eisrael.

4 ren nan áeraghyn treisteel  
aynyds hreist áyd áynyds, as  
lifráe us áyd.

5 jei áyd oýrts, as fóyr ayd kúyne:  
hug ayd nan dreistéel aynyds, as  
gha rou ayd er nan gur móu.

6 agh er my hons, shé bestchiæg  
mi, as ghanie duyne : fiir knaid  
dy géne, as bonlyght d'yn phobyl.

7 aydsyn ully hii mi, t'ayd knaid  
ymmum geraghti : t'ayd shiney  
magh nan méliyn, as krá nan  
gian, grá.

8 hráist e ayns jih, gy lifráeagh  
eshyn é : ligge y lifráe é my sal-  
liesh ve agge e.

9 agh she us eshyn gou mish  
magh as brú my váyry : va us my  
hreistéel fóyst er kiaghyn my  
váyrey.

10 va mi er m'agáel dúitich riu  
ada rug mi : she us my iih gy jaru  
vei brú my váyry.

11 o na gou voýms, erson ta  
tuilliel argere ag láu : as gha vel  
veg dy ghúne layms.

12 ta ymmydi dy geyf er jít  
mágyirt ymmuym : ta teryuf  
raury vasan dy my ghuiny schiagh  
er gygh yn cheyf.

## New Version.

aghey seose ayns dty níart hene :  
myr shen nee mayd goaill arrane,  
as moylley 'choyrt da dty phooar.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 22. *Deus, Deus meus.*

**M**Y Yee, my Yee, jeeagh or-  
rym ; cre'n-fa t'ou er my  
hreigeil : as t'ou choud veih my  
lhaynt, as veih goan my accan ?

2 O my Yee, ta mee geam fey-  
ny-laa, agh cha vel oo cur clash-  
tyn : as ayns imbagh ny hoie  
myrgeddin cha vel mee goaill veg  
y fea.

3 As t'ou uss tannaghtyn ca-  
sherick : O uss ooashley Israel.

4 Ren ny ayraghyn ain treishteil  
ayn-yds : hug ad nyn marrant ort,  
as ren oo ad y livrey.

5 Deie ad orts, as hooar ad coo-  
ney : hug ad nyn marrant ort, as  
cha row ad er nyn ghoyrt mow.

6 Agh er my hon's, she beishteig  
mee, as cha nee dooinney : eer  
craid gheiney, as oltooan y phob-  
ble.

7 Ta ooilley ny ta dy m'akin,  
gannidys orrym : t'ad sheeyney  
magh nyn meillyn, as craa nyn  
ghing, gra.

8 Hreisht eh ayns Jee, dy jinnagh  
eh eshyn y livrey : lhig da eh y  
livrey, my ta taitnys echey ayn.

9 Agh uss eh ren m'y ghoaill ass  
brein my vayrey : v'ou my hreish-  
teíl tra va mee foast er keeagh my  
voir.

10 Ta mee er ve fo dty chiarail  
er dyn tra ruggyr mee : uss my  
Yee eer veih brein my vayrey.

11 O ny treig mee, son ta seagh-  
yn er-gerrey : as cha vel unnane  
dy chooney lhiam.

12 Ta ymmodee dew er jeet  
mygeayrt-y-moom : ta terriu lajer  
Vasan er hoiaghey orrym er dagh  
cheu.

## Old Version.

13 t'ayd foscely nānn melilyn  
orŷms : mar véagh leion rapy as  
burriugh.

14 ta mi diértid magh mar uisky,  
ta my ghnaun ully ass yn ynyd : ta  
my ghri niist ayns méan my ghorp  
gy jaru kasly rish kéir líey.

15 ta my gniart chyrmyt shúas  
mar dy ghrackan, as ta my hiange  
lianaghtyn gys my grauntyn : as  
ver us mish gys jan yn váys.

16 erson ta ymmydi madi er jit  
magiŷrt ymmŷym : as ta kourley  
y niaughráui ern' úne m'ŷei.

17 hóul ayd my lauyn as my  
ghassyn, fodym my ghnaun ully  
y'áryf, t'áyd shassu giyndys as  
jaghyn orryms.

18 t'ayd ráyn m'ydagh nan  
másky : as tilge kránghryn er my  
ghómrey.

19 agh ná bí us fodey voyms, o  
hiarn, she us m'aski jean séir dy  
ghúyney láym.

20 lifræ m'anym vei yn ghliéu :  
my gráyi vei púyr yn vóaddy.

21 sau mi vei béal yn léion :  
ghýyl us mish niist vei masky  
érikyn béyn yn ærick.

22 insiym t'ænys dy my vrac-  
raghyn : ayns mæyn ny hagluis  
mollyms us.

23 o molligi yn chiarn shiusse ta  
goyl agyl ráfsyn : glorigi gy múar  
o shiusse ully dy rass Iakob as  
gougí agil ráfsyn shiusse ully rass  
Israel.

24 erson gha vel e er seiaghe  
beg na er doyrtd duoi dy stáid  
ishill yn voght, gha dalli e y ædyn  
vei : agh tra jái é er, ghýyl eshyn é.

## New Version.

13 T'ad fosley nyn meéal or-  
rym : myr lion jollyssagh buir-  
roogh son spooilley.

14 Ta mee deayrtit magh myr  
ushtey, as ta ooilley my chraueyn  
ass ynnyd : ta my chree neesht  
ayns mean my chorp eer myr  
kere ta lheie.

15 Ta my niart chyrmit seose  
myr peesh dy haaghcraie, as ta  
my hengey lhiantyn gys my  
ghruntyr : as ver uss lhiat mee  
gys joan y vaaish.

16 Son ta ymmodee moddee er  
jeet mygeayrt-y-moom : as ta  
coonceil ny olkyssee cur nyn  
goyrle dy-cheilley m'oi.

17 Hoyll ad my laueyn as my  
chassyn; foddym ooilley my  
chraueyn y choontey : t'ad shas-  
soo gindys as jeeaghyn orrym.

18 Rheinn ad my gharmadyn ny  
mast' oc : as er my chooat hilg ad  
lottyng.

19 Agh ny bee uss foddey voym,  
O Hiarn : she uss my chemmyrk ;  
jean siyr dy chooney lhiam.

20 Livrey m'anym veih'n  
chliwe : as my vioys deyr veih  
pooar y voddey.

21 Saue mee veih beéal y lion :  
t'ou er my chlashtyn myrgeddin  
veih mastey earkyn ny unicornyn.

22 Neem's dt' Ennym y hoil-  
shaghey da my vraaraghyn : ayns  
mean ny hagglish neem uss y  
voylley.

23 O moylley-jee yn Chiarn,  
shiuish ta goaill aggle roish : cur-  
jee ard-voylley da, ooilley shiuish  
jeh slught Yacob, as gow-jee  
aggle roish, ooilley shiuish slught  
Israel.

24 Son cha vel eh er hoiaghey  
beg jeh, ny er breigeil stayd injil  
y voght : cha vel eh er ollaghey e  
eddin veih, agh tra deie eh er, hug  
eh clashtyn da.

**Old Version.**

25 ta my voley ñds ayns y chessiaght vuar : my vriæraghyn nymys y ghuiliny nan veanish-syn ta goyl agyl ræfsyn.

26 ni ny boghtyn ñ as bi ayd buiagh, aydsyn ta shirre nyrae yn chiarn moli ayd é, bi nan gri bió gybragh.

27 kuini kûn ully yn týl oru hæyn, as bi ayd er nan jynda gys y chiarn : as ni kiynnaghyn ully ny natiúnyn ammymys kiangóyrt rish-syn.

28 sh'lesh yn chiarn yn riríyght : as shé eshyn kianúrtyš masky yn phobyl.

29 yn læidsyn ully ta ráur er y talu : táyd ern' ñ as ern' ianu ammymys.

30 aydsyn ully ta dol shíis gys yn jan, nii ayd sliaghty kiangóyrt rishsyn : as gha vel duyne erbi er mióghey y anym heyn.

31 ni my rass eshyn y hyrvées : bi ayd er nan éru d'yn chiarn erson shilogh.

32 hig aydsyn, as insi ny neauaghyn yn gháyrys aggesyn : gys pobyl viis er an mræ, ta yn chiarn erna ianu.

*Dominus regit me. psal. 23.*

**S**HE yn chiarn my voghil y keragh : shenyfá gha vod feim ve aym er red erbi.

2 ni é mi véaghey ayns pastyr glass : as liédji é mi magh rish liétty ny huiskaghyn dy gyrjaghey.

3 chyndai e m'anym : as ver e magh mi ayns kassany ny káyrys, erson gráyi y ænym.

4 gy jaru, ga ta mi gimiaight tryid kóyn dy ská yn váys, gha

**New Version.**

25 Hoods neem chebbal my voylley ayns sheshaght vooar ny nooghyn : my vreearraghyn neem's y chooilleeney ayns yn enish ocsyn ta goaill aggle roishyn.

26 Nee ny boghtyn gee, as bee ad er nyn yannoo magh : adsyn ta shirrey lurg y Chiarn, moyllee ad eh ; bee'n cree eu bio son dy bragh,

27 Nee ooilley ardjyn y thalloorin cooinaghtyn orroo hene as bee ad er nyn jyndaa gys y Chiarn : as ver ooilley kynneeyn ny ashoonyn ooashley kiongoyrt rish.

28 Son lesh y Chiarn yn reeriaght : as she eshyn yn Kiannoort mastey yn pobble.

29 Nee nyn lheid ocsyn ooilley ta berchagh er y thalloo : gee as ooashley 'choyrt.

30 Nee adsyn ooilley ta er nyn injillaghey gys y joan [*gys bogh-tynid*] gliooney kiongoyrt rish : as cha vel dooinney erbee er vioghey e annym hene.

31 Nee my lhuight's eshyn y hirveish : bee ad goit stiagh son sheeloghe da'n Chiarn.

32 Hig adsyn, as nee ny ni-aughyn soilshaghey magh e chairys ; da pobble hig er y theihll, adsyn ta'n Chiarn er chroo.

*PSALM 23. Dominus regit me.*

**S**HE'N Chiarn my vochilley : shen-y-fa cha beem feme nhee erbee.

2 Nee eh faassaghey mee ayns pastyr glass : as m'y leeideil magh rish ny ushtaghyn dy ooraghey.

3 Nee eh m'anym y hyndaa : as m'y choyrt lesh magh ayns ny cassany dy chairys er graih e Ennym.

4 Dy jarroo, ga dy vel mee shooyl ayns coan scadoo yn

## Old Version.

góym agil d'olk erbi : erson ta us  
mârym, ta dthy latt as dthy loyrg  
dy my gyrjaghy.

5 ni us arlu bóyrd rufym nan  
yoisyn ta dy my húa : tóus ern'  
ally my ghian rish úil, as bi my  
ghapan láyn.

6 agh ni eîri dthy ghúghys  
grauigill<sup>1</sup> as dthy vyghin mish ully  
lâghyn my hýl : as niym vâghey  
ayns tei yn chiarn erson gybragh.

## AYRYN.

*Domini est terra.* psal. 24.

**S**H'LESH yn chiarn yn talu, as  
ully na ta ayn : kymshâen yn  
týl, as aydsyn ta vaghey aynsyn.

2 erson hei eshyn é er ny far-  
kaghyn : as ren é arlu é er ny  
tuillaghyn.

3 quei háid shúas gys knock yn  
chiarn : na quei irriys shuas ayns y  
yny-d-syn kasserick.

4 gy jaru æshynn ag vel laun  
gla, as krí gyn loght : as nagh  
vel er drogêl shuas y agne gys  
fardâlys na er lú dy vâley y nábu.

5 ieu æshyn yn bannaght vei  
yn chiarn : as kâyr̄ys vei jîh y  
hauâlys.

6 she sho y hilôygh acksyn ta dy  
hyrresyn : gy jaru jûsyn ta shyrr̄e  
t'ædyns o Iakob.

7 trogigi shúas nan giîn o shiusse  
iattyn, as bigi trogit shuas shiusse  
gorrysyn ta farraghtyn gybrâgh :  
as big rû yn gloyr schiagh.

8 quei ta rû yn gloyr : she yn  
chiarn laidjer as gniartoil, gy jaru  
yn chiarn gniartoil ayns kagey.

9 trogigi shuas nan giîn o shiusse  
iattyn, as bigi trogit shuas shiusse

## New Version.

vaaish, cha goym aggle roish olk  
erbee : son t'ou uss marym ; ta  
dty lhatt as dty lorg dy my gher-  
jaghey.

5 Nee oo boayrd y yannoo aarlo  
roym ayns yn enish ocsyn ta er my  
heaghney : t'ou er ooilaghey my  
chione, as bee my chappan lane.

6 Agh eiyree dty chenjallys  
ghraihagh as dty vyghin orrym  
ooilley laghyn my vea : as neem's  
thaaghey thie'n Chiarn choud as  
veem bio.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 24. *Domini est terra.*

**L**ESH y Chiarn y thalloo, as  
ooilley ny t'ayn : combaase  
y theihll, as adsyn ta baghey ayn.

2 Son t'eh er hoiaaghey eh er ny  
faarkaghyn : as er hickyraghey  
eh er ny thooillaghyn.

3 Quoi eh hed seose er cronk y  
Chiarn : ny quoi vees cooie dy  
hassoo ayns e ynyd casherick.

4 Eshyn eh ta laueyn glen echey,  
as cree gyn loght : as nagh vel  
er hoiaaghey e aigney er foalsaght,  
as nagh vel er ghoail lhoo dy  
volley e naboo.

5 Yioweshyn yn bannaght veih'n  
Chiarn : as cairys veih Jee e hau-  
altys.

6 Shoh'n sheeloghe ocsyn ta dy  
hirrey eh : jeusyn dy jarroo ta  
shirrey dty eddin, O Yacob.

7 Trog-jee seose nyn ghing, O  
shiuish ghiattyn, as bee-jee er nyn  
droggal seose, shiuish ghorryssyn  
dy bragh farraghtyn : as hig Ree  
ny ghloyr stiagh.

8 Quoi ta Ree ny ghloyr : yn  
Chiarn eh ta lajer as niartal, yn  
Chiarn hene niartal ayns caggey.

9 Trog-jee seose nyn ghing, O  
shiuish ghiattyn, as bee-jee er nyn

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



**Old Version.**

gorryssyn ta farraghtyn gybrágh :  
as hig rií yn glóyr schiagh.

10 quei ta rií yn glóyr : gy jaru  
chiarn ny shessaghyn ghagi : she  
æshyn rií ny gloyr.

*Ad te domine. Psal. 25.*

**H**UYDS o hiarn hrogym shúas  
m'anym, my íih ta mi er  
doyrt my hreistéel anyds : o na  
lig dou ve er my ghàl, namu lig  
dy my noidjyn barriyght y góyl  
harrym.

2 Erson áydsyn ully ta treistéel  
aynyd gha bi áyd er an' áraghy :  
agh yn læidsyn as ta janu peke  
gyn óeyr, bi ayd er nan gurr móu.

3 jeagh dou dthy ráydjyn o hiarn :  
as ynsi dou dthy ghassany.

4 líid mi magh ayns t'irrinys, as  
ynsi mi : erson she us jih my  
hauálys, ányds va my hreistéel fei  
yn lá liaur.

5 æi gys kuinaghtyn o hiarn dthy  
vyghin mú : as dthy gheindylys  
grayiui<sup>1</sup> va riu ada yn chen iérish.

6 o na kuini er peke as loghtyn  
m'ágid : agh nyre dthy hrokeryght  
smuni us oryms o hiarn, ersoy<sup>1</sup>  
dthy veiys.

7 ta yn chiarn grásoil as káyr :  
shenyfa ýnsiys peki ayns y ráyd.

8 aydsyn ta miín ni e líidjél ayns  
brúinys : as yn læidsyn ta miín,  
dausyn yinsi e y ráyd.

9 ta ully ráydjyn yn chiarn  
myghin as firrinys : d'an læidsyn  
ass ta frial y ghunáynt as rikóyrtn.

10 erson grayi t'ænym o hiarn :  
bi myghinagh dy my pheky erson  
t'e muar.

11 quei yn dúyne ta goyl  
agyl d'yn chiarn æshyn ni é y

**New Version.**

droggal seose, shiuish ghorryssyn  
dy bragh farraghtyn : as hig Ree  
ny ghloyr stiagh.

10 Quoi ta Ree ny ghloyr : dy  
jarroo yn Chiarn dy heshaght-  
chaggee, eshyn Ree ny gloyr.

PSALM 25. *Ad te, Domine, levavi.*

**H**OOD'S, O Hiarn, trog-ym  
seose my annym ; my Yee,  
ta mee er choyrtn my hreishteil  
aynyd : O ny lhig dooys 've er my  
choyrtn gys nearey, chamoo lhig da  
my noidyn ve boggyssagh harrym.

2 Son cha bee veg jeusyn ooilley  
ta treishteil aynyds er nyn naar-  
aghey : agh bee nyn lheid as ta  
girree magh gyn oyr er nyn goyrtn  
bun-ry-skyn.

3 Jeeagh dou dty raad, O Hiarn :  
as ynsee dou dty chassany.

4 Leeid mish ayns dty írriney,  
as ynsee mee : son uss Jee my  
haualtys ; aynyds va my hreishteil  
fey-ny-laa.

5 Tayrn gys cooinaghtyn, O  
Hiarn, dty vyghinyn meigh : as  
dty chenjalys ghraihagh, t'er ny  
ve er dy rieau.

6 O ny cooinnee er peccaghyn as  
loghtyn my aegid : agh cordail  
rish dty vyghin smooinee orrym,  
O Hiarn, er graih dty vieys.

7 Graysoil as cairal ta'n Chiarn :  
shen-y-fa ynsee eh da peccer yn  
raad cair.

8 Adsyn ta imlee nee eh leeideil  
ayns briwnys : as dauesyn ta meen,  
ynsee eh e raad.

9 Ta ooilley raaidyn y Chiarn  
myghin as firrinys : da lheid as ta  
freayll e chonaant as e leighyn.

10 Er graih dty Ennym, O  
Hiarn : bee myghinagh da my  
pheccah, son s'mooar te.

11 Cre'n dooinney ta goaill ag-  
gle roish y Chiarn : eshyn nee eh

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

ynsaghy ayns y ráyd ni é y rýei.

12 ni yn anym vaghey ag áish : as ieu y rass eiryght áyn y tálu.

13 ta fálliaght yn chiarn nan maskysyn ta goyl agyl ráeyf : as soilshi é dausyn y ghúnaynt.

14 ta ny húilyn gybrágh jeaghyn gys y chiarn : erson tarni e my ghassyn magh ass y lién.

15 chyndá us huymys, as jean myghin orym : erson ta mi trágit as ayns boghtanys.

16<sup>1</sup> trimshy my ghri erna ligge magh : o toyr us mi magh ass my hæaghyn.

17 jeagh er my hýaghyn as er my voghtanyght : as lýoi dau my pheky ully.

18 smuni er my nóidjyn kávod t'ayd : as t'ayd gymmyrke rún tráyn m'ýoi.

19 o frial my anym, as lifráe mi : na lig dou ve er my ghur mou, erson ta mi er doyrnt my hreistéel áynyds.

20 ligge firrinyas as déllel káyr farkiaght orryms : erson ta my hreistéel er me áynyds.

21 lifráe Israel, o úih : magh ass y hyaghyn ully.

*Judica me domine. psal. 26.*

**B**I us my vríu o hiarn, erson ta mi ern' immiaght gyn loght : ta my hreistéel er máe níist ayns y chiarn, shennyfa gha duitchym.

2 fæyst mi o hiarn, as ransi mi : shiyr magh m'ayraghyn as my ghri.

3 erson ta dthy gheindyls grayigoil<sup>2</sup> gybragh kiangoyrt rish my huylyn : as niym immiaght ayns t'irrinys.

## New Version.

leeideil ayns y raad lhisagh eh y reih.

12 Bee yn annym echehy ec aash : as yíow e lhuight yn cheer ayns eiraght.

13 Ta folliaght y Chiarn nyn mast' ocsyn ta goaill aggle roish : as nee eh soilshaghey dauee chonaant.

14 Ta my hooillyn dy bragh jeeaghyn gys y Chiarn : son tayrnee eh my chassyn ass y ribbey.

15 Chyndaa oo hene hym's, as jean myghin orrym : son ta mee treigit as ayns treihys.

16 Ta trimshy my chree er ny vishaghey : O cur uss lhiat mee ass my heaghyn.

17 Jeeagh er my arkys as my hreihs : as leih dou ooilley my pheccah.

18 Jeeagh er my noidyn kys t'ad er mishaghey : as t'ad gymmyrkey goanlys tranlaasagh my oi.

19 O freill my annym, as livrey mee : ny lhig dou ve er my choyrnt gys nearey, son aynyds ta mee er choyrnt my hreishteil.

20 Lhig da ônid as dellal yeeragh goll mârym : son ta my hreish-teil er ny ve aynyds.

21 Livrey Israel, O Yee : veih ooilley e heaghyn.

*PSALM 26. Judica me, Domine.*

**B**EE uss my vríw, O Hiarn, son ta mee er n'yummyrkey mee hene gyn loght : ta my varant neesht er ny ve er y Chiarn, er-y-fa shen cha duittym.

2 Feysht mee, O Hiarn, as prow mee : ronsee my veaghyn as my chree.

3 Son ta dty chenjallys-ghraihagh kinjagh roish my hooillyn : as neem gimmeeaght ayns dty irrinys.

<sup>1</sup> "ta" omitted.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

4 gha nel mi er mæ vaghey  
marish slŷi fardalagh : ghamú vŷis  
shessaght aym rish yn klyei valtoil.

5 hug mi fúa d'yn chymsaghy  
kuijaght dy grogh hæsiaght : asgha  
jeanym sŷi masky yn niaughráui.

6 niym my lauyn ayns glénid, o  
hiarn : as marshen hiým gys  
t'altyr.

7 gy vodym y ghurr magh korá  
dy hoyrt búias : as inss dy dthy  
obraghyn ientysaghy ully.

8 hiarn ta mi er doyrnt gráyi dy  
dy hyéi : as d'yn iynyd ta t'onyr  
vaghey.

9 o na jáeg shuas my anym  
márish ny peki na my væ mariúsyn  
ta páagh nyrgh fúil.

10 ayns ny lauynacksyn ta olkys :  
as ta ny lauyn jésh acksyn layn  
dy hóyrtysyn.

11 agh er my hons, imniym gyn  
loght : o hiarn fyaskyl mi, as bi  
láy n vyghinagh dúys.

12 ta my <sup>1</sup>shassu jiragh : mal-  
lym yn chiarn ayns ny ha-  
glishyn.

## ASPYRT.

*Dominus illuminatio.* psal. 27.

**S**HE yn chiarn my hoilshe as  
my haulys, quei réyfs eish  
góyms agyl : she yn chiarn gniart  
my væ, quei íe eish viyms aglagh?

2 nar haink yn niaughraui, gy  
jaru my noidjyn as my niaughár-  
jyn orym dy íi shuas my áyl :  
skir áyd as huitcháyd <sup>2</sup>.

3 gy véagh sheshiaght ghagi sŷit  
m'yoí, fóyst gha bi my ghri aglagh :  
as gy 'irriagh kagey my yóí, fóst  
verym my hreistéel aynsyn.

4 hyn ryd ta mi erna hŷirre er  
y chiarn niym y hyrre riist : gy  
jaru gy vodym vághey ayns tŷei

## New Version.

4 Cha vel mee er vaghey marish  
sleih foalsey : chamoo neem she-  
shaght rish y vooínjer volteyragh.

5 Ta feoh er ve aym er chymsaghy  
cooidjagh yn drogh 'leih : as cha  
soie-ym mastey ny mee-chrauee.

6 Níee-ym my laueyn ayns ônid,  
O Hiarn : as myr shen hem gys  
dty altar ;

7 Dy voddym fockley magh yn  
coraa dy wooise : as soilshaghey  
ooilley dty obbraghyn yindyssaghy.

8 Hiarn, ta mee er ve graihagh  
er coortyn dty hie : as ynnyd  
cabbane-agglish dty ooashley.

9 O ny jeigh seose m'annym  
marish ny peccee : ny my vioys  
marish y vooínjer folley ;

10 Ayns ny laueyn oc ta mee-  
chairys : as ta nyn laue yesh lane  
dy ghiootyn.

11 Agh er my hon's, neem gim-  
meeaght gyn loght : O livrey mee,  
as bee myghinagh dou.

12 Ta my chass shassoo dy  
kiart ; ver-ym moylley da'n Chiarn  
ayns chaglym cooidjagh y phobble.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 27. *Dominus illuminatio.*

**Y**N Chiarn my hoilshey as my  
haulys ; quoi roish eisht  
ghoym aggle : yn Chiarn niart my  
vea ; quoi roish eisht veem agglagh?

2 Tra haink ny olkyssee, dy  
jarroo my noidyn as my hran-  
laasee orrym dy my stroie : ren  
ad snapperal as tuittym.

3 Ga dy beagh sheshaght-caggee  
dy gheiney soit m'oi, foast gha  
bee my chree agglagh ; as ga dy  
jinnagh caggey girree seose m'oi,  
foast ver-ym my varrant ersyn.

4 Un red ta mish er hirrey er y  
Chiarn, shen neem y yecarree :  
dy jarroo dy voddym baghey ayns

<sup>1</sup> "ghass" omitted.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

yn chiarn lágghyn ully my hýyl, dy iághyn er boiid alin yn chiarn, as dy iághyn gymænick y hiampyl.

5 erson ayns iærish sýaghyn falli é mi ayns y t'ynyd<sup>1</sup> vaghiys : gy jarro, ayns ynyd falliit y vaghesyn 'alliys é mi, as syéi e mi shuas er kreg ghlói.

6 as nish hrogys e shúas my ghian : erskyn my noidjyn kruin magiyrnt ymmúm.

7 shenyfá ourelyms ayns y ænydsyn vaghey ourel rish bogey múar : goým oráyn, as lóyrym molaghyn gys y chiarn.

8 klastrish<sup>1</sup> my ghórá, o hiarn, tra ta mi gæmagh hũyds : jean myghin ofym as kluŷn mi.

9 ta mi ghri er loyrt jids shirrighi shius m'ædyns : t'ædyn<sup>2</sup> hyrriyms.

10 o na falli us t'ædyn voŷms : namú tilg dthy hyrváynt er shiul ayns jummys.

11 tous er mé my ghomrick : na fáag mi, namu træyg mi o iŷh dy my hauualys.

12 trá ta m'æer as my vëier dy my hrogáel : ta yn chiarn dy my góyl shuas.

13 ynsi dũys dthy ráyd, o hiarn : as lúid mi ayns y ráyd gháyr erson my noidjyn.

14 na lifré mi harrish gys agney my noidjyn : erson ta feanish fallsy ern' irri shuas m'yois as læid ass ta loyrt agáyr.

15 vëin er doyrnt nardey glan : agh gy vel mi krediu gy firrinagh dy akin méiys yn chiarn ayns talu ny mið.

16 o farki er æynchys y chiarn : as gyrji é dthy ghri, as toyr us dthy hreistéel ayns y chiarn.

## New Version.

thie yn Chiarn ooilley laghyn my vea, dy akin aalid eunyssagh y Chiarn, as dy haaghey e hiamble.

5 Son ayns traa my heaghyn follee eh mee ayns e chabbane : dy jarroo ayns boayl kellt e ynyd-vaghee nee eh m'y ollaghey, as m'y hoiagheyseose er creg chloaie.

6 As nish troggee eh seose my chione : er skyn my noidyn mygeayrt-y-moom.

7 Shen-y-fa neem's oural y hebbal ayns e ynnyd casherick lesh ard ghennallys : neem arrane y ghoail, as soilshaghey magh moylle y Chiarn.

8 Eaisht rish my chora, O Hiarn, tra ta mee geamagh hoods : jean myghin orrym, as clast rhym,

9 Ta my chree er yannoo imraa jeed's ; Shir-jee my eddin : Dt'ed-din, Hiarn, neem's y hirrey.

10 O ny follee dty eddin voym : cha-moo jean dty harvaant y hyn-daa ersooyl ayns jymmoose.

11 T'ou er ny ve my chemmyrk : ny faag mee, chamoo jean m'y hreigeil, O Yee my haualtys.

12 Tra ta my ayr as my voir dy my hreigeil : ta'n Chiarn dy my ghoail seose.

13 Ynsee dooys dty raad, O Hiarn : as leeid mee ayns y raad cair, kyndagh rish my noidyn.

14 Ny livrey mee seose gys aigney my noidyn : son ta feanishyn foalsey er n'irree seose m'oi, as lheid as ta loayrt aggair.

15 Va mee dy bollagh er choayll my chree : agh dy vel mee dy shickyr credjal dy akin kenjallys y Chiarn ayns cheer ny bioee.

16 O jean uss farkiaight er caa yn Chiarn : bee dunnaal, as nee eh gerjaghey dty chree, as cur uss dty hreishteil ayns y Chiarn.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> "Hiarn" omitted.

## Old Version.

## New Version.

*Ad te domine. psal. 28.**PSALM 28. Ad te, Domine.*

**H**UYDS ælyms, o hiarn my  
gniart : na smuni knáid jims,  
nagh my<sup>1</sup> ni us mar ass nagh  
gluinaght ú biyms kasly ríusyn  
ta doll shíus ayns y lagg.

2 kluin korá m'agheinyn íshyl  
tra ta mi trogel shuas my láuyn  
gys ynyd syí vyghin dy dthy  
hiampyls kasserick.

3 o na tarn mi er shiul, namú  
struí m'í rish yn niaughráui as  
aydsyn ta janú olk : ta loyrt  
gy muinjeróil rish nan nabúnyn,  
agh smúnaghtyn olk ayns nan  
griaghyn.

4 úik ayd nyrg 'an 'altyn : as  
nyrg olkys 'an gumme hæyn.

5 kuilin áyd nyrg obyr nan  
lauyn : úik dau shen t'áyd erna  
holliu.

6 erson kummy liúu ayns 'an  
agney obraghyn yn chiarn, na  
janu y lauyn : shenyfa brishi é  
shíus áyd, as gha ni 'an drogell  
shuas áyd.

7 móllit gy rou yn chiarn : erson  
te er glastcheyn korá m'agheinyn  
íshill.

8 she yn chiarn my gniart as my  
skáe, ta my ghri er dreistéel ayn-  
syn, as ta mi er geathin kuyne :  
shenyfá ta my ghri dáynsyn erson  
bógey, as ayns m'oráyn volym é.

9 she yn chiarn my gniart : as she  
eshyn yn frial sláintoil y ghristsyn.

10 o sau dthy phobyl, as tóyr  
dthy vanaght dy t'éirys : biæg áyd  
as séi ayd shuas erson gybragh.

**H**OOD'S neem geamagh, Ó  
Hiarn my niart : ny jean  
beg y hoiaghey jeem, er aggle  
mannagh jean oo m'y chlashtyn,  
dy beem casley roosyn ta goll  
sheese gys yn oaie.

2 Eaisht rish coraa my aghinyn  
imlee, tra ta mee geamagh ort :  
tra ta mee troggal seose my lau-  
eyn gys stoyl-y-vyghin dty hiam-  
ble casherick.

3 O ny tayrn mee ersooyl, cha-  
moo jean m'y stroie marish ny  
mee-chrauee as drogh-yantee :  
ta loayrt dy dooie rish nyn naboo,  
agh t'ad smooínaghtyn er olkys  
ayns nyn gree.

4 Cur daue nyn leagh cordail  
rish nyn yannoo : as cordail rish  
olkys ny croutyn oc hene.

5 Cooilleen ad cordail rish obbyr  
nyn laueyn : eeck daue shen ny  
t'ad er hoilchin.

6 Son cha vel ad ayns nyn aig-  
ney cur geill da obbraghyn y  
Chiarn, chamoo da jannoo e lau-  
eyn : shen-y-fa nee eh ad y lhiieg-  
gal sheese, as cha jean eh ad y  
hroggal.

7 Moylley dy row da'n Chiarn :  
son t'eh er chlashtyn coraa my  
aghinyn imlee.

8 Yn Chiarn my niart as my eil-  
ley caggee ; ta my chree er dreish-  
teil aynsyn, as ta mee er gheddyn  
cooney : shen-y-fa ta my chree  
lheim dyn voggey, as ayns my  
arrane neem eshyn y voylley.

9 Yn Chiarn my niart : as eshyn  
fendeilys slayntoil e Er-ooillit.

10 O saue dty phobble, as cur  
dty vannaght da dty eiraght : cur  
beaghey daue, as soie ad seose er  
son dy bragh.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

*Afferte Domino. psal. 29.*

**T**ÓERGI gys yn chiarn, o shi-  
usse gniártoil, tóergi réagh-  
yn ayg gys y chiarn : kurrigi d'yn  
chiarn ammys as gniart.

2 kurigi d'yn chiarn yn oneyr  
kui da ænym : jeanji ammys d'yn  
chiarn rish ammys kasserick.

3 she yn chiarn ta sáyry ny  
huiskaghyn : she yn jñh gloriól  
ta janu yn tarniagh.

4 she yn chiarn ta reël yn fárghey,  
ta korá yn chiarn gniártoil ayns  
obraghy : ta korá yn chiarn na  
ghora gloriól.

5 ta korá yn chiarn brishie ny  
bilchyn sédyr : gy jaru ta yn  
chiarn brishie sedyryn libanus.

6 hug e eñusyn níist dy vruisky-  
nygh mar lyí : libanus níist as  
sirion mar béagh yn yñ érick.

7 ta korá yn chiarn reygyr lóssy-  
rynyn angil : ta korá yn chiarn  
krá yn faysyght : gy jaru yn  
chiarn krá fasyght ghades.

8 ta korá yn chiarn tóyrt er ny  
báa fæi fielagh aýgy y hoyrt magh,  
as ligge rish ny tumagyn chiu :  
ayns y chiampyl ta dygh ynn'  
àyne loyrt dy onerseyen.

9 ta yn chiarn na hýi erskyn yn  
tuilliu-úisky : as ta yn chiarn  
faraghtyn na rii erson gybragh.

10 ver yn chiarn gniart dá phobyl  
ver yn chiarn da phobyl banaght  
ny shú.

## AYRYN.

*Exaltabo te domine. psal. 30.*

**N**ÍYMS us y volley gy múar,  
o hiarn, erson tou er my  
heiahe shúas : as gha vel u er  
ligge dy my noidjyn barriyght  
bogóyl y goýl harfym.

## New Version.

*PSALM 29. Afferte Domino.*

**C**UR-JEE lhieu gys y Chiarn,  
O shiuish ard-gheiney, cur-  
jee lhieu reaghyn aegey gys y  
Chiarn : cur-jee lieh'n Chiarn  
ooashley as niart.

2 Cur-jee da'n Chiarn yn gloyr  
ta cooie da'n Ennym echey : cur-  
jee ooashley da'n Chiarn lesh am-  
mys crauee.

3 She yn Chiarn ta sarey ny  
ushtaghyn : yn Jee gloyroil ta  
jannoo yn taarnagh.

4 She yn Chiarn ta reill y faar-  
key ; ta coraa yn Chiarn niartal  
ayns bree ; ta coraa yn Chiarn  
coraa gloyroil.

5 Ta coraa yn Chiarn brishey  
ny biljyn-cedar : yn Chiarn, dy  
feer, ta brishey cedaryn Libanus.

6 T'eh cur orroo myrgeddin dy  
lheimyragh myr lheiy : Libanus  
neesht as Sirion myr unicorn aeg.

7 Ta coraa yn Chiarn scoltey  
ny tendreilyn dy aile ; ta coraa yn  
Chiarn craa yn aasagh : yn Chiarn,  
dy feer, ta craa faasagh Chades.

8 Ta coraa yn Chiarn cur er ny  
feaeiee nyn lheiyee y hilgey, as  
roostey tammagyn chiu yn aas-  
agh : as ayns e hiamble ta dy  
chooilley ghooiney loayrt jeh e  
ooashley.

9 Ta'n Chiarn soie erskyn ny  
thooillaghyn : as ta'n Chiarn tan-  
naghtyn ny Ree son dy bragh.

10 Ver y Chiarn niart da e phob-  
ble : ver y Chiarn da e phobble  
yn bannaght dy hee.

## MORNING PRAYER.

*PSALM 30. Exaltabo te, Domine.*

**V**ER-YMS ard-voylley dhyts,  
O Hiarn, son t'ou er my  
hoiahegy seose : as cha vel oo er  
lhiggey da my noidyn dy ve  
mooaralagh harrym.

Old Version.

2 o hiarn my iŷh jei mi hufyds :  
as ta us er my laynaghey.

3 ta us hiarn er doyrŷt m'anym  
magh ass nifrin : tou er vrial my  
væ voursyn ta dol shiŷs gys yn lag.

4 gouigi oráyn y vollaghyn gys  
y chiarn, o shiuisse núyn aggesyn :  
as kurgi buias dasyn erson kuins  
dâ ghassrikys.

5 erson gha vel y ghorri far-  
raghtyn agh migeŷ ny suŷly, as  
ayns y'oer ta bæ : fodi trymshey  
faraghtyn erson ŷi, agh ta bogey  
chiit ayns y voghre.

6 as ayns iærish my rágh duyrt  
mi, gha biŷm gybragh er my  
skughey : ta us hiarn dy dthy vëiys  
ern' ianu my ghnock gho laidjer.

7 hyndá us t'ædyns vóyms : as  
va mi er my hiaghy.

8 æish jæi my hufyds, o hiarn :  
as hæyr mi gys my hiarn gy fiir  
arimagh.

9 kré yn kosny ta ayns m'ùyl :  
tra ta mi dol shiŷs gys y lagg.

10 der yn úyr buias y hoyrt  
duich : na soilshi é t'eirinsy?

11 klast o hiarn as jean myghin  
ofym : hiarn bi us m'er kuyney.

12 tou er jyndá my hrimsæ gys  
bogey : tou er doyrŷt jeym my  
hack<sup>1</sup> as er my hiany rish gyr-  
jaghy.

13 shenyfá goui dygh ully guyne  
mæi oráyn dy dthy volley gyn  
skuyir : o my iŷh, verym buias  
duich erson gybrágh.

New Version.

2 O Hiarn my Yee, deie mee  
hood : as t'ou er my lheihys.

3 T'ou uss, Hiarn, er livrey my  
annym veih'n oaie : t'ou er vreyall  
my vioys veih goll sheese gys  
ooig y vaaish.

4 Gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee gys  
y Chiarn, O shiuish e nooghyn :  
as cur-jee booise da ayns cooin-  
aghtyn jeh e chasherickys.

5 Son cha vel e chorree far-  
raghtyn agh meekey sooilley, as  
ayns y foayr echey ta bea : foddee  
trimshey farraghtyn son oie, agh  
ta boggey cheet 'sy voghrey.

6 Ayns my staydoilys dooyrt  
mee, Cha beem dy bragh er my  
scughey : t'ou uss, Hiarn, jeh dty  
vieys, er n'yannoo my chronk cha  
lajer.

7 Hyndaa oo dty eddin voym :  
as va mee seaghnit.

8 Eisht deie mish hoods, O  
Hiarn : as chosne mee gys my  
Hiarn dy feer imlee.

9 Cre'n vondeish t'ayns my uill :  
tra hem sheese gys yn oaie?

10 Der y joan booise dhyt : ny  
jean eh soilshaghey dty ynrickys?

11 Clasht, O Hiarn, as jean mygh-  
in orrym : Hiarn, bee uss my er-  
coonee.

12 T'ou er hyndaa my hrimshey  
gys boggey : t'ou er choyrŷt jeem  
my aanritsack, as er my choam-  
rey lesh gennallys.

13 Shen-y-fa nee dy chooilley  
ghooinee mie goaill arrane jeh  
dty voylley fegooish skeeys : O  
my Yee, ver-yms booise dhyt son  
dy bragh.

*In te domine speravi. psal. 31.*

PSALM 31. *In te, Domine, speravi.*

**A**NYDS o hiarn ta mi er doyrŷt  
my hreisteel : na lig dôu gy-

**A**YN-YDS, O Hiarn, ta mee er  
choyrŷt my hreishteil : ny lhig

<sup>1</sup> "ydagh" in margin.

## Old Version.

brágh ve er my hoyrt gys náre,  
lifráe mi ayns dthy gháyrys.

2 kroum núas dthy ghlyæsh  
huymys : jean seir dy mi lifráe.

3 as bi us my ghræg láidjer, as  
tyi yn gniart : gy vod us mish y  
hauáel.

4 erson she us my ghræg laidjer  
as my ghashtyl : bi us níist my  
líidjer, as líidg mi erson grayi  
t'ænym.

5 tarn mish magh as y liyn t'ayd  
erna heiaghy gy fallit er my hons :  
erson she us my gniart.

6 ayns dthy lauyn ta mish chym-  
mey my spyryd : erson ta us er my  
lifráe o hiarn us iih d'yn ieryn.

7 ta mi er doyrft fúua dáusyn ta  
kummel er fardálys mi ghreidjoil :  
as ta my hreistéel er mæ ayns y  
chiarn.

8 biŷms ganoil as goym boggy  
ayns dthy vyghin : erson taú  
er smunaghtyn er my hýaghyn,  
as hug u en er m'anym ayns  
boghtanys.

9 gha vel us er my gúny shías  
gys lau my nóid : agh tou er sei-  
aghy my ghassyn ayns rúym  
liæn.

10 jean myghin orym, o hiarn,  
erson ta mi ayns syaghyn : as ta  
my húilyn lyæit erson fúir trim-  
shey, gy jaru m'anym as my  
ghorp.

11 erson ta my væ ern' ol shan  
rish trimshey : as my vléinchyn  
rish dobran.

12 ta my gniart dy my hoyrt  
nayrdey kientagh rish my pheky :  
as ta my knauyn kæyss (ern goll  
mou<sup>1</sup>).

13 va mi ghon nárey masky my  
nóidjyn, erskyn ully masky my  
nabúnyn : as gou aydsyn dy

## New Version.

dou dy bragh v'er my choyrft gys  
nearey ; livrey mee ayns dty  
chairys.

2 Croym sheese dty chleaysh  
hym : jean siyr dy my livrey.

3 As bee uss my chreg lajer, as  
thie my endeilys : dy vod oo my  
hauail.

4 Son uss my chreg lajer, as my  
chashtal : bee uss neesht my leeid-  
eilagh, as cur mee er y raad er  
graih dty Ennym.

5 Tayrn mee ass y ribbey t'ad  
er holaghey dy follit er my hon :  
son uss my niart.

6 Gys dty laueyn ta mee treishteil  
my annym : son t'ou er my livrey,  
O Hiarn, uss Jee yn ynrickys.

7 Ta dwoaie er ve aym orroosyn  
ta geiyrt er ny cliaghtaghyn faase-  
chredjuagh [*dy obbeys*] : as ta my  
hreishteil er ny ve ayns y Chiarn.

8 Beem gennal, as neem bog-  
gey 'ghoaill ayns dty vyghin :  
son t'ou er choyrft tastey da my  
heaghyn, as er chooinaghtyn er  
my annym ayns treihys.

9 Cha vel oo er my yeigh seose  
ayns laue my noid : agh er hoi-  
aghey my chassyn ayns boayl dy  
reamys.

10 Jean myghin orrym, O Hiarn,  
son ta mee ayns seaghyn : as ta  
my hoilshey er n'aase moal lesh  
eer trimshey : dy jarroo my an-  
nym as my challin.

11 Son ta my vea er n'aase  
shenn lesh trimshey : as my vleean-  
tyn lesh dobberan.

12 Ta my niart dy m'ailleil, kyn-  
dagh rish my vee-chraueeaght ;  
as ta my chraueyn er choayl nyn  
mioyr.

13 Haink mee dy ve son oltoooan  
mastey ooille my noidyn, agh er-  
lhev mastey my naboony : as ren

<sup>1</sup> alternative.



Old Version.

m'aynchys agyl rōym, as aydsyn ghonick mi mui dalli ayd, ayd heyn voym.

14 ta mi glan er my iarud mar duyne maru ass kuyney : ta mi kasly rish sæiagh brisht.

15 erson ghýl mi taglu malaghtagh dy ymmydi : as ta agyl er gygh yn chéyf, ghoud as t'ayd toyrt nan gúin kujaght m'yois, as goyl nan gourlie dy goyl er shiul my anym.

16 agh ta my hreistéel er má ańyds, o hiarn, duyrt mi, she us my íih.

17 ta my iérish ayns dthy lau, lifráe mi vei lau my noidjyn : as vounsyn ta janu trynláys ofym.

18 jeagh dy dthy hyrváynt soil-she dy gnúys : as sau mi erson grayi dthy vyghin.

19 na lig dou ve er my ghall, o hiarn, erson ta mi ern' æmagh oyrt : ligge yn niaughraui ve ernan doyrty gys kàll as er nan dóyrt ayns yn yoi.

20 ligge ny mæliyn brægagh ve er nan dóyrt nan dost : ta gy durey, gy faghijagh, as gy gneyfnagh loyrt noy ny káyrys.

21 o gho palchy ass ta dthy véiys ta us erna haskey shúas daúsyn ta goyl agyl royds : as tou erna ianu arlu daúsyn ta loyrt nan dreistéel ańyds gy jaru fæanish meck geney.

22 falliit us aydsyn gynnys, liorish t'æanish heyn, vei moyrn gygh ully guyne : frialit us ayd gy falliit ayns dthy t'inynd vaghey vei ymmyr ny jangeghyn.

23 Buias d'yn chiarn : erson t'è ern' iaghyn duys keindylys vuar ientyssagh ayns ayrd valley laidjer.

New Version.

adsyn jeh m'ainjys roie er-chea voym, as adsyn honnick mee er y raad, ren ad m'y haghney.

14 Ta mee dy bollagh er my yarrood, myr dooinney marroo ass cooinaghtyn : ta mee coontit myr saagh brisht.

15 Ta mee er chlashtyn jeh cooyl-chassid y sleih : as ta aggle er dy-chooilley cheu, choud as t'ad cur nyn ghing cooidjagh, as goaill coyrle dy ghoaill ersooyl my vioys.

16 Agh ta my hreishteil er ny ve ayn-yds, O Hiarn : ta mish er ghra, She uss my Yee.

17 Ta my hraa ayns dty laue ; livreymee veih laue my noidyn : as vouesyn ta jannootranlaase orrym.

18 Jeagh da dty harvaant soil-shey dty eddin : as saue mee er graih dty vyghinyn.

19 Ny lhig dou tuittym giare jeh my hreishteil, O Hiarn, son ta mee er n'eamagh ort ; lhig da ny mee-chrauee ve er nyn ghoyrt gys nearey as er nyn ghoyrt nyn-dost ayns yn oaie.

20 Lhig da ny meillyn breagagh ve er nyn ghoyrt nyn-dost : ta dy dewil, dy mooaralagh, as dy olk-yssagh loayrt noi'n vooijer chairagh.

21 O cre cha palchey ta dty vieys, t'ou er chiarail nyn gour oc-syn ta goaill aggle royd : as shen t'ou er n'yannoo aarlo dauesyn ta coyrnt nyn dreishteil aynyd, dy jarroo kiongoyrt rish mec gheiney!

22 Nee oo ad y choadey ayns boayl follit dty enish veih brasnaghey dy chooilley ghooijney : nee oo ad y cheiltyn ayns dty chabbane veih argane chengaghyn.

23 Dy row booise gys y Chiarn ; son t'eh er yeeaghyn dooys kenjallys yindyssagh ayns ard-valley lajer.

## Old Version.

24 as nar ren mi seir duyrt mi :  
ta mi tilgit magh as shilliy dthy  
húilliyys.

25 fóost ghýl us korá my phad-  
jer tra jæi my oyrt.

26 o ligge grayi ve agguish er y  
chiarn ully shiusse y núyn : erson  
ta yn chiarn d'an vrialsyn ta kred-  
joil, as gy palche gúik yn duyne  
ta janu gy morniagh.

27 bigi láidjer as gnarti er nan  
gri : shiusse ully ta toirt nan  
dreistéel ayns y chiarn.

## ASPVRT.

*Beati quorum.* psal. 32.

**B**ANNIT ta æshyn ta yn ni-  
augháyr̃ys erna lyēi da : as ta  
y pheky kudit.

2 baniit ta yn duyne nagh vel  
yn chiarn tóyr peky erbi na leæ :  
as ayns y spyryd aggesyn nagh  
vel kalg erbi.

3 erson ghoud ass ghum mi my  
hange : ghæf my ghnaun er  
shiul tryid m'akan gygh lá.

4 erson ta dthy lau troym oryms  
lá as yī : as ta my lughid kasly  
rish y chirmaghy 'sy tóury.

5 goým rish my pheky duich :  
as my niaugháyr̃ys gha vel mi  
ern' álaghy.

6 dúyrt mi, goým rish my phe-  
kaghyn d'yn chiarn : as marshen  
loyig us olkys my pheky.

7 erson shó, ni gygh anáyn ta  
kraui y phaidjer y ianu huyds  
ayns ierish nar 'odyst ou ve er  
dy geathin : agh ayns tuiliaghyn  
múar uysky gha jig ayd na fáyr-  
syn.

8 she ynyd us dy my'allaghy

## New Version.

24 As tra va mee ayns my hiyr,  
dooyrt mee : Ta mish er my hil-  
gey magh veih shilley dty hooillyn.

25 Ny-yeih, hug oo clashtyn da  
coraa my phadger : tra ren mee  
geamagh ort.

26 O cur-jee graih da'n Chiarn,  
ooilley shiuish e nooghyn : son  
ta'n Chiarn coadey adsyn ta yn-  
rick, as dy palchey cooilleeney  
eshyn ta gymmyrkey eh hene dy  
mooralaghy.

27 Bee-jee dunnal, as nee eshyn  
niartaghey nyn gree : shiuish ooil-  
ley ta coyrt nyn dreishteil ayns y  
Chiarn.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 32. *Beati, quorum.*

**B**ANNIT t'eshyn ta e neu-  
chairys er ny leih da : as e  
pheccah er ny choodaghey.

2 Bannit yn dooinney nagh vel  
y Chiarn cur peccah erbee ny lieh :  
as ayns e chree nagh vel kialg  
erbee.

3 Son choud ass chum mee my  
hengey : ren my chraueyn shym-  
ley ersooyl trooid my accan gagh-  
laa.

4 Son ta dty laue trome orrym  
laa as oie : as ta soo my chorp  
myr chirmagh-loshtee yn towrey.

5 Goym rish my pheccah hoods ;  
as my neu-chairys cha vel mee er  
cheiltyn.

6 Dooyrt mee ; Neem goaill-  
rish my pheccaghyn gys y Chiarn :  
as myr shen ren uss olkys my  
pheccah y leih dou.

7 Son shoh nee dagh dooinney  
ta crauee, jannoo e phadger hood,  
ayns traa oddys oo v'er dty ghed-  
dyn : agh ayns ny thooillaghyn  
mooarey dy ushtey cha jig ad ny-  
choar.

8 T'ou uss ynnyd dy m'ollaghey

## Old Version.

ayn, fréylit us mish vei sfaghyn :  
ni us my hiány magiyr t rish ora-  
nyn fyaskyli.

9 veryms oyrt dy huigel, as  
ynsiym us ayns yn ráyd ni u  
immiaght ayn : as liúdjym us rish  
my huil.

10 na bigi kasly rish kabyl as  
múyl nagh vel tuigel erbi ack :  
sægyn ny béal ack ve erna ghum-  
mel rish beal raghan, as strian,  
nagh duit ayd oyrt.

11 ta patchyn múary faraghtyn  
erson yn niaughráui : agh quei  
erbi ta tóyrt y hreistéel ayns y  
chiarn, ta myghin dy góyl e ayns  
y riaghyn er gygh yn chéyf.

12 bigi ganoil, o shiusse lyei  
kayragh, as gougí bogey ayns y  
chiarn : as bigi ganoil shiusse  
ully ta firrinagh dy ghri.

*Exultate iusti. psal. 33.*

G OUGI bogey ayns y chiarn o  
shiusse lyei káyragh erson t'e  
chiút gy mæi d'yn klyei ghayragh  
dy ve búaisoil.

2 moligi yn chiarn rish krúit :  
gougí shalmyn dásyn rish yn liút  
as grýei dy iæi strengyn.

3 gougí orayn nóo dyn chiarn :  
gougí oraynyn moli gy ganoil  
huggesyn rish dánys mæi.

4 erson ta gú yn chiarn firri-  
nagh : as ta y obraghyn ully  
kredjoil.

5 sh'yne lesh y chiarn kayrys as  
brúinys : ta yn talú láyn dy veys  
d'yn chiarn.

6 liórish gú yn chiarn va ny  
neáuyn er nan ianu : as ully ny  
shessaghtyn kagi acksyn rish anel  
y vealsyn.

7 t'e chiaglym uyskaghyn ny

## New Version.

ayn, nee uss m'y choadey veih  
seaghyn : nee oo m'y chumbaasal  
er dy chooilley heu lesh arraneyn-  
moyllee dy livrey-ys.

9 Ver-yms tushtey dhyt, as yn-  
see-ym dhyt yn raad t'ou dy  
ghoail : as neem dty leideil lesh  
my hooill.

10 Ny bee-jee shiuish goll-rish  
cabbyl ny mule, ta fegooish tush-  
tey : yn beaal oc shegin y ve  
smaghtit lesh beaalraghyn as  
streean, er aggle dy roie ad ort.

11 Ta kerraghey trome gour ny  
mee-chrauee : agh eshyn ta coyrt  
e varrant er y Chiarn, ta myghin  
lhiantyn huggey er dagh cheu.

12 Bee-jee gennal, O shiuish  
sleih ynrick, as gow-jee boggey  
ayns y Chiarn : as bee-jee gerjoil,  
ooilley shiuish ta firrinagh ayns  
cree.

PSALM 33. *Exultate, iusti.*

G OW-JEE boggey ayns y  
Chiarn, O shiuish sleih cair-  
agh : son te feer jesh da'n sleih  
ynrick dy ve booisal.

2 Moylley-jee yn Chiarn lesh y  
chlaasagh : gow-jee arraneyn-  
moyllee da lesh y lute, as y ghreie  
chiaull dy yeih strengyn.

3 Gow-jee arrane noa gys y  
Chiarn : trog-jee seose nyn goraa  
huggeysyn ayns bingys dy jeean  
as lesh cree gennal.

4 Son ta goo yn Chiarn firrinagh :  
as ooilley e obbraghyn ynrick.

5 T'eh graihagh er cairys as  
brwynys : ta'n seihll lane jeh mieys  
y Chiarn.

6 Liorish goo yn Chiarn va ny  
niaughyn er nyn groo : as ooilley  
ny pooaraghyn oc liorish ennal e  
veaal.

7 T'eh chaglym ushtaghyn ny

## Old Version.

fárkey kujaght mar veagh e ayns karnán : as kur shúas yn deifnid mar ayns tei taski.

8 ligge yn talu ully agyl y góyl réyfs y chiarn : shassi ayns óyn jesyn shiuisse ully ta vaghey ayns y týyl.

9 erson lóeyr é, as va jeant : hug e sárey as hass e sickyr.

10 ta yn chiarn toyrnt kourl yn angristin gys gyn veg : as janu saysyn y phobyl dy vé gyn veg y vri, as tilge magh kourliaghyn riaghyn.

11 ni kourl yn chiarn faraghtyn erson gybragh : as smunaghtyn y ghri vei shilógh gys shilógh.

12 bannit ta yn pobyl ta yn jih acksyn yn chiarn jehovah : as bannit ta yn slyei ta æshyn erna ryei dá dy ve na érys.

13 ta yn chiarn ern' iaghyn nías vei neau, as ghonick e ully klaun gene : vei ynyd y vághey ta smúnaghtyn oriúsyn ully ta vaghey ayns y talu.

14 te kummey ully ny kriaghyn acksyn : as tuigel ully nan ob-raghyn.

15 gha vel rí erbi 'odys ve erna hauáyl liórish moráyn dy heshi-aght ghagi : namú ta duyne gni-artoil erbi erna lifráe liorish ym-ydydniart.

16 gha vel kabyl erna góyl agh red fardálagh dy hauáyl duyne : ghamu lifráys e duyne erbi liórish y dniart vuar.

17 jeagh ta súil yn chiarn oriúsyn ta goyl agyl réyfsyn : as oriúsyn ta tóyrt nan dreistéel ayns y vyghin.

18 dy lifráe nan anminiyn vei báys : as dy nan miæg ayns iérish ny gænnid.

19 ta nan anym gy miin er varkiaght er y chiarn : erson

## New Version.

marrey cooidjagh, myr carnane : as freayll fo yn diunid vooar myr ayns thie-tashtee.

8 Lhig da'n seihll ooilley aggle 'ghoail roish y Chiarn : bee-jee er-creau roishyn, ooilley shiuish cummaltee yn thalloon.

9 Son loayr eh, as ve jeant : hug eh sarey, as hass eh shickyr.

10 Ta'n Chiarn coyrt bunry-skyn coyrlé ny ashoonyn : as cur er saaseyn croutagh y phobble dy ve gyn-ymmyd, as cur shaghrynys er coyrléyn ny princeyn.

11 Nee coyrlé y Chiarn farraghtyn son dy-bragh : as smooïnaghtyn e chree veih sheeloghe gys sheelophe.

12 Bannit yn pobbé ta'n Jee oc yn Chiarn Jehovah : as bannit ta'n sleih t'eh er reih son e eiraght.

13 Yeeagh y Chiarn neose veih niau, as chur eh my-ner ooilley cloan gheiney : veih stoyl-reeoil e ynyd-vaghee ta sooill echey er cummaltee yn theihll.

14 T'eh cummey ooilley ny cree-aghyn oc : as toiggal ooilley nyn obbraghyn.

15 Cha vel Ree erbee oddys v'er ny hauail liorish niart e heshaght-chaggee : chamoo ta dooinney lajer erbee er ny livrey liorish mooarane niart.

16 Cha vel cabbyl coontit agh red fardalagh dy hauail dooinney : chamoo oddys eh livrey dooinney erbee liorish mooads e niart.

17 Cur-my-ner ta sooill y Chiarn orroosyn ta goail aggle roish : as orroosyn ta coyrt nyn dreishteil ayns e vyghin ;

18 Dy livrey yn annym oc veih baase : as dy veaghey ad ayns earish dy ghenney.

19 Ta'n annym ain dy meen er ny ve farkiaght er y Chiarn : she

## Old Version.

she eshyn nan guaney, as nan skæ.

20 erson goui nan griaghyn bogey aynsyn : erson gy hreist shuin ayns y ænysyn kasserick.

21 ligge dthy gughys láyn dy vyghin (o hiarn) ve oruiniyn : mar ta shuin toyrt nan dreistéel anyds.

*Benedicam domino. psal. 34.*

**V**ERRYM goni buías d'yn chiarn : bi y vólýsyn gybrágh ayns my væal.

2 ni my anym y bogyssi d'yn chiarn : kluini yn slyei ishíl je shen as bi ayd ganoil.

3 o moligi yn chiarn marýms : as lig 'uin y ænysyn y voley gy múar kujaght.

4 hæir mi yn chiarn, as ghýl é mi : gy jaru dy askyly æshyn mish magh ass my agyl ully.

5 va suil ack er, as v'áyd er nan soilshæghy : as gha rou ny hædy-nyn acksyn naraghtagh.

6 jeagh ta yn boght gæmagh, as ta yn chiarn da ghlastchen : she gy jaru, as dá hauayl-syn magh as y hyaghyn ully.

7 ta ángyl yn chiarn fúraghtyn krúyn magiyrty ymbúsyn ta góyl agyl réyfsyn : as d'an vyaskyly áyd.

8 o blassigi, as jeaghigi ghó grasoil ass ta yn chiarn : banniit ta yn duyne ta treistéel aynsyn.

9 o gouigi agyl réyfs y chiarn shiusse ta ny núaghyn aggesyn : erson gha vel áydsyn ta góyl agyl réyf-syn fæguish veg.

10 ta féim ag ny leionyn as t'áyd fuillaghtyn akrys : agh áydsyn ta shiýre yn chiarn, gha bi áyd fæguish moneý dy red erbi ta mæi.

11 tredigi shiusse ghlaun as

## New Version.

eshyn nyn gooney as nyn ven-deilagh.

20 Son gowee nyn gree boggey aynsyn : er-yn-oyr dy vel shin er hreishteil ayns e Ennym casherick.

21 Lhig da dty chenjallys vyghinagh, O Hiarn, ve orrin : myr ta shin cur nyn dreishteil aynydy.

*PSALM 34. Benedicam Domino.*

**V**ER-YMS dy kinjagh booise da'n Chiarn : bee e voylley dy bragh ayns my veecall.

2 Bee m'annym boggyssagh ayns y Chiarn : nee'n sleih imlee clashtyn jeh shen, as bee ad genal.

3 O moylley-jee yn Chiarn mârým : as lhig dooin ard-voylley 'choyrt da'n Ennym echey rycheilley.

4 Hir mee yn Chiarn ayns padjer, as cheayll eh mee : as ren eh m'y livrey veih ooilley my aggle.

5 Yeeagh ad seose huggey, as hooar ad soilshey : as cha row ny eddinyn oc naaragh.

6 Cur-my-ner, ta'n boght geomagh, as ta'n Chiarn clashtyn eh : dy jarroo, as t'eh sauail eh ass ooilley e heaghyn.

7 Ta ainle y Chiarn freayll arrey mygeayrt-y-moosyn ta goaill aggle roish : as dy livrey ad.

8 O blasht-jee, as jeeagh-jee, cre cha graysoil ta'n Chiarn : bannit yn dooinney ta coyrt e varrant ersyn.

9 O gow-jee aggle roish y Chiarn, shiuish e nooghyn ; son adsyn ta goaill aggle roish cha bee nhee dy laccal orroo.

10 Ta ny lionyn ayns feme, as gennaghtyn accyrys : agh adsyn ta shirrey yn Chiarn, cha bee ad laccal nhee erbee dy vel mie.

11 Tar-jee, shiuish chloan, as

## Old Version.

klastigi rufymys : as fñnsiym difs agyl yn chiarn.

12 kre yn duyne ta æshiyn sal-  
liesh bé, as by væi lesh laghyn  
mei y akin : <sup>1</sup> kum dthy hiänge  
vei olk, as dthy væliyn nagh lóyr  
ayd malley erbi.

13 træg olk, as jean mæi : shÿir  
shui éigyr é.

14 ta súilyn yn chiarn harrish y  
slyei gháyragh : as ta y ghlyasyn  
foskilt gys nan badjraghyn.

15 ta ædyn yn chiarn nan yoi-  
syn ta janu olk : dy rouíry magh  
yn kniny acksyn vei yn talu.

16 ta yn slyei káyragh gémagh,  
as ta yn chiarn d'an glastchen :  
as d'an vyaskyly áyd magh as  
nan syaghyn áyd.

17 ta yn chiarn fagys daúsyn ta  
dy ghri brist : as saui e læidsyn  
ass ta dy spyryd ishill.

18 smúar sýaghyn yn duyne  
ghayragh : agh ta yn chiarn dy  
faskyly-syn magh ass ully.

19 Te kummel y ghnaun ully  
marshen nagh vel anayn ju brist.

20 agh marri niaughonagh yn  
niaughráui : as aydsyn ta duoi  
ack er yn klei gháyragh, bi áyd  
er nan vagael fáys.

21 ta yn chiarn fyaskyly anmi-  
niyn y herváyntyn : as aydsyn  
ully ta toyrt nan dreistéel aynsyn,  
gha bi áyd er nan vagael múi.

## New Version.

eaisht-jee rhym : ynsee-ymys diu  
aggle y Chiarn.

12 Quoi'n dooinney eh ta aig-  
nagh dy ve beayn : as baillish  
laghyn mie y akin ?

13 Smaght dty hengey veih olk :  
as dty veillyn, nagh loayr ad foal-  
saght erbee.

14 Shaghyn dagh olk, as jean  
dy-mie : shir lurg shee, as cur eh  
er y hoshiaght.

15 Ta sooillyn y Chiarn harrish  
y sleih cairal : as ta ny cleayshyn  
echey foshlit gys nyn badjeryn.

16 Ta eddin y Chiarn noi ocsyn  
ta jannoo olk : dy chur ass ny  
fraueyn yn chooinaghtyn oc veih  
eaghtyr y thallooin.

17 Ta'n sleih cairagh jannoo  
aghin, as ta'n Chiarn cur clashtyn  
daue : as dy livrey ad ass ooilleey  
nyn seaghyn.

18 Ta'n Chiarn er-gerrey dau-  
esyn ta jeh cree brisht : as sauee  
eh nyn lheid as ta jeh spyrryd im-  
lee.

19 S'mooar ta seaghyn y fer-  
cairal : agh ta'n Chiarn cur feay-  
sley da assdoo ooilleey.

20 T'eh coadey ooilleey e chrau-  
eyn : myr shen cha vel unnane  
jeu er ny vishey.

21 Agh nee lhag-haghyrt stroie  
ny mee-chrauee ; as adsyn ta cur  
dwoaie da'n sleih ynrick, hig y  
chragh orroo.

22 Ta'n Chiarn cur feaysley da  
anmeenyn e harvaantyn : as adsyn  
ooilleey ta cur nyn marrant ersyn,  
cha bee ad er nyn dreigeil.

## AYRYN.

*Judica me domine.* psal. 35.

GOU my ghúish ayns lau, o  
hiarn, mariusyn ta janu ym-

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 35. *Judica me, Domine.*

GOW my chooish ayns laue, O  
Hiarn, roosyn ta streue

<sup>1</sup> This is numbered 13 in present book.

## Old Version.

mer vei rūmys : as kag us nan  
yoisyn ta kagey m'yois.

2 kur lau er y skæ as æjy : as  
shass shuas dy ghúyne lāyms.

3 kur magh yn tlyei, as jæy yn  
ráyd nan yoisyn ta dy my eiyrts :  
abber rish m'anym, she mish dthy  
hauálys.

4 lig 'ausyn ve er nan doyrnt mou,  
as gys náre ta shýirre nyre m'an-  
yms : lig 'ausyn ve er nan jyndá  
arrash, as er nan doyrnt gys náre,  
ta smunaghtyn skelle er my hons.

5 lig 'au ve mar yn úeir ráefs yn  
gua : as ainnil yn charn<sup>1</sup> d'anskeyly.

6 Ligge nan ráyd ve dorghy as  
sleáun as ligge e áinnil yn charn<sup>1</sup>  
aydsyn y eiyrts.

7 erson t'ayd gy falliit er sei-  
aghy nan líyn dy my struiel gyn  
óeyr : gy jaru gyn óeyr t'ayd ern'  
ianu lag ghon m'anym.

8 ligge struiel dol tattym chiit  
ersyn gyn' yss, as y líyn te erna  
hêiaghy gy falliit y héyn y góyl :  
gy vod e tuittym ayns y grogh  
red háeyn.

9 as m'anym bi us gannoil ayns  
y chiarn : goui é bogge ayns y  
hauálys.

10 jirr ully my ghnaun, hiarn  
quei te kasly rūyts ; ta lifræ yn  
boght veisyn ta róo laidjer da :  
gy jaru yn boght as æshyn ta  
ayns tráenid, veisyn ta dâ ruisk é.

11 jirri feanishyn fallsy shúas :  
hug áydsyn my liæ redyn nagh  
rou fyss aym er.

12 jik áyd doit olk erson mæi : gys  
niau gyrjaghey víar dy m'anym.

13 Er y ghon sho ully nar va  
áyd chin, hug mi ymmum áynryt<sup>1</sup>  
sack : as jisli mi m'anym rish  
trosky : as chyndái my phadjer  
gys m'oghrys háeyn.

## New Version.

rhym : as jean uss caggey noi oc-  
syn ta caggey m'oi.

2 Cur dty laue gys y scape as yn  
eilley-chaggee : as shass seose dy  
chooney lham.

3 Tayrn magh y shlei, as cur  
chyndaa dauesyn ta jannoo tran-  
laase orrym : abbyr rish my an-  
nym, Mish dty haualtys.

4 Bee ad er nyn gaste, as er  
nyn goyrt gys nearey, ta shelg  
lurg my annym : ver ad cooyl, as  
bee ad er nyn goyrt mow, ta kiar-  
ail olk m'oi.

5 Bee ad myr y joan roish y gheay :  
as Ainle y Chiarn dyn skeayley ad.

6 Bee'n raad oc dorraghey as  
sliawin : as nee Ainle y Chiarn  
ad y imman.

7 Son ren ad dy follit soiaghey  
nyn ribbey dy my stroie gyn oyr :  
dy jarroo fegooish oyr ren ad ooig  
son my annym.

8 Hig toyrnt-mow doaltattym er-  
syn gyn-yss, as nee'n ribbey t'eh  
er hoiaghey dy follit eh hene y  
hayrtyn : dy vod eh tuittym ayns  
yn olkys echey hene.

9 As m'annym, bee gerjoilagh  
ayns y Chiarn : nee eh boggey  
'ghoaill ayns e haualtys.

10 Nee ooilley my chraueyn gra,  
Hiarn, quoi ta casley rhyts, ta livrey  
yn boght veihsyn ta ro hrean da :  
dy jarroo yn boght, as eshyn ta ayns  
treihys, veihsyn ta dy spooilley eh?

11 Dirree feanishyn foalsey  
seose : hug ad reddyn gys my  
lieh nagh row mee kyndagh jeu.

12 Deeck ad dooys olk son mie :  
gys mee-gherjagh mooar my annym.

13 Ny yeih, tra va adsyn ching,  
hug mee orrym aanritsack, as ren  
mee my annym y injillaghey lesh  
trostey : as chyndaa-ee my phad-  
jer gys my oghrish hene.

## Old Version.

14 jimmark mi my hæyn mar ass  
gy beagh é my gene-muinjer, na  
my vraer : ghái mi gy troyrn mar  
anáyn ta dobran erson y vummug.

15 agh ayns my hyaghyn gou  
ayd bogey, as haghyl áyd kujaght :  
gy jaru haink bounlygh kujaght  
m'yois gyn uss knaid ymmuys,  
as gha gou ayd fææ<sup>1</sup>.

16 mârish ny brynryn va knaidj-  
eryn arlu : ren snaggerni orym  
rish nan veakyllyn.

17 hiarn, káid iághyst us er shó :  
o lifræ m'anym véi ny syaghyn  
t'ayd dy hóyrt orým, as m'yn  
anáyn<sup>1</sup> vei yn leionyn.

18 marshen verfrys buiaghys  
duich ayns y chessiaght vuar :  
molym us masky ymmydi pobyl.

19 o na lig dausyn ta my nóidj-  
yn bogey y góyl harfym gy niau-  
ghráui : namú lig dausyn migy  
rish nan súilyn ta duoi ack orym  
gyn óyr.

20 as kamma? gha vel yn taglu  
âcksyn erson shú : agh t'áyd  
smúnaghtyn fokelyn kálgagh nan  
foi-syn ta fægggh ayns y talu.

21 doskil ayd nan mæyl orýms,  
as duyrt áyd fei oyrts, fei oýrts,  
ghonick e rish nan súilyn.

22 sho ghonick us, o hiarn : na  
kum dthy hange éish : na immi  
fodey voyms o hiarn.

23 dúisk as hass shuas dy hoyrt  
brúinys er m'óyr : kuilín us my  
ghúysh' my úh, as my hiarn.

24 tóer bruinys oryms, o hiarn  
my úh, nyre dthy gháyrýs : as na  
lig dau bogey y góyl harfym.

25 na lig dau y grá ayns nan  
greeghyn, shen, shen, bail liêu

## New Version.

14 Ren mee gymmyrkey mee  
hene myr gys my charrey, ny my  
vraar : hie mee dy trimshagh, myr  
fer ta dobberan son e voir.

15 Agh ayns my arkys ghow ad  
boggey, as haggil ad cooidjagh :  
dy jarroo, haink ny eer ghonnán-  
yn cooidjagh m'oi nagh bione  
don, jannoo craid jeem, as cha  
scuirr ad.

16 Marish ny brynneree va grin-  
deyryn connysaght : ren snagger-  
aght orrym lesh nyn veacklyn.

17 Hiarn, caid yeaghys oo er  
shoh : O livrey my annym veih ny  
seaghyn t'ad cur lhiu orrym, as  
my annym veih ny lionyn.

18 Myr shen ver-ym's booise  
dhyt ayns y chaglym mooar dy  
leih : neem dty voylley mastey  
mooarane pobbles.

19 O ny lhig dauesyn ta my  
noidyn boggyssagh harrym dy ag-  
gairagh : chamoo lhig daue meek-  
ey lesh nyn sooillyn ta dwoaie oc  
orrym gyn oyr.

20 As cre'n oyr? cha vel y ghlare  
oc son shee : agh t'ad soit er goan  
scammyltagh noi ocsyn ta shee-  
oil ayns y cheer.

21 Doshil ad nyn meeall orrym,  
as dooyrt ad : Gow nearey, gow  
nearey, honnick shin eh lesh nyn  
sooillyn.

22 Shoh t'ou er vakin, O Hiarn,  
ny bee dty host eisht, ny gow  
foddey voym, O Hiarn.

23 Dooisht, as shass seose dy  
vriwnys my phlaiynt : jean cairys  
ayns my chooish, my Yee, as my  
Hiarn.

24 Jean mish y vriwnys, O Hiarn  
my Yee, cordail rish dty chairys :  
as ny lhig daue boggyssagh harrym.

25 Ny lhig daue gra ayns nyn  
greeghyn, Shen, shen, shoh myr

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



Old Version.

marshen e : namu lig dau y grá ta shuin ern' y ghur móu.

26 lig dañ ve er nan dóyrt mou as gys náræ kujaght, ta goyl bogey dy my hýagbyn : lig 'au ve er nan gomrey rish náræ as niau oneyr ta d'an mogyssy hæyn m'yois.

27 Lig 'au ve gannoil as boggey y góyl ta foráel my ianu káyragh : gy jaru lig 'au y grá goni, banniit gy rou yn chiarn ag vel tatnys áyns rá y herváyn.

28 as erson my hiange bié taglu dy dthy ghayrys : as dthy volley fæi yn lá.

*Dixit iniustus. Ps. 36.*

**T**A my ghri jaghyn dou peky y niaughraui : nagh vel agyl erbi dy iñ feanish y huilyn.

2 Erson t'e dy vrynryght hæyn ayns y hilliy hæyn : naggydere viis y pheky duiol erna geadthyn magh.

3 ta fokelyn, y véyl niaugharagh, as láyn dy vally : t'é er vagael je da ymmyrke hæyn gy kriney as d'ianu mæi.

4 te smunaghtyn skelley er y liabby, as gha vell é er heiaghe héyn ayns ráyd erbi mei : ghamu t'e toyrt dñoi dy red erbi ta olk.

5 ta dthy vyghin (o hiarn) roshchyn gys neauaghyn : as t'eirinys gys ny bojelyn.

6 ta dthy gháyrays shassu mar knuick laidjer : as ta dthy vruinys kasly rish yn dyifnid vúar.

7 Sáuiit us hiarn dúyne as béagh nñst, gho fásyl ass ta dthy vyghin o iñ : as ver klaun déne nan dreistéel fuó ska dy skányns.

8 Bi áyd er nan ianu búiaigh rish palchy dy heïys : as ver us dau-syn iogh dy dthy voggys mar as y truan.

New Version.

baillien eh : chamoo lhig daue gra, Ta shin er choyrt mow eh.

26 Bee ad er nyn goyrt bun-ryskyn as gys nearey cooidjagh ta goaill boggey jeh my heaghyn : bee ad er nyn goodaghey lesh oghsan as mee-ooshley ta boggys-sagh m'oi.

27 Lhig dauesyn ve gennal as goaill boggey ta er cheu my ghel-lal yeeragh : dy jarroo lhig daue dy kinjagh gra, Bannit dy row yn Chiarn, ta goaill taitnys ayns maynrays e harvaant.

28 As er son my hengey's, bee eh loayrt jeh dty chairys : as jeh dty voylley fey-ny laa.

PSALM 36. *Dixit iniustus.*

**T**A my chree ginsh dou olkys y vee-chrauee : nagh vel veg yn aggle dy Yee roish e hooillyn.

2 Son t'eh brynneraght rish hene ayns e hilley hene : derrey vees e pheccah eajee er nygheddyn magh.

3 Ta goan e veecal neu-ynrick as lane dy oalsaght : t'eh er vaagail jeh dy ymmyrkey eh hene dy creeney, as jeh jannoo dy mie.

4 T'eh smooïnaghtyn er olk er e lhiabbee, as cha vel eh er hoiaghey eh hene ayns raad mie erbee : chamoo t'eh cur dwoaieda'n redta olk.

5 Ta dty vyghin, O Hiarn, rosh-tyn gys ny niaughyn : as dty ynrickys gys ny bodjallyn.

6 Ta dty chairys shassoo myr ny sleityn ard : ta dty vriwnyssyn goll rish y diunid vooar.

7 Coadee uss, Hiarn, chammah dooinney as baagh ; Cre cha oasle ta dty vyghin, O Yee : as ver cloan gheiney nyn marrant fo scaa dty skianyn.

8 Bee ad er nyn yannoo magh lesh palchey dty hie : as ver uss daue jough dty eunyssyn myr ass yn awin.

## Old Version.

9 Erson mayrts ta chibbyrt yn vâ : as ayns dthy hoilshy hii mæid shoilshy.

10 o ligge dthy gheindylys gra-yiüil faraghtyn fodey dausyn saun us : as dthy gháyrays dausyn ta firrinagh dy ghri.

11 o ná lig dy ghash yn voyrn chüit m'yois : as na lig dy lau y niaughraui my hilge shiis.

12 aynshen t'áyd er duittym ully ta gobraghy peky : t'áyd er nan dilge shiis, as gha bi áyd foun-dagh dy hassu.

## ASPYRT.

*Noli emulari.* psal. 37.

**N**A tóeyr sonáys oyrt hæyn erson y niaughraui : namú bi us tnúygh nan-yoi-syn ta janu olk.

2 erson bi áyd gylæ erna iáry shiis kasly rish 'æyr : as er nan fioghy gy jaru mar yn luss glass.

3 Tóer dthy hreistéel ayns y chiarn as bi janu mæi : jean vághy ayns y talu as gy jaru biit ú er dy viæg.

4 kur us dy hatnys ayns y chiarn : as ver e duit agne dthy ghri.

5 Tilg dthy ráyd er y chiarn, as tóer dthy hreistéel aynsyn : as ver æshyn é gys kian.

6 ni é dthy gháyrays ghó solys as y soilshe : as dthy ianu káyragh mar myn lá.

7 kumm ú kinjagh ayns y chiarn, as fan gy miin ersyn : agh na gou héyn korri rish-syn ta y ráyd dol er hoshiagh nyoí yn duyne ta janu nyræ drogh ghórlaghyn.

8 faygi ie vei farg, as ligge jumúis imiaght : na kur sonás oyrt héyn, nanió biit u er dy grenniaghy dy ianu olk.

## New Version.

9 Son mayrts ta farrane y vea : as ayns dty hoilshey nee mayd fakin soilshey.

10 O sheeyn magh dty chen-jallys-ghiraihagh hucsyn ta coyrt enney ort : as dty chairys dauesyn ta firrinagh ayns cree.

11 O ny lhig da'n chass dy voyrn cheet m'oi : as ny lhig da laue ny mee-chrauee m'y hilgey sheese.

12 Shen y raad t'ad er duittym, ooilley ny ta gobbraghey mee-chairys : t'ad er nyn dilgey sheese, as cha bee bree ayndoo dy has-soo.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 37. *Noli æmulari.*

**N**Y jean oo hene y heaghney er coontey ny mee-chrauee : chamoo jean uss troo mysh ny drogh-yantee.

2 Son bee adsyn dy-gerrit giarit sheese myr y faiyr : as fiojit myr glassyragh y vagher.

3 Cur uss dty varrant er y Chiarn, as jean dy mie : jean cummal ayns y cheer, as bee oo dy firrinagh er dty yannoo magh.

4 Gow taitnys ayns y Chiarn : as ver eh dhyt yeeearree dty chree.

5 Treisht gys y Chiarn dty raad, as cur dty varrant er : as ver eshyn lesh eh gy kione.

6 Nee eh dty chairys y yannoo cha sollys as y soilshey : as dty ghellal yeeragh myr y vun-laa.

7 Cum shickyr gys y Chiarn, as farkee dy surransagh ersyn : as ny lhig da sneih ve ort kyndagh rishyn ta'n seihll cheet lesh, noi'n dooinney ta jannoo lurg drogh choyrleyn.

8 Scurr veih corree, as faag void jymmoose : ny bee er dty vras-naghey, er aggle dy bee oo er dty ghreinaghey dy yannoo olk.

## Old Version.

9 Bi áydsyn ta janu olk er nan roury magh : as aydsyn ta gy mún farkiaight er y chiarn ieu áyd eirys ayns y talu.

10 fóyst garrid veg, as bi yn niaughráui glan er shiul : jæaghyt us nýre y ænyd as bi æshyn er shiul.

11 agh aydsyn ta dy spyryd vún ieu áyd kummel ayns y talu : as bi áyd er nan úraghy ayns ymmydi shú.

12 Ta yn niaughráui shyre kóurly nýoi yn duyne gháyragh : as te snaggerni errsyrn rish y 'æakyllyn.

13 ni yn chiarn góyl geraghti knáid ymmish-syn : erson t'e ern akin gy vel y la chiit.

14 ta yn niaughráui er dayrn magh yn kleiu, as er lubi nan mou : dy hilge shúis yn loght as ymmyrtsagh, as dy varru láidsyn as ta dy ymmyrke káyr.

15 hæiryd nan gleiu tryid nan gri hæyn : as bi nan móú erna vrishié.

16 Red beg t'ag yn duyne gháyragh : t'e na sháyr na berchys vuar yn niaughráui.

17 erson bi riaghyn y niaughraui erna vrishie : as ta yn chiarn kummel shúas yn klyi gháyragh.

18 saun d'yn chiarn ny lágghyn acksyn ta kráui : as farri nan eirys erson gybrágh.

19 gha bi áyd er nan doyrnt mou ayns yn ierish gauagh : as ayns lágghyn ny gennyi bi gallior áck.

20 as erson y niaughráui háydey áyd móú as ni nóidjyn yn chiarn káeyf mar rourid yén : gy jaru mar yn jæagh ni áyd kieu er shiul.

21 Ta yn niaughráui gæsaaght as gha vel e gík riist : agh ta yn

## New Version.

9 Bee drogh-yantee er nyn astyrt ass ny fraueyn : as adsyn ta dy surransagh farkiaight er y Chiarn, yiow ad shoh eiraght 'sy cheer.

10 Foast maghey tammylt beg, as bee'n mee-chrauee dy bollagh ersooyl : nee uss jeeaghyn son yn ynnyd echey, as bee eh er n'im-meeaght.

11 Agh yiow adsyn ta jeh spyryd meen eiraght ayns y cheer : as bee ad er nyn ooraghey ayns mooarane shee.

12 Ta'n vee-chrauee goaill coyrle noi'n dooinney ynrick : as snagge-raght er lesh e eeacklyn.

13 Cha jean y Chiarn agh craid jeh : son t'eh er vakin dy vel y laa echey er-gerrey.

14 Ta'n vee-chrauee er dayrn y cliwe, as er lhoobey nyn mhow : dy lieggal sheese y boght as yn ymmyrchagh, as dy stroie ny lheid ocsyn ta jeh ymmyrkey yeeragh.

15 Hed y cliwe oc trooid y chree oc hene : as bee'n bow ocsyn er ny vrishey.

16 Ta'n red fardalagh t'ec y dooinney cairagh : ny share na berchys vooar ny mee-chrauee.

17 Son bee roiaghyn ny mee-chrauee er nyn mrishey : as ta'n Chiarn cummal seose yn sleih cairagh.

18 Ta fys ec y Chiarn er laghyn y vooijer chrauee : as farree yn eiraght oc son dy bragh.

19 Cha bee ad seaghnit ayns yn earish ghaueagh : as ayns ny laghyn dy ghenney bee dy liooar oc.

20 Er son ny mee-chrauee nee ad cherraghtyn, as nee noidyn y Chiarn lheie ersooyl myr meeaylys eayin : dy feer, myr y jaagh bee ad eebrit ersooyl.

21 Ta'n mee-chrauee goaill er eeasaght, as cha vel eh geeck : agh

## Old Version.

duyne káyragh trokroil as feil-chagh.

22 láidsyn as ta banniit dy íih ieu ayd yn talu : as aysyn ta y vol-laght órú bi áyd erna roury magh.

23 Ta yn chiarn réaghyimmiaght yn duyne væi : as t'e janu y ráyd buiasoil da háyn.

24 Ga huiitchys e gha bi erna hilge er shíul : erson ta yn chiarn dá ghummel shuas rish y lau.

25 va mi áyg, as nish ta mi shann : as foyst gha nack mi riu yn duyne káyragh erna hregéel, na y rass shyirre járig.

26 Ta yn duyne káyragh gygh ully úyr myghinaght, as giæ-sayght : as ta y rass bannúit.

27 chæ vei yn olk, as jean yn red ta mei : as jean vághe erson gybrágh.

28 erson sh'úney lesh yn chiarn red ta káyragh : gha vel e tregáel y vúinjer héyn ta kraui, agh t'ayd er nan vrial erson gybragh.

29 Bi yn slí<sup>1</sup> kayragh er nan gæraghy : as erson rass y niau ghraui, bi e erna roury magh.

30 ni yn slyi káyragh eirys y geadthyn ayns y talu : as vághe ayns shen erson gybrágh.

31 Ta béal ny néne káyragh klaghtúit ayns kial : as bi y hiange taglu dy vruinys.

32 ta lyéi y íih ayns y ghri : as gha jean yn immiaght aggesyn skirrey.

33 hii yn niau ghraui yn duyne káyragh : as te shyirre óyr da varru-syn.

34 gha váyg yn chiarn æshyn ayns y lau : ghámú ni e æshyn y gæretravíis bruinys erna hoyrt er.

## New Version.

ta'n dooinney cairagh erreeishagh as feoiltagh.

22 Nee adsyn ta bannit dy Yee, baghey 'sy cheer : as adsyn t'eh er gheyrey vees astyrit ass nyfraueyn.

23 Ta'n Chiarn goardrail kes-madyn y dooinney mie : as jannoo e raad booisal da hene.

24 Ga dy duitt eh, cha bee eh treigit : son ta'n Chiarn dy chum-mal eh seose lesh e laue.

25 Va mee aeg, as nish ta mee shenn : as foast cha vaik mee rieu yn dooinney cairagh treigit, chamoo e lhuight shooyl ny dhieyn.

26 Ta'n fer-cairagh dy bragh myghinagh, as geeasaght : as ta e lhuight er ny vannaghey.

27 Chea veih olk, as jean shen ny ta mie : as bee dty chummal foddey beayn.

28 Son shynney lesh y Chiarn shen ny ta cairagh : cha vel eh treigeil e vooijer chrauee hene agh t'ad er nyn goadey er son dy bragh.

29 Bee'n sleih neu-chairagh er nyn gerraghey : er son sluight ny mee-chrauee, bee eh astyrit ass ny fraueyn.

30 Nee'n vooijer chairagh eir-aght' gheddyn'sy cheer : as baghey ayns shen son dy bragh.

31 Ta becal y fer-chairagh lo-ayrt jeh creenaght : as bee e hengey taggloo jeh briwnys.

32 Ta leigh e Yee ayns e chree : as cha jean e chesmadyn skyr-raghtyn.

33 Ta sooil ec y vee-chrauee er y fer-ynrick : as t'eh shirrey oyr dy stroie eh.

34 Cha vaag y Chiarn eh ayns e laue : ny eh y gheyrey tra t'eh er ny vriwnys.

<sup>1</sup> Sic; "niau," omitted.

## Old Version.

35 Treist us ayns y chiarn, as frial y ráyd, as trogi e shuas ú, gy vou eýyrys 'sy talu : nar viís y niau ghráui erna ghur mou hii us é.

36 ghoničk mi hæyn yn niau ghráui ayns púyr vúar : as blághy mar bille bée glass.

37 as ghai mi shaghy, as jeagh ve er shiul : heir mi e agh gha dod yn ynyd aggesyn ve erna geadthyn ayns ynyd erbi.

38 Bi gyn loght, as kur tasky d'yn ryd ta jiragh : erson ver shen shii gys duyne ag y jere.

39 as erson peki bí áyd er nan doyrnt mou kujaght : as she jere yn niau ghráui, bí áyd erna rourey magh ag y jere.

40 agh ta saualys yn klyi ghráui chiit d'yn chiarn : ta æshyn niist nan gniart ayns iærish sfaghyn.

41 as shassi yn chiarn lioriusyn, as saui é áyd : lifréi é áyd vei y niaughraui as saui e áyd, erson gy vel áyd toyrt nan dreistéel aynsyn.

## AYRYN.

*Domine ne in furore.* psal. 38.

**N**A tóyr mi gys náre (o hiarn) ayns dthy ghoiri namu kúysk mi ayns dthy iumuiys vúar.

2 Erson ta dthy hæidyn sáitch sickyr anýms : as ta dthy lau dy my ghuñel shiis gy tróym.

3 Gha vel slaynt erbi ayns m'æyl erson dthy iumuius : ghamú ta fæ erbi ayns my ghnáuyn kientagh rish my pheky.

4 Erson ta my grogh ianu er' n'ol harrish my ghian : as t'áyd kasly

## New Version.

35 Treisht uss ayns y Chiarn, as freill yn raad echey, as nee eh uss y vishaghey dy bee eiraght ayd 'sy cheer : tra ta ny mee-chrauee cherraghtyn, nee oo shen y akin.

36 Ta mish mee hene er vakin ny mee-chrauee ayns ard phooar : as blaaghey myr billey glass bay.

37 Hie mee shaghey, as cur-myner, v'eh ersooyl : vrié mee er e hon, agh cha row yn ynnyd echey raad erbee er ny gheddyn.

38 Freill oo hene gyn loght, as cur tasteý da'n red ta jeeragh : son shen ver lesh shee gys dooinney ec y jerrey.

39 Er son ny drogh-yantee, nee ad cherraghtyn cooidjagh : as cronney ny mee-chrauee te, dy bee ad astyrit magh ec y jerrey.

40 Agh ta saualtys y sleih cairagh cheet veih'n Chiarn : ta myr-geddin yn niart oc ayns y traa dy heaghyn.

41 As shassee yn Chiarn lioroo, as sauee eh ad : nee eh ad y livrey veih ny mee-chrauee, as sauail ad, er-yn-oyr dy vél ad coyrt nyn dreishteil aynsyn.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 38. *Domine, ne in furore.*

**N**Y cur oghsan dooys, O Hiarn, ayns dty chorree : chamoo jean m'y smaghtaghey ayns dty yymmoose hrome.

2 Son ta dty hideyn soit dy shickyr aynym : as ta dty laue lhie orrym dy tromé.

3 Cha vel veg y slaynt ayns my eill kyndagh rish dty yymmoose : chamoo ta fea erbee ayns my chraueyn, kyndagh rish my pheccah.

4 Son ta my pheccaghyn er n'gholl harrish my chione : as

## Old Version.

rish ere múar roo hroyrn duys y ymmyrke.

5 Ta my lottyn breyn, as lou : trýd m'ammyjys.

6 Ta mi er my hoyrt gys sfaghyn ghuish as træi : gy vel mi gimi- aght kæny fyei yn la.

7 Erson ta my viaghyn liynt rish drogh aslaint : as gha vel ayn erbi slayn ayns my ghorp.

8 Ta mi anún as er my voaly gy holk ren mi buriúgh erson yn' iir anvæ my ghri.

9 hiarn, saun dúitch ully my agney : as gha vel m'akæin falliit vóid.

10 Ta my ghri liæm, ta my gniart er my hoyrt náyrdy : as ta shilli my húilyn er nol voým.

11 Ren my gharjyn as my nabonyn shassu jaghyn er my hý- aghyn : as hass my gene muinjer fodey voyms.

12 aysdyn núist ren shyirre nyræ my væ hei áyd ribbaghyn er my hons : as aysdyn ghái magíyrt dy ianu olk duys ren ayd taglu dy olkys, as smuni ayd maltæryght fæi yn lá.

13 as er my hons va mi kasly rish duyne boúr, as gha ghýyl mi : as mar anáyn ta ballu, nagh vel foskyly y véal.

14 va mi gy jaru mar duyne nagh vel klastchen : as ayns y veal aggesyn ghánel aghsan erbi.

15 Erson aýds, o hiarn ; ta mi er dóyrt my hreistéel : ni us fragyrt er my hons, o hiarn my iih.

16 Ta mi er shyirre nagh jeanagh aysdyn (gy jaru my nóidjyn) bogey y góyl harrym : erson tra ren my ghass skirry gou ayd bogey gy muar m'ýoi.

17 as ta mish gy firrinagh seit

## New Version.

t'ad myr errey seaghnagh, ro hrome er my hon dy ymmyrkey.

5 Ta soar trome jeh my lottyn, as t'ad breinn : trooid my om- mijys.

6 Ta mee er jeet gys lheid y seaghyn mooar as treihys : dy vel mee goll dobberan fey-ny-laa.

7 Son ta my veeaghyn lhiient lesh doghan trome : as cha vel ayn erbee slane ayns my chorp.

8 Ta mee moal, as gooint dy trome : ta mee er yllaghey son eer angaish my chree.

9 Hiarn, ta fys ayd er ooilley my yeearree : as cha vel my ac- can kellit void's.

10 Ta my chree pandoogh, ta my niart er my ailleil : as ta soil- shey my hooilyn er ghoill voym.

11 Hass my chaarjyn as my na- boonyn jeeaghyn er my heaghyn : as hass my gheiney moonjerey foddey jeh.

12 Adsyn neesht va sleeuit er my vioys, ren ribbaghyn y hoi- aghey er my hon : as ren adsyn va shirrey dy yannoo aggair dou, taggloo jeh olkys, as smooïnaght- yn er molteyraght fey-ny-laa.

13 Er my hon's, va mee myr dooinney bouyr nagh row clash- tyn : as myr fer ta balloo, nagh vel fosley e veal.

14 Va mee dy jarroo myr dooin- ney nagh vel clashtyn : as nagh vel fockle echey dy ghra er e hon hene.

15 Son ort's, O Hiarn, ta mee er choyrt my varrant : nee uss m'y reggyrt, O Hiarn my Yee.

16 Ta mee er yeearree nagh jinnagh adsyn, dy jarroo my noi- dyn, boggyssagh harrym : son tra ren my chass skyrraghtyn, ghow ad mooarane boggey m'oi.

17 As ta mish, dy firrinagh, soit

## Old Version.

ayns y phatt : as ta my hrymsey  
gybrágh ayns my hilliy.

18 Erson goŕym rish m'olkys :  
as biŕm troym erson my pheky.

19 agh ta my noidjyn bio, as  
t'ayd gniartoil : as aydsyn ta dúoi  
ack oŕym gy-hagáragh, t'ayd ym-  
mydi ayns ærif.

20 aydsyn niist ta kuiliny olk  
erson mæi t'ayd m'ŕois : erson gy  
vel mi geiŕt er yn red ta mæi.

21 na tráeg mi o hiarn my íih :  
na bi us fodey voŕms.

22 jean seir dy ghuayne laŕyms o  
hiarn jih my hauálys.

*Dixi custodiam psal. 39.*

**D**UYRT mi verŕym tasky dy  
my ráydjyn nagh jeany  
foil ayns my hiangey.

2 frialym my véal (mar veagh e  
rish stryan :) ghoud as ta yn  
niaughraui ayns my hilliy.

3 Ghuŕm mi my hiange, as gha  
lóyr mi veg : va mi ghòst gy jaru  
væi goyn mæi, agh v'e dokkyr as  
trymshey duys.

4 va my ghri chæ er læf<sup>1</sup> stei  
ŕim, as ghoud as va mi smunagh-  
tyn mar shó, ren yn ainnil lossy :  
as ag y jere lóyr mi rish my  
hiange.

5 Hiarn, lig doŕu fyss ve aŕm er  
my iere, as ærif my lághyn : gy  
voddym ve sickyr káid ta aŕm dy  
ve bió.

6 jeagh, tou ern' ianu my lághyn  
mar véagh ráesh er liúfrid : as gy  
jaru gha vel m'ŕæsh veg duich, as  
gy jaru ta dygh ully guyne bio  
ully kujaght fardálys.

7 Erson ta duyne gimmiaght  
ayns ska fardalágh : as d'ianu e

## New Version.

ayns y cherraghey trome : as ta my  
hrimshey kinjagh kiongoyrt rhym.

18 Son neem goaill-rish my  
olkys : as beem trimshagh son  
my pheccah.

19 Agh ta my noidyn bio as  
niartal : as t'adsyn ta dwoaie oc  
orrym gyn-oyr, ymmodee ayns  
earroo.

20 Adsyn neesht ta cooilleeney  
olk son mie, t'ad m'oi : er-yn-oyr  
dy vel mee geiŕt er shen ny ta  
mie.

21 Ny treig mee, O Hiarn my  
Yee : ny bee uss foddey voym.

22 Jean siyr dy chooney lhiam :  
O Hiarn Yee my haualtys.

PSALM 39. *Dixi, Custodiam.*

**D**OOYRT mee, Goym tasteŕ  
jeh my raaidyn : nagh jean-  
ym peccah lesh my hengey.

2 Smaght ym my veecal myr lesh  
streean : choud as ta'n vee-chrauee  
ayns my hilley.

3 Chum mee my hengey, as  
cha loayr mee veg : va mee my  
host, dy jarroo, veih goan mie ; agh  
va shoh pian as trimshhey dou.

4 Va my chree cheh cheu-sthie  
jee'm ; as choud va mee myr  
shoh ayns smooïnaghtyn dowa,  
ren yn aile greesaghey : as ec y  
jerrey loayr mee lesh my hengey.

5 Hiarn, cur toiggal dou jeh my  
yerrey, as earroo my laghyn : dy  
vod fys ve aym cre cha giare ta  
my vea.

6 Cur-my-ner, t'ou uss er n'yan-  
noo my laghyn myr liurid reaish :  
as cha vel my eash agh myr red  
gyn veg dy ve soylyt hoods ; as dy  
firrinagh ta dy chooilley ghooïn-  
ney bio ooilley cooidjagh fardail.

7 Son ta dooinney gimmeaght  
ayns scadoo fardalagh, as dy

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

héyn anvéagh ayns fardayl te  
torry shuas berchys as gha nell  
fyss agge quei haglys áyd.

8 as nish hiarn, kre ta my  
hreistéel : gy firrinagh ta my  
hreistéel gy jaru anyds.

9 Lifréé mish vei my loghtyn ully :  
as na jean náráe jiýms gys ny  
hammydaný.

10 va mi ballu as gha doskyl mi  
my véal : erson v'e dthy ianuks.

11 Tou dthy phatt as y ráyd  
voyms : ta mi gy jaru kæyst  
kientagh rish dthy lau hróym.

12 Tra totús rish náregbyn kusky  
gùne erson peky, tou toyrt er y  
vóid kæyss er shiul, naght mar  
veagh liæmyn gii ydagb : sheny-  
fá gha vell gygh ully guyne agh  
fardálys.

13 klast rish my phadjer o hiarn,  
as rish dthy ghlæyshyn smúni er  
m'émagh : na kuin dthy hiange<sup>1</sup>  
ag my iæir.

14 erson she jóri mish mayrts  
as fervághi : mar va m'aeraghyn  
ully.

15 o shaghan mi began beg, gy  
voddym my gniart y ghoulrel : ma  
jeanym as sho as gyn ve er m'akin  
nasmú.

*Expectans expectavi.* psal. 40.

**D**ARKI mi gy miin er y chiarn :  
as ghrom e huym, as ghýyl  
é m'émagh.

2 hugg é mish níist magh as yn  
lag aglagb, magh as yn laygh as  
ghráe : as t'e er sæiaghe my  
ghassyn er yn ghreg, as ern'  
ordráel my immiaghtyn.

3 as t'e er doyr't oráyn nóo ayns  
my véal : gy jaru toyrt buias dy  
nah iih.

## New Version.

voirey eh hene ayns fardail : t'eh  
stoyral seose berchys, as cha vel  
fys echey quoi yiw soylley jeu.

8 As nish, Hiarn, cre ta my  
hreishteil? ta my hreishteil dy  
jarroo aynyds.

9 Livrey mee veih ooilley my  
loghtyn : as ny lhig dou 've son  
craid da'n vooijer vee-chrauee.

10 Va mee my host, as cha doshil  
mee my veéal : son dty ynnoo's ve.

11 Scugh dty cherraghey voym :  
ta mee dy jarroo ceaut fo errey  
hrome dty laue.

12 Tra t'ou uss ayns dty chor-  
ree smaghtaghey dooinney son  
peccah, t'ou coyrt er yn aalid  
echey goll mow, myr dy beagh  
eh garmad eait lesh lhemeen : cha  
vel dy chooilley ghooijney er-y-fa-  
shen agh fardail.

13 Eaisht rish my phadjer, O  
Hiarn, as lesh dty chleayshyn cur  
geill da my accan : ny bee uss  
dty host ec my yheir.

14 Son ta mish my yoorree  
mayrts, as my hroailtagb : myr  
va ooilley my ayraghyn.

15 O ymmyrk lhiam son tam-  
mylt beg, dy voddym my niart y  
gheddyn reesht : roish my vaag-ym  
yn seihll shoh, as nagh beem ar-  
ragh er my akin.

PSALM 40. *Expectans expectavi.*

**R**EN mee farkiaght dy surran-  
sagh er y Chiarn : as deaisht  
eh rhym, as cheayll eh my eam.

2 Hug eh lesh mee neesht magh  
ass y lhag atchimagh, magh ass y  
laagh as y chray : as hoie eh my  
chassyn er y chreg, as ren eh my  
imneeaght y oardrail.

3 As t'eh er choyr't arrane noa  
ayns my veéal : dy-jarroo, toyrt-  
booise gys y Jee ain.

<sup>1</sup> "tongue," "peace" in modern book.



## Old Version.

4 Hii ymmydi é as goui áyd agyl, as ver ayd nan dreistéel ayns y chiarn.

5 Baniit ta yn duyne ta er doyrty hreistéel ayns y chiarn : as nagh hynda gys yn klyei vornagh, as gys læid as ta doll magiyrty lesh brégyn.

6 o hiarn my íih sh'múar tobbaghyn ientysagh toús erna ianu : nash mar ta tdy smunaghtyn niist ta huiniyn, as fóost gha vel duyne erbi ta d'an ordráel-syn duitch.

7 Gy nínshiyn áyd, as loyrt ju : véagh ayd nasmú na ta mish foundagh dy hoyrt magh.

8 Toyrtyts kasserick as bí-òurel gha baylts y góyl : agh my ghlyæshyn ta us erna óskyly.

9 ourelyn losk, as ourelyn erson peky gha hyirr us : éish duyirt mish jeagh ta mi chúit.

10 ayns corp yn liór te skriut jiýms, gy leishns<sup>1</sup> t'agnys y liény, o my íih : ta mi búiaigh dy ianu é, gy jaru, ta dy l'fei er cheu stei dy my ghri.

11 Ta mi er soilsaghy dthy gháyrys ayns y chessiaght vúar : jeagh gha gummum my veliyn o hiarn, as shen ta fyss áyds.

12 gha dalli mi dthy gháyrys er láf stei dy my ghri : ta my haglu er máe dy turrinys : as dy dthy hauálys.

13 gha ghum mi er gúl dthy vyghin grayiúyl, as turrinys vei yn chessiaght vúar.

14 na tarn us er shiul dthy vyghin voýms, o hiarn : ligge dthy gughys grayiúyl, as turrinys goni mish y rial.

## New Version.

4 Nee ymmodee fakin shoh, as aggle y ghoail : as ver ad nyn dreishteil ayns y Chiarn.

5 Bannit ta'n dooinney ta er hoiaghey e hreishteil ayns y Chiarn : as nagh vel er hyndaa gys y vooijer voynagh, as gys nyn lheid as ta goll mygeayrt lesh breagyn.

6 O Hiarn my Yee, smooar ta ny obbraghyn yindyssagh t'ou uss er n'yannoo, myr ta neesht dty smoo-inaghtyn hooiyn : as foast cha vel y dooinney shen oddys yn ear-roo oc y hoiaghey royd dy kiart.

7 Dy jinnin's goaill orrym dy hoilshaghey ad, as dy loayrt jeu : veagh ad ny smoo na ta mee fondagh dy hoiaghey magh.

8 Toyrtyts casherick as bee-oural cha bailt's : agh my chleayshyn t'ou er vosley.

9 Chebballyn losht, as oural son peccah cha vel oo er hirrey : eisht dooyrt mish, Jeeagh, ta mee cheet.

10 Ayns corp y loar te er ny scrieu jeem's, dy lhisin dty aigney y chooilleeney, O my Yee : ta mee booiagh y yannoo eh ; dy jarroo, ta'n leigh ayds er cheu-sthie jeh my chree.

11 Ta mee er hoilshaghey dty chairys ayns y chaglym mooar : cur-my-ner, cha gumym my veil-lyn, O Hiarn, as shen ta fys ayd er.

12 Cha vel mee er cheiltyn dty chairys cheu-sthie jeh my chree : ta my haggloo er ny ve jeh dty ynrickys, as jeh dty haualtys.

13 Cha vel mee er vreyall er-gooyl dty vyghin as firrinys : vei'h'n chaglym mooar.

14 Ny tayrn dty vyghin ersooyl voym, O Hiarn : lhig da dty chen-jallys-ghraihagh as dty irriney dy kinjagh mish y choadey.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

15 Erson ta syaghyn erskyn ærif er jit magiyr t ymmüyms, ta my phekaghyn ern' góyl læid y grým orýms, nagh vel mi foundagh dy iaghyn shuas : gy jaru, t'ayd nasmú ayns æryf na fóolt my ghiin, as ta my ghri er my hóyrt nárdy.

16 O hiarn ligge ve t'agnys dy my lifrée : jean sæir o hiarn dy ghúne liam.

17 Lig gausyn ve nárnít, as ve er nan doyrnt mou kujaght, ta shiyrre nyrae my anyms da struiel é : lig gausyn ve er nan iymman góeir nan drommy as er nan doyrnt gys nárae ta soulaghy olk duys.

18 Lig gausyn ve er nan dregáel as er nan iik rish náry ta gra rúyms, fúí oyrtys, fúí oyrtys.

19 Lig gausyn ully ta dy hiyrrys, ve gannoil as bogoil ayfýds : as læid as shúney-lésh dthy hauálys, gra goni, molit gy rou yn chiarn.

20 as er my hons, ta mi boght, as arkysagh : agh ta yn chiarn gimnæ er my honn.

21 she us m'er kúney, as m'er kani riist : na jean furraghtyn fodéy o my úh.

## ASPYRT.

*Beatus qui intelligit.* psal. 41.

**B**ANIIT ta æshyn ta tóyrt tasky dyn voght as ymmyrtsagh : lifraei yn chiarn æshyn ayns ierish syaghyn.

2 yn chiarn dá ghaudesyn as dá ghummel-syn bió, gy vod e vé banít er y tallu : as na lifrae us æshyn gys agney y noidjyn.

3 yn chiarn dy ggrjaghy æshyn nar t'e lyi chíin er y liabbi : jean us ully y liabbi ayns y hinnys.

## New Version.

15 Son ta seaghyn erskyn-earroo er jeet mygeayrt-y-moom : ta my pheccaghyn er ghoail lheid y greme orrym, nagh vel mee abyl jeeaghyn seose : s'feer eh, t'ad ny smoo ayns earroo na renaigyn my ching, as ta my chree dy my ailleil.

16 O Hiarn, lhig da ve dty aigney dy my livrey : jean siyr, O Hiarn, dy chooney liham.

17 Lhig daesyn ve er nyn goyrt gys nearey, as er nyn gastey cooidjagh, ta shirrey lurg my an-nym dy stroie eh : lhig daue v'er nyn imman gour nyn drommey dy scammyltagh, ta wooishal olk dou.

18 Lhig daue ve treigit, as er nyn gooilleeney lesh nearey : ta gra rhym, Fie ort, fie ort.

19 Lhig daesyn ooilley ta dy dty hirrey, ve gennal as boggoil aynys : as lhig daesyn ta graihagh er dty haualtys, dy kin-jagh gra, Dy row moylley gys y Chiarn.

20 Er my hon's, ta mee boght as ymmyrchagh : agh ta'n Chiarn kiarail er my hon.

21 Uss my er-coonee as my er-kionnee : ny lhig shaghey foddey, O my Yee.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 41. *Beatus qui intelligit.*

**B**ANNIT t'eshyn ta smoo-inaghtyn er y voght as yn ymmyrchagh : nee yn Chiarn eshyn y livrey ayns traa e heaghyn.

2 Dy jean y Chiarn eshyn y choadey as y reayil bio, dy vod eh ve bannit er y thaloo : as ny livrey uss eh gys aigney e noidyn.

3 Dy jean y Chiarn eh y gher-jaghey tra t'eh ny lhie dy ching er e lhiabbee : jean uss ooilley e lhiabbee ayns e hingys.

## Old Version.

4 duyrt mi, o hiarn bi trokroil duys : slani m'anym erson ta mi ern ianu peky t'yois.

5 Ta my noidjyn loyrt olk jims : kuyn viis e maru, as y ænym-syn cheræghtyn.

6 as ma higg e dy my iaghyn t'e lóyrt fardalys : as ta y ghri gænaghtyn fallsyght er læyf stei je héyn, as nar te chiit magh da inshé.

7 Ta my noidjyn ully shansieright kujaght m'yôis : gy jaru, m'yôis t'ayd smunaghtyn yn olk shó.

8 Ligge brúinys oúlid dol magh na yoi-syn : as nish tra t'e na lyei, na lig gâ irri shúas aragh.

9 she, gy jaru, my gharry dui heyn ren mi y<sup>1</sup> hreistéel : jí níist dy m'aran, t'e ern' ianu seiaghe múar ar my ghon.

10 agh bi us myghinagh duys o hiarn : trog us mish shuas níist, as niyms aydsyn y ghuiliny.

11 Liorish shó saun dúys gy vel us dy m' oráel : nagh vel my noidjyn goyl barriygh m'yoi.

12 as nar ta mi ayns my láint tou dy my ghummel shuas : as s'fít us mish kiangóyrt rish t'ædyn erson gybragh.

13 Banút gy rou yn chiarn jih Eisrael : sýl gyn ghian. amen. marshen-gy-rou<sup>2</sup>.

*Quemadmodum. psal. 42.*

**M**AR ta yn fúei shyirre nyræ ny struányn uishkey : marshen ta m'anym goyl fodiaght t' y rus<sup>1</sup> o úih.

2 Ta m'anym páa erson jih, she gy jaru, erson yn jih báoil : kuyn higgyms dy my iaghyn hæyn ayns fæanish úih.

## New Version.

4 Dooyrt mee, Hiarn, bee myghinagh dou : slaanee m'anym, son ta mee er n'yannoo peccah dt'oi.

5 Ta my noidyn loayrt dy olk jeem : Cuin yiw eh baase, as cuin nee e ennym cherraghtyn ?

6 As my t'eh cheet dy my yeeaghyn, t'eh loayrt dy foalsey : as ta e chree giennaghtyn molteyrys cheu-sthie jeh ; as tra t'eh goll roish t'eh dy insh eh.

7 Ta ooilley my noidyn sonsheraght cooidjagh m'oi : dy-jarrou m'oi t'ad smooïnaghtyn er yn olk shoh.

8 Lhig da briwnys baaish goll magh n'oi : as nish dy vel eh ny lhie, ny lhig da girree seose arragh.

9 Dy jarrou, my charrey ainjyssagh hene, er hug mee my hreisht : eshyn ren neesht gee jeh m'arran, t'eh dy mooar farkiaght dy follit er my hon.

10 Agh bee uss myghinagh dou, O Hiarn : jean uss m'y hroggal seose reesht, as neem ad y chooil-leeney,

11 Liorish shoh ta fys aym dy vel oo foayroil dou : nagh vel my noid geddyn barriaght m'oi.

12 As tra ta mee ec my lhaynt, t'ou dy my chummal seose : as nee oo m'y hoiaghey kiongoyrt rish dt'eddin er son dy bragh.

13 Bannit dy row yn Chiarn Jee d'Israel : seihll gyn jerrey. Amen.

*PSALM 42. Quemadmodum.*

**M**YR ta'n feeaih shirrey lurg ny strooanyn ushtey : myr shen ta m'anym goaill foddeaght dty yeih's, O Yee.

2 Ta m'anym paagh son Jee, eer son y Jee bio : cuin hig-ym dy hassoo kionfenish Yee ?

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> "So be it."

## Old Version.

3 Ta my iæir er mæ my vii, lá as yi : ghoud as t'ayd gygh ully lá gra rúms, kaje vel nish dthy iih ?

4 nish tra ta mi smúnaghtyn er shen, ta mi duerty magh my ghri lïorym peyn : erson ghai mi marish yn chessiaght as hugg mi magh ayd gys tei iih.

5 ayns korá moly as toirt buias : masky yn læid-syn as ta kummel lá fæily.

6 kamma vel us gho láyn dy hrimse, o m'anym : as kamma vel us gho anvéagh er lief stei jím ?

7 Toer dthy ierkei ayns jîh : erson veryms fóyst búias dasyn erson kúne y æi.

8 my iih, ta m'anym syit er liæf stei jím : shenefa kuiniym oyrt benelt rish talu Iurynan, as knock beg hermon.

9 Ta yn dyifnid gæimagh er dyifnid elle, erson feir ny pipanyn uyske : ta dy honnyn ully as dy gonyn ern' 'oll harryms.

10 Ta yn chiarn ern' ialtyn y gughys grayiul ayns ierish y lá : as læas yi gou mish orayn jeshyn, as ren mi my phajer gys jîh my vé.

11 jirrym rish jîh my gniart, kamma vel us er my iarúd : kamma vel mish gimiaht gho troym shó ghoud as ta yn noid janu trynlás oryms.

12 Ta my gnáuyn er nan moaly as y ghielle mar rish kleiu : ghoud as ta my noidjyn ta dy my hyaghy, dy my hilge ayns my fæaklyn.

13 ghoud as t'ayd grá gygh ully lá ruys : kaje vel nish dthy iih ?

14 kamma vel us gho gonit o m'anym : as kamma vel us gho anvéagh er léif stei jím ?

## New Version.

3 Ta my yheir er ve my veaghey laa as oie ; choud as t'ad gagh laa gra rhym, Cre vel nish dty Yee ?

4 Nish tra ta mee smooïnaghtyn er shoh, ta mee deayrtey magh my chree rhym pene : son hie mee marish y cheshaght, as hug mee lhiam adsyn márym stiagh ayns thie Yee :

5 Ayns y kiaulleaght dy voylley as dy hoyrt-booise : mastey ny lheid as ta freayll laa feailley.

6 Cre'n-fa t'ou cha lane dy brimshey, O m'anym : as cre'n-fa t'ou cha seaghnit cheu-sthie jeem ?

7 Cur dty hreishteil ayns Jee : son ver-yms foast booise da son cooney e eddin.

8 My Yee, ta m'anym seaghnit cheu-sthie jeem : shen-y-fa neem's cooinaghtyn orts mychione thal-loo Yordan, as cronk beg Hermon.

9 Ta diunid freggyrt gys diunid, liorish feiyr ny thooïllaghyn ushtey : ta ooïlley ny tonnyn as ster-rymyn ayds er gholh harrym.

10 Ta'n Chiarn er choirt e chenjallys-ghraihagh 'sy laa : as ayns imbagh ny hoie ghow mish arrane jehsyn, as ren mee my phadger gys y Jee jeh my vea.

11 Jir-yms rish Jee my niart, Cre'n-fa t'ou er my yarrood : kys ta mee myr shoh goll trimshagh, choud as ta'n noid jannoo tran-laase orrym ?

12 Ta my chraueyn er nyn scarrey veih my-chielley myr lesh cliwe : choud as ta my noidyn ta dy my 'heaghney, ceau oltoanyn orrym :

13 Ta shen, choud as t'ad dagh laa gra rhym : Cre vel nish yn Jee ayd ?

14 Cre'n-fa t'ou cha seaghnit, O m'anym : as cre hon t'ou cha anveagh cheu-sthie jeem ?

## Old Version.

15 o toer dthy ierkei ayne jih :  
erson verym fôost búias dâsyn ta  
kuneŷ my gnuish as my iih.

*Judica me deus.* psal. 43.

**K**UR bruiŷs er my hæŷfs, o  
iih, as frial my ghusyn nýoi  
yn slyi niaughraui : o lifræ mish  
vei yn duyne malteragh as olk.

2 Erson she us jih my gniart,  
kamma vel us er my hort void :  
as kamma vel mish gimiaŷht gho  
troym ghoud as tæ<sup>1</sup> yn noid janu  
trynlas orym.

3 o toer magh dthy hoilshe as  
t'irrins gy vod ayd my lidjéel :  
as kur mish gys dthy ghnock  
ghasserick, as gys dthy vaghey.

4 as gy vodym dol gys alter iih,  
gy jaru gys jih my voge as my  
ian : as er yn kruitch verym  
buias duitch, o iih my iih.

5 kamma vel us gho troym o  
m'anym : as kamma vel ú gho  
anvéagh er léif stei fymys.

6 o toer dthy ierkei ayne jih :  
erson verym fôost búias dâsyn  
she ta kuneŷ m'æi, as my iih.

## AYRYN.

*Deus auribus nostris.* psal. 44.

**G**HYYL shuin rish nan glya-  
syn, o iih, jinsh nan aeraghyn  
duiniyn : kre ren us ayne yn ierish  
acksyn 'sy chan amser.

2 kyns ta us ern' iimman magh  
ny hangristin rish dthy lau, as er  
nan seiaghe-syn schiagh : kyns  
tou er doyrty mou ny natiunyn, as  
er nan dilge magh.

3 erson gha duóer ayd yn talu  
ayne éirys tryid nan glieu héyn :

## New Version.

15 O cur dty hreishteil ayns Jee :  
son ver-yms foast booise da, eh ta  
slaynt my eddin, as my Yee.

PSALM 43. *Judica me, Deus.*

**C**UR briwnys er my heu : O  
Yee, as jean my chooish y  
endeil noi'n sleih mee-chrauee : O  
jean m'y livrey vei'h'n dooinney  
molteyragh as olkyssagh.

2 Son uss Jee my niart, cre'n-fa  
t'ou er my scughey void : as cre  
hon ta 'mee goll cha trimshagh  
choud as ta'n noid jannoo tran-  
laase orrym?

3 O cur magh dty hoilshey as dty  
irriney, dy vod ad m'y leedeil : as  
mee y choyrty lhieu gys dty chronk  
casherrick, as gys dty ynnyd vaghee.

4 Dy voddym goll gys altar Yee,  
dy jarroo gys y Jee jeh my voggey  
as my yennallys : as er y chlaasagh  
ver-yms booise dhyts, O Yee, my  
Yee.

5 Cre'n fa t'ou cha trimshagh,  
O m'anym : as cre hon t'ow cha  
anveagh cheu-sthie jeem?

6 O cur dty hreishteil ayns Jee :  
son ver-yms foast booise da, eh  
ta slaynt my eddin, as my Yee.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 44. *Deus, auribus.*

**T**A shin er chlashtyn lesh nyn  
gleayshyn, O Yee, ta nyn  
ayraghyn er n'insh dooin : cre ny  
obbraghyn ren uss ayns y tra  
ocsyn 'sy chenn earish ;

2 Kys t'ou er eiyrty magh ny ash-  
oonyn-quagh lesh dty laue, as er  
hoiaghey adsyn stiagh 'syn ynnyd  
oc : kys t'ou er stroie ny ashoonyn,  
as er n'eebyrt ad ersooyl.

3 Son cha dooar ad y cheer  
ayne nyn gummal liorish y chliwe

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

gha mu v'e yn ryi ack heyn ren  
kuney lieu.

4 agh dthy lau iesh as dthy rfi,  
as soilshe dthy gnúish : erson gy  
rou fóer áyds dausyn.

5 she us my rii, o íih : kur kúne  
gys Iakob.

6 Troyids hilg meid harrish nan  
noidjyn : as ayns t'ányms stampi  
meid aydsyn fuo ta gire shúas  
nan yoi.

7 Erson gha jerkymys ayns my  
vou : ghani e my ghleiu ghúnys  
láyms.

8 agh she us ta d'an sauáel shuin  
vei nan noidjyn : as d'an doyr-  
syn mou ta duoi ack oruiniyn.

9 Ta shuin janu nan mogyss dy  
íih fæi yn la : as mol mæd t'á-  
nyms erson gybragh.

10 agh nish ta us fodey voín, as  
dan doyr shuiniyn móu : as gha  
vel ú dol magh marish nan shes-  
saghtyn ghagi.

11 Tou toyr oruiniyn nan rym-  
myn y hynda er nan noidjyn :  
marshen gy vel áydsyn ta duoi  
ack oruiniyn ruysky nan guid.

12 Tou ligge duiniyn dy ve er  
nan ii shuas mar kirri : as er nan  
skyle masky ny hangristiín.

13 Tou kreck dthy phobyl erson  
veg : as gha vel ú goyl veg yn  
argyd er-nan-son.

14 Tou toyr oruiniyn dy ve er  
nan náraghy dy nan nabunyn :  
dy ve er nan gáry gys knaid, as  
ayns faghid jusyn ta chymmylt  
magiyr ymmúin.

15 Tou toyr oruin dy ve nan  
angob masky ny hangristiín : as  
gy vel yn pobyl kra nan giín orui-  
niyn.

16 Ta my náre gygh ully lá m'ie-  
nish : as ta náre my ydyn er my  
ghúdagh.

## New Version.

oc hene : chamoo she yn roih oc  
hene ren cooney lhieu.

4 Agh dty laue yesh, as dty  
roih, as soilshey dt'eddin : son dy  
row aigney mie ayd daue.

5 Uss my Ree, O Yee : cur  
cooney gys Jacob.

6 Dty hrooid's ver mayd nyn  
noidyn fo chosh : as ayns dty  
Ennym nee mayd stampey sheese  
adsyn ta girree seose nyn 'oi.

7 Son cha der-ym my varrant  
gys my vhow : cha nee my chliue  
chooinys lhiam.

8 Agh uss eh ta sauail shin veih  
nyn noidyn : as ta cur adsyn  
bun-ry-skyn ta dwoaie oc orrin.

9 Ta shin boggyssagh ayns Jee  
fey-ny-laa : as ver mayd moylley  
da dty Ennym son dy bragh.

10 Agh nish, t'ou foddey jeh,  
as coyrt shin gys nearey : as cha  
vel oo goll magh marish nyn  
sheshaghtyn-caggee.

11 T'ou coyrt orrin chyndaa  
nyn gooyl er nyn noidyn : myr  
shen dy vel adsyn ta dwoaie oc  
orrin spooilley nyn gooid.

12 T'ou lhiggey dooin v'er  
nyn ee seose myr kirree : as er  
skeayley shin fud ny ashoonyn.

13 T'ou creck dty phobble son  
veg : as cha vel oo goaill veg yn  
argid er nyn son.

14 T'ou coyrt orrin ve er nyn  
naaraghey liorish nyn noidyn<sup>1</sup> :  
as dy ve son gannidys, as ayns  
faghid lioroosyn ta mygeayrt-y  
mooín.

15 T'ou coyrt orrin dy ve an-  
ghoo mastey ny ashoonyn : as dy  
vel y pobbles craa nyn ghing orrin.

16 Ta my stayd hreih gaghlaa  
kiongoyrt rhym : as ta nearey  
my eddin er my choodagh.

<sup>1</sup> Should be "naboonyñ."

## Old Version.

17 erson korá yn fer liun as yn duyne ta loyrt gy malaghtagh : erson y nóid, as yn fer ta kuiliny.

18 as gy ta ully sho er jit oruiniyn, foyst ghá vel shuin dy dthy iarud : na d'an ymmyrke heyn gy frouyrtagh ayns dthy ghunánts.

19 gha vel nan gri er y hyndá er gúl : gha mú nan gasmedjyn er nol as dy ráyds.

20 ghanel, nar tou er nan moally shuin ayns ynyd ny nrágunyn : as er nan gudaghy shuin rish ská yn váas.

21 my ta shuin ern' iarúd ænym nan íih, as er drogél shúas nan lauyn gys jih erbi jori : nagh ran-shigi jih magh e? erson saun da fíir alliaghtyn yn ghri.

22 Er dthy hons níist ta shuin er nan maru fæi yn lá : as ta shuin er nan goyl mar kirri ordúit dy ve er nan maru.

23 shuas hiarn kamma vel ú kadley : duisk as na bi as y ráyd voiniyn erson gybragh.

24 kamma vel us fallaghy t'y-dyn : as jarrud y<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>1</sup> tdræyid as nan syaghyn.

25 erson ta nan anym erna hoyrt ishíll gy jaru gys yn úyer : as ta nan molg lienaghtyn gys y talu.

26 irri as kuin leniyn : as lifræ shuin erson grayi dthy vyghin.

*Eructavit cor meum. psal. 45.*

**T**A my ghri toyrt magh red mæi : loyrym dy ny redyn ta mi ern' ianu gys y ríi.

2 she my hiange fedjagh skrui : dy skriudêr arlú.

3 Tou nas álii na klaun déney : láyn dy gráys ta dy veliyn, erson

## New Version.

17 Kyndagh rish goan yn fer-lunagh as y mollaghtagh : kyn-dagh rish y noid as yn eulyssagh.

18 As ga dy vel ooilley shoh er jeet orrin, ny-yeih cha vel shin dy dty yarrood : ny gymmyrkey shin hene dy frouyrtagh ayns dty chonaant.

19 Cha vel nyn gree er choyrt cooyl rhyt : chamoo ta ny kes-madyn ain er ghol ass dty raad ;

20 Cha vel, ga dy vel oo er woalley shin ayns ynyd ny dragonyn : as er choodaghey shin lesh scadoo yn vaaish.

21 My ta shin er yarrood En-nym y Jee ain, as er chummál seose nyn laueyn gys Jee erbee joarree : nagh jean Jee eh y ronsaghey magh? son ta fys echey er eer folliaghtyn y chree.

22 Er y ghraih ayds neesht ta shin er nyn gerraghey fey-ny-laa : as coontit myr kirree ta pointit dy v'er nyn stroie.

23 Seose, Hiarn, cre'n-fa t'ou cadley : dooisht, as ny fuirree voin er son dy bragh.

24 Cre'n-oyr t'ou follaghey dty eddin : as jarrood nyn dreihys as seaghyn?

25 Son ta'n annym ain er ny chur lesh dy injil, dy jarroo gys y joan : ta'n bolg ain lhiantyn gys y thaloo.

26 Irree as cooin lbien : as livrey shin er graih dty vyghinyn.

*PSALM 45. Eructavit cor meum.*

**T**A my chree smooínaghtyn dy dowin er cooish vie : ta mee goaill lesh bingys ny arraneyn ta mee er n'yannoo mychione y Ree.

2 Ta my hengey myr fedjag-screeue yn scrudeyr tappee.

3 T'ou ny s'aalei na cloan gheiney : lane dy ghrayse ta dty

## Old Version.

gy vel jih er dy vanaghe erson gybragh.

4 chian u hæyn rish tdy ghleiu er dy liæshid, o us smú gniartoil : nyræ t'ammys as t'ýasly.

5 ayi-mæi gy rou ayds lesh t'o-neys : marki er dy hoshiagh, erson gú ny firriny, dy vinid, as dy ghayrys, as ynsi dthy lau iæsh duitch redyn aglagh.

6 Ta dthy háedjyn fiir iær, as bi yn pobyl er an gur shiis duitch : gy jaru ayns véyn masky nórdjyn yn rií.

7 Ta t'ænyds o íih faraghtyn erson gybragh : ta larg gniart dy ri-ryghts larg gniart káyragh :

8 Buney læts kayrys, as va duoi ayds er peky : shenyfa ta jih gy jaru dy íihys er tuil us rish úil dy gannylys erskyn dthy heshaghyn.

9 Ta ully t'ydagh soary dy vyrr, aloes as kássia : magh as ny plasyn yveri, liorish t'áyd er d'ianu's gan-noil.

10 va inninyn riaghyn masky dy vynanyn fasył : er dthy lau iësh hass yn ven riin ayns komrey ayr obrit magiyr t'ish kyghlágghyn dá.

11 klast o inin as smuni, krom dthy ghlúæsh : jarúd níst dthy phobyl hæyn as t'yi t'æyry.

12 marshen viis agny ag y rií ayns dthy vóiid : erson she eshyn dthy hiarn jih, as jean ammys dá.

13 as bíi inin Teir aynshen læsh tortyn : margedyn ni yn slyei berchigh masky yn phobyl nan akan kiangóyrt ruyts.

14 Ta inin yn rií ully gloróil er liæf stei : ta y ydagh dy áyr óbrit.

15 Bi erna tóyrt gys yn rií ayns

## New Version.

veillyn, er-y-fa dy vel Jee er dty vannaghey son dy bragh.

4 Kiangle dty chliwe gys dty lhe-ayst, O uss smoo niartal : cordail rish dty ooashley as dty ghloyr.

5 Aigh mie dy row lhiat lesh dty ooashley : markee er dty hoshiaght, er coontey yn goo dy fir-rinys, dy veenid, as dy chairys ; as nee dty laue yesh reddyn atchimagh y ynsaghey dhyt.

6 Ta dty hideyn feer vyrragh, as bee yn pobble er nyn injillaghey hoods : dy jarroo ayns y vean mastey noidyn y Ree.

7 Ta dty stoyl, O Yee, farraghtyn son dy bragh : ta lorg-reill dty reeriaght lorg-reill chairagh.

8 T'ou er choyr t'graih da cairys, as feoh da mee-chairys : shen-y-fa ta Jee, dy jarroo yn Jee ayds, er dty ooillaghey lesh yn ooill dy ghennallys erskyn dty heshaghyn.

9 Ta ooille dty gharmadyn soaral jeh myrrh, aloes, as cassia : magh ass ny plaaseyn ivory, lhieu t'ad er dty yannoo gennal.

10 Va inneenyn reeaghyn mastey dty vraane ooasle : er dty laue yesh hass y venrein ayns coam-rey dy airh, obbrit mygeayrt lesh caghlaaghyn daah.

11 Clasht, O inneen, as smoo-inee ort, croym dty chleaysh : jarrood myrgeddin dty phobble hene, as thie dty ayrey.

12 Myr shen bee taitnys ec y Ree ayns dty aalid : son eshyn y Chiarn dty Yee, as cur uss ooashley da.

13 As bee inneen Tyre ayns shen lesh gioot : myr nee ny berchee myrgeddin mast' yn pobble nyn aghinyn y yannoo kiongoyrt rhyt.

14 Ta inneen y Ree ooille gloyroil er cheu-shtie : ta'n coam-rey eck dy airh obbrit.

15 Bee ee er ny choyr t'lh'ee gys



## Old Version.

komry dy obyr snaidje : ny méid-jynyn ta y shessaghyn, kummi ayd shessaght 'rí, as bi áyd er nan doyrnt hūyds.

16 Rish bogey as ganlys viís áyd er nan dóyrt : as hædj áyd chiagh ayns plás y rií.

17 ayns ynyd t'aeraghyn, ieu us klaun : 'odyst ú y ianu nan brynsyn ayns gygh ully hállu.

18 kuiniym er t'ænyms vei yn shilógh gys shilógh elle : shennyfá ver yn pobyl buias duich sýl gyn ghian.

*Deus noster refugium.* psal. 46.

**S**HE jīh nan dreistéel as gníart : kúney fir 'aggys ayns syaghyn.

2 shenyfá gha gou meid agyl ga viís yn talu er na ghrá : as gha viís ny knuick er nan iymmyrke gys mæan yn arge.

3 ghá viís ny huiskaghyn agge kýei as gátt : as gy ni ny knuick krá ag dorryn aggesyn.

4 nii strúanyn yn tulliy aggesyn janu ganoil ard valley íih : ynyd kassarick<sup>1</sup> kabán aglish d'yn yrje smú.

5 Ta jih ayns yvæyn acks, shenyfá gha bihí erna skughey : kuni jih læi as shen gy fíir voghey.

6 Ta ny hangristin janu fýeir múar, as ta ny ririaghyn er nan skughey : agh ta jih ern' iaghyn y ghorá, as lyægi yn talu er shiul.

7 Ta chiarn ny hoi maruin : she jīh jakob nan gemmirk.

8 O targi aynsho, as jeaghi er

## New Version.

y Ree ayns garmad dy obbyr snaidey : hig ny moidynyn ta fieau urree ayns dty enish ta e sheshaghyn, as bee ad er nyn jebbal hoods.

16 Lesh boggey as gennallys hig ad lhieu mære : as hed ad stiagh ayns plaase y Ree.

17 Ayns ynyd dty ayraghyn bee ayd cloan : ad oddys oo y yannoo prinsyn ayns dy chooilley cheer.

18 Cooín-yms er dty Ennym veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe : shen-y-fa ver y poble booise dhyt, seihll gyn jerrey.

PSALM 46. *Deus noster refugium.*

**S**HE Jee nyn dreishteil as niart : cooney feer faggys ayns seaghyn.

2 Shen-y-fa cha gow mayd aggle, ga dy beagh y seihller nychraa : as ga dy beagh ny croink er nyn scughey gys mean yn aarkey.

3 Ga dy jinnagh ny ushtaghyn echey freaney as gatt ; as ga dy jinnagh ny sleityn craa lesh dorrin y chooid cheddin.

4 Nee ushtaghyn y thooilley echey ard-valley Yee y yannoo gennal : ynyd casherick cabbane-agglish yn Jee smoo ard.

5 Ta Jee ayns y vean eck, shen-y-fa cha bee ee er ny scughey : nee Jee cooney lh'ee as shen dy feer voghey.

6 Ta ny ashoonyn goaill lane bea orroo, as ta ny reeriaghtyn er nyn scughey : agh ta Jee er hoilshaghey e chora, as nee'n seihll lھے ersooyl.

7 Ta'n Chiarn dy heshaght chaggee flaunys mårin : she Jee Yacob nyn gemmyrk.

8 O tar-jee ayns shoh, as jeeagh-

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

obraghyn y chiarn : kre yn kur  
moû te er y hoyrt er y talú.

9 Te tóyrt er kagaghyn dy skuir  
ayns y týyl ully : t'e brishie yn  
vou, as ráby yn tlyei as y ghielle,  
as lesky ny siaredyn ayns yn ain-  
nil.

10 Bi kiün eish, as tuigigi gy  
ní mish jìh : biims er my hrogel  
shuas masky ny hangristin, as  
biim er my hrogel shuas ayns y  
talú.

11 Ta chiarn ny hoi maruiniyn,  
she jìh jakob nan gemmirk.

## ASPYRT.

*Omnes gentes plaudite. psal. 47.*

○ BÓALIGI nan lauyn kujaght  
ully shiusse phobyl : o gouigi  
oráyn gys jìh rish korá bin.

2 Erson ta yn chiarn árd, as agyl  
dy vé erná góyl ræyss : she æshyn  
yn rií múar er yn talu ully.

3 ver e shiús yn phobyl fuoniyn,  
as ny hatiunyn fúo nan gassyn.

4 ræigi e magh éirys duiniyn :  
gy jaru ammys jakob býny lesh-  
syn.

5 Ta jìh er nol shúas rish korá  
gannoil : as yn chiarn rish fýeir y  
gharn prass.

6 o gougi orányn moli, gougi  
orányn moli gys nan iih : o gougi  
oráynyn<sup>1</sup> moli gys nan rií.

7 Erson she jìh rií yn talu ully :  
gouigi orányn moli rish tuigel.

8 Ta jìh réel harrish ny háethni :  
ta jìh sei er y ynyd ghasserick.

9 Ta prinsaghyn yn phobyl er

## New Version.

jee er obbraghyn y Chiarn : cre'n  
traartys t'eh er choyrt lesh er y  
theihll.

9 T'eh cur er caggaghyn dy  
scurr ayns ooilley yn seihll : t'eh  
brishey yn bow, as giarey yn  
shleiy dy peeshyn, as lostey ny  
fainaghyn 'syn aile.

10 Bee-jee feagh eisht, as toig-  
jee dy vel mish Jee : beem's er  
my hoiaghey seose mastey ny  
ashoonyn, as beem er my hoi-  
aghey seose er y thaloo.

11 Ta'n Jee dy heshaght-chaggee  
flaunys márin : she Jee Yacob nyn  
gemmyrk.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 47. *Omnes gentes, plaudite.*

○ BWOAILL-JEE nyn mas-  
syn cooidjagh, ooilley shiuish  
phobble : O gow-jee arrane gys  
Jee lesh y chora dy vingys.

2 Son ta'n Chiarn ard, as aggle  
dyve er nyghoaill roish : she eshyn  
y Ree mooar er fey-ny-cruinne.

3 Ver eh sheese y pobble fo-in :  
as ny ashoonyn fo nyn gassyn.

4 Nee eshyn eiraght y reih magh  
nyn gour : dy jarroo ynned ooasle  
Yacob hug eh graih da.

5 Ta Jee er ghoil seose lesh  
kiaulleeaght ghenal : as y Chiarn  
lesh feiy y chayrn.

6 O gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee,  
gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee gys y  
Jee ain : O gow-jee arraneyn-  
moyllee, gow-jee arraneyn-moyl-  
lee gys nyn Ree.

7 Son she Jee Ree'n theihll ooil-  
ley : gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee  
lesh tushtey.

8 Ta Jee reill harrish ny ashoo-  
nyn : ta Jee ny hoie er e stoyl-  
recoil casherick.

9 Ta prinsyn ny ashoonyn er

<sup>1</sup> Sic, and repeated once only.

## Old Version.

'an dóyrt kújaght gys pobyl íih Abraham : erson ta jih, ta gy fíir áyrd erna hrogel shúas frial yn talu, mar véagh e rish ské.

*Magnus dominus. psal. 48.*

**T**A yn chiarn múar, as gy hard dy ve erna voley : ayns áyrd valle nan íih gy jaru er y ghnock ghasserick.

2 Ta knock Seion ynyd alin, as bogey yn týyl ully : er yn chæf tuoi, ta lyi ayrd valle yn ríí vúar, saun dau gy mæi jih ayns ny plasyn ecks mar kæmrick sickkyr.

3 erson jéagh, ta riaghyn yn talúin : chiaglit as er nol shage kújaght.

4 Gou ayd ientyss d'akin læid ny redyn shen : va áyd achymagh as dol tattym er nan dilge shíis.

5 Haink agyl orú aynshen, as trimshe mar er ben er trauelt.

6 Brishit ú longyn na mǎrry : tryid yn gya niær.

7 Nash mar ghýyl shuin, margædyn ghonick shuin ayns ayrd valle yn chiarn ny hoi nan íih : ta jih dy ghummel shen shuas erson gybragh.

8 Ta shuin farkiaght er dthy gughys grayíúyl, o íih : ayns mǎeyn dthy hambyl.

9 o íih mar ta t'ænyms, margedyn ta dthy vólley gys kian yn týyl : ta dthy láu iæsh layn dy ghárys.

10 Ligge knock Seion bogey y góyl as iniyn juda ve gannoil : erson dthy vrúinys.

11 Immigi magiyrty Seion, as shiulgi magiyrty ymbi : as æryfgi ny túryn æck.

12 kurigi taske mæi dy ny volaghyn eck, siggi shuas y téiyn eck :

## New Version.

lhiantyn gys pobble Yee Abraham : son Jee, ta dy ard er ny hoiaghey seose, ta fendil y seihll, myr dy beagh eh lesh eilley-caggee.

PSALM 48. *Magnus Dominus.*

**M**OOAR ta'n Chiarn, as dy ard dy ve er ny voylley : ayns ard-valley yn Jee ain, dy jarroo er e chronk chasherick.

2 Ta cronk Sion ynned aalin, as boggey yn seihll ooilley : er y cheu-twoaie ta ard-valley yn Ree mooar : te ry akin dy vel Jee ayns ny plaasyn eck myr kemmyrk shicky.

3 Son cur-my-ner, ta reeaghyn y thallooin : er nyn jaglym, as er n'gholl shaghey cooidjagh.

4 Ghowad yindys dy akin lheid ny reddyn : vad lhiect lesh atchim, as ayns ytullogh chaill ad nyn gree.

5 Haink aggle orroo, as trimshy : myr er ben er-troailt.

6 Nee uss brishey lhongyn ny marrey : lesh y gheay niar.

7 Myr ta shin er chlashtyn, myr shen ta shin er vakin ayns ard-valley yn Chiarn dy heshaght-chaggee flaunys, ayns ard-valley yn Jee ain : ta Jee dy chummall eh seose son dy bragh.

8 Ta shin farkiaght er dty chen-jallys ghraiagh, O Yee : ayns mean dty hiamblé.

9 O Yee, myr ta dty Ennym, myr shen ta dty voylley gys king y theihll : ta dty laue yesh lane dy chairys.

10 Lhig da'n cronk Sion goaill boggey, as inneen Yudah ve genal : er coontey dty vriwnysyn.

11 Shooill-jee mysh Sion, as immee-jee mygeayrt-y-mo'ee : as gow-jee coontey ny tooryn eck.

12 Gow-jee tastey vie jeh ny voallaghyn lajer eck, soie-jee

## Old Version.

gy vod shiu insh gausyn higg nan iæi.

13 erson she nan jih shó yn jih ainiyn erson gybragh bi e nan lidjer gys báas.

*Audite hec omnes. psal. 49.*

○ KLASTIGI rish shó ully shiuss y phobyl : smunigi er rish nan glyasyn shiusse ully ta vaghey ayns y týyl.

2 árd as íshil, boght as bertchiagh : gygh anáyn ra ghiëlle.

3 Loyri my véal dy ghrínyght : as smuni my ghri er tuigel.

4 króymym my ghlýæsh gys y ghóra dorghey : as soilshiym my glayr dorghey er y ghrúit.

5 krefá goinsh agyl ayns lághyn yn olkys : as nar ta olkys my vóynyn seiaghy orym kruin magyrt.

6 Ta payrt ta toyrt nan dreistéel ayns nan guidj : as d'an mogassi héyn ayns ymmydi 'an merchys.

7 Agh gha vod duyne erbi y vráer y lifráe : na kordáil y ianu rish jih er-y-hon.

8 erson ghost e nasmú dy ghián-aghy nan anminiyn : marshen gy nagyn dá ligge dá shen væi gy-bragh.

9 Gy jaru ga viis e bio fodey : as gyn<sup>1</sup> yéi y ákin.

10 Erson hñ e gy vel déne kriney níist fyæthyn báys, as cheraghtyn kújaght ghomma as yn slyei niaughriny as ammyjagh, as fagáel nan merchys d' íelagh elle.

11 As fóost t'ayd smunaghtyn gy var nan deïyn erson gybragh : as gy var nan ænydyn vaghey, vei

## New Version.

seose ny thieyn eck : dy vod shiu ginsh dauesyn hig nyn yei.

13 Son she'n Jee shoh yn Jee ain son dy-bragh as dy-bragh : eshyn vees y leeideilagh ain gys laa nyn maaish.

PSALM 49. *Audite hæc, omnes.*

○ CLASHT-JEE rish shoh, ooilley shiuish phobble : eaisht-jee rish ooilley shiuish ta baghey 'sy theihll.

2 Ard as injil, berchagh as boght : dagh unnane ry-cheilley.

3 Loayree my veaal jeh creen-aght : as nee my chree smooinghtyn er tushtey :

4 Croym-ym my chleaysh gys y coraa-dorraghey : as neem soilshaghey my ghlare dowin er y chlaasagh.

5 Cre hon yinnin aggle y ghoail ayns ny laghyn dy olkys : tra ta olkys my vonnyn cruinnaghey mee mygeayrt.

6 Ta paart ta cur nyn marrant gys nyn gooid : as boggyssagh ayns earroo nyn merchys.

7 Agh cha vod dooinney erbee e vraar y livrey : ny coonrey y yannoo rish Jee er y hon.

8 Son haink eh gys ny smoo dy livrey nyn anmeenyn : myr shen dy nbegín da shen y aagail voish er son dy-bragh ;

9 Ga dy beagh eh foddey bio : as gyn yn oaie y ákin.

10 Son t'eh fakin dy vel deiney creeney neesht geddyn vaaish as cherraghtyn cooidjagh : cham-mah as ta'n sleih neu-chreeney as ommijagh, as faagail nyn merchys da feallagh elley.

11 As foast t'ad sheiltyn dy jean ny thieyn oc farraghtyn son dy bragh : as dy bee ny ynnnydyn-

<sup>1</sup> "yn" omitted.

## Old Version.

yn shilógh gys shilógh elle, as gænmys ny talúiniýn nýræ nan ænmys hæyn.

12 Na iei, gha van duyne ayns oneyr : fackin gy vod e ve erna hoylaghy rish ny beýn ta cheraghtyn she sho yn rayd ack.

13 she sho nan ammyjys : as ta 'an slught moleý 'an 'rá.

14 T'ayd lýi ayns nifrin kaslyrish kirri, ta yn báys kagne orú, as ieu yn slyei kayragh réel jusyn ayns y voghre : ni yn moidj kæyf ayns yn yæi magh as an vaghey.

15 agh ta jih er lifræ m'anym vey nynd 'ifrin : erson goui e mi.

16 na bi us aglagh ga viís anayn erna ianu berchiagh : na ga viís glóer y hêi erna vishaghy.

17 Erson gha niimyrke red erbi er shiul lesh nar viís e maru : ghamu eigrys y vorálys e.

18 Erson ghoud as v'é bio gou e ehéyn na duney baniit : as ghoud as tou janu gym mæi dúit héyn loyri dene gy mei jids.

19 Eigyri e shiloghyn y aeraghyn : as gha vack e gybragh soilshe.

20 duyne ayns oneyr gha vel tuigel erbi agge : agh te soliit rish ny bayn ta dol mou.

## AYRYN.

*deus deorum. psal. 50.*

**T**A yn chjarn gy jaru yn jih smú gniartoil er lóyrt : as ern' iæmaght er y týl vei irri shuas ny græny gys y gol shiis eck.

## New Version.

vaghee oc er-mayrn veih shee-loghe gys sheeloghe ; as t'ad genmys ny baljyn oc lurg nyn ennym hene.

12 Ny-yeih, cha jean dooinney tannaghtyn foddey ayns ooashley : fakin dy vod eh ve er ny hoyllaghey gys y maase ta cheraghtyn ; shoh'n raad oc.

13 Shoh'n ommijys oc : as ta nyn slught moylley yn raa oc.

14 T'ad lhie 'syn oaie myr kirree, ta'n baase caigney orroo, as bee reill ec y sleih cairal harrystoo 'sy voghrey : hed yn aalid oc mow ayns yn oaie ass ny cummallyn oc.

15 Agh nee Jee m'anym y livrey veih pooar yn oaie : son nee eh m'y ghoail huggey hene.

16 Ny gow aggle, ga dy bee fer er ny yannoo berchagh : ny my ta gloyr e hie er ny vishaghey ;

17 Son cha der eh lesh veg ersooyl mârish tra t'eh geddyn baase : chamoo nee e stayd vooar geiyrt er.

18 Son choud's v'eh bio, yeeagh eh er hene dy ve dooinney maynrey : as choud's t'ou jannoo dy mie dhyt hene, loayree deiney dy mie jeed.

19 Eiyree eshyn er sheeloghe e ayraghyn : as cha jean eh dy bragh soilshey y akin.

20 Dooinney ta ayns ooashley as fegooish tushtey : t'eh er ny hoyllaghey gys ny beýn ta cheraghtyn.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 50. *Deus deorum.*

**T**A'N Chiarn dy jarroo yn Jee smoo niartal, er loayrt : as er choyrt eam da'n seihll veih irree seose ny greiney gys y ghoill sheese echey.

## Old Version.

2 Magh as Seion ta jih erna iaghyn héyn : boi'dj<sup>1</sup> firrinagh.

3 Hig nan iih as gha gūm e y hiange : hæyd ræfsyn ainnil strūil, as bi dorrin muar erna glýasyght shuas kruin magiyr t ymmish.

4 Ei er y neau vei húas : as y talu, gy vod e y phobyl y vrúinys.

5 chagylgi my nuyn kujaght húyms aysdyn ta ern' ianu kunánt rúyms rish óurel.

6 as ni ny néauaghyn yn gharys aggesyn y hoilsaghy : erson ta jih na vrui<sup>1</sup> ú e héyn.

7 klastigi o my phobyl as lioryms : niims mi heyn féanish y ymmyrke t'yyis o Israel, erson she mish gy jaru dthy iih ys<sup>1</sup>.

8 gha derryms aghsan duit erson t'ourelens, na erson t'ourelens losk : erson nagh rou ayd goni kian-goyrt rúyms.

9 Gha góufms goun erbi magh as dthy hei : na goer fyrryn magh as dthy voilchyn.

10 Erson she layms bæiyn ully yn 'asygh : as margædyn ta yn alagh er tusanyn dy ghnuick.

11 Saun duys yn ænli ully er ny slæchyn : as ta béiyn kýæi yn vagher ayns my hilliys.

12 Ma viyms gackrys gha niym-shiym duit : erson she láyms yn syyll ully, as ully na ta áyn.

13 vel ú smunaghtyn gy niys<sup>1</sup> fæyl terriu : as gy nifym fuil góer.

14 jean ourel dy iih toyrt buias : as iik dthy vriaryghin gys yn ýrje smú.

15 as æi orryms ayns iærish sfaghyn : shen mar ghlúinym us as moliit us mish.

## New Version.

2 Magh ass Sion ta Jee er hoilshaghey eh hene : ayns aalid firrinagh.

3 Hig y Jee ain, as cha bee eh ny-host : hed aile roishyn nee toyrt mow, as bee dorrin niartal er ny ghoostey seose mygeayrt-y-mysh.

4 Nee eh geamagh er ny niaughyn vei'h'n yrjid : as er y theihll, dy vod eh briwnys e phobble.

5 Chaggle-jee my nooghyn coo'idjagh hymys : ad shen ta er n'yan-noo conaant rhym lesh oural ;

6 As nee ny niaughyn fockley magh e chairys : son Jee hene yn Briw.

7 Clasht, O my phobble, as neem's loayrt : neem's mee hene feanish y ymmyrkey dt'oi, O Israel ; son mish Jee, dy jarroo yn Jee ayds.

8 Cha der-yms ogshan dhyt son dty ourallyn, ny son dty hebbal-llyn-losht : son nagh row ad kin-jagh kiongoyrt rhym.

9 Cha jean-ym soiagh jeh dow erbee ass dty hie : ny goar yrryn ass dty woaillee.

10 Son lhiam's ta ooilley maase ny keilley : as myrgeddin ta'n ol-lagh er thousane cronk.

11 Shione dou ooilley ny eeanlee t'er ny sleityn : as ta maase feie yn vagher ayns my hilley.

12 My ta mee accryssagh, cha ninsh-ym dhyts : son ta'n slane seihiil lhiam's, as ooilley ny t'ayn.

13 Vel oo smooiinaghtyn dy nee-ym feill teirfoo : as dy niu-ym fuill goair ?

14 Cheb yn oural dy hoyrt-booise gys Jee : as eeck dty vree-arraghyn dasyn smoo Ard ;

15 As eie orryms ayns tra'a dy héaghyn : myr shen neem's geaishtagh rhyt, as nee oo mish y voylley.

Old Version.

16 agh rish yn niaughráui dúyrt jih : kamma vel us prechéel my lyoiyns, as góyl my ghunānt ayns dthy véal.

17 fackin gy vel duoi ayd dy vé er dy liassaghy : as gy vel ú er dilge m'okelyns er dthy ghul ú.

18 nar ghonick ú merliagh ren ú t'agne máxi gá : as tou er mé góyl ayn mariusyn ta brissie pusey.

19 Tou er ligge dy dthy véal y lóyrt : as rish dthy hiange tou er seiaghe magh maltáryght.

20 Hēi ú as loyrú nyoi dthy vráer : gy jaru as tou er gur liún er mack dthy váyre héyn.

21 sho ny redyn ta us er y ianu, as ghuñ mi my hange, as smuni us gy holk gy vel mish læid yn anayn as ta ú heyn : agh verfrym aghsan duit, as sæým kiangoyrt ruyts ny rædyn ta us erna ianu.

22 o smúnigi er sho shiusse ta jarud iih : nagh dárniyn shiuss er shiul, as magh bi veg d'an lifráe.

23 quei erbi ta gourel huym buias as mole t'e toyrt oneyr duys : as dâsyn ta reel y ymmyrke gy káyr, jaghym saualys iih.

*Miserere mei deus. 51.*

J E A N myghin orfym, o iih, nyrg dy veîys vuar, nyrg ymmydi dy hrokyryght kur er siúl my loghtyn.

2 nú mish trýid vei m'olkys, as glañ mi vei my pheky.

3 Ersoñ ta mish góyl rish m'óilch-yn : as ta my pheky gybragh m'néanish<sup>1</sup>.

4 Tyôl us dolymarkan ta mi ern' ianu peky, as ern' ianu yn olk shóo ayns t'éanish : gy vodagh us

New Version.

16 Agh rish ny mee-chrauee dooyrt Jee : Cre hon t'ou preacheil my leighyn, as goaill my chonaant ayns dty veeall :

17 Fakin dy vel dwoaie ayd er lhiasaghey-bea : as t'ou er hilgey my ghoan cheu dty-chooyloo.

18 Tra honnick oo maarliagh, va dt'aigney lesh : as t'ou er ghoaill ayn mârôosyn ta brishey poosey.

19 T'ou er choyrty reamys da dty veeall dy loayrt olkys : as lesh dty hengey t'ou er hoiaghey magh molteyraght.

20 Hoie oo, as loayr oo noi dty vraar : dy jarroo, as t'ou er choyrty scammylt da mac dty vayrey.

21 Ny reddyn shoh t'ou er n'yannoo, as chumm mish my hengey ; as heill oo dy olkysaghy dy row mish eer dty lheid hene : agh ver-ymsoghan dhyt, as soie-ym kiongoyrt rhyt ny reddyn t'ou er n'yannoo.

22 O smooinee-jee er shoh, shiuish ta jarroo Jee : er aggle dy raip-ym shiu ersooyl, as nagh bee unnane erbee dy livrey shiu.

23 Quoi-erbee ta chebbal dou booise as moylley, t'eh cur onnor dou : as dasyn, ta reill e ymmyrkey dy cair, soilsheeyms saualty Yee.

PSALM 51. *Miserere mei, Deus.*

J E A N myghin orrym, O Yee, lurg dty vieys vooar : cordail rish ymmodee dty vyghinyn cur ersooyl my loghtyn.

2 Niece mee dy bollagh veih m'olkys : as glen mee veih my pheccah.

3 Son ta mee goaill-rish m'oiljyn : as ta my pheccah kinjagh kiongoyrt rhym.

4 Dt'oi's dy-lomarkan ta mee er n'yannoo peccah, as er chur rish yn olk shoh ayns dty hilley : dy

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

ve er dy ghuñnell káyr ayns dy rá  
as glañ nar viís ú bruiynyssit.

5 jeagh vá mi er my ghuñe ayns  
ólkys : as ayns peky ta my vëier  
er my iëanaghtyn.

6 agh jeagh tóus shyrre firriny  
ayns ny hãyrnyn er cheu styey :  
as verr ú orryms dy huigel krin-  
yght gyn yss.

7 nũ us mish y glanny rish isopp,  
as bũm<sup>1</sup> glañ : nũ us mish y nũ,  
as bũms<sup>1</sup> nasgille na snaghty.

8 verr ú orryms klastchen dy  
voge as gyrjaghey : gy vod my  
knáuyn tóus er na vrishie boge y  
goyl.

9 Tynda t'edyn vei my pheka-  
gyn : as kur magh ully my grogh  
ianu.

10 jean duys kri glañ o iih : as  
jean riist agney káyr er cheu styëi  
iims.

11 na tilg mish er siúl vyei  
t'eanish : as na gou tdy spyryd  
kasserick voyms.

12 o tóyr dúys gyrjaghey dy  
ghune riist as gniarti mish rish dy  
spyryd syyr.

13 Eish inshiým dy ráydjyns d'yn  
drogh lýi : as bũ peki er an  
dyndá hũyds.

14 lifrée mish vyei fuill ghientagh  
o iih, us ta jih my láint : as nũ my  
hiangey oráyn ygóyldy dy gháyr.

15 nũ us my vëyliyn y'oskyly o  
hiarn : nũ my véal dy volley y  
hóilshaghy.

16 Erson gha nell us shyrre veg  
yn ourell ariñana vëi<sup>1</sup> ish er na  
hoirt duitt é : agh gha nell us  
góyl tatnys ayns ourell loskt.

17 she ourell iih agney sÿet : o  
iih gha sÿei ú beg dy ghri brist as  
arrisagh.

## New Version.

voddagh oo v'er dty heyrey ayns  
dty raa, as ynrick tra t'ou briwnys.

5 Cur-my-ner va mee er my  
chummey ayns olkys : as ayns  
peccah ren my voir m'y ghen-  
naghtyn.

6 Agh cur-my-ner, t'ou shirrey  
firriny ayns ny aynryn er cheu-  
sthie : as ver oo orrym toiggal  
creenaght dy follit.

7 Nee oo mish y ghenney lesh  
hyssop, as beem glen : nee oo  
m'y niee, as beem ny s'gilley na  
sniaghtey.

8 Ver oo orrym clashtyn jeh  
boggey as gennallys : dy vod ny  
craueyn t'ou er vrishey boggey  
ghoaill.

9 Chyndaa dt'eddin veih my  
pheccah : as cur ersooyl ooilley  
my ghrogh-yannoo.

10 Croo ayn-ym cree glen, O  
Yee : as jean ass-y-noa spyrryd  
cairagh cheu-sthie jeem.

11 Ny tilg mee ersooyl veih  
dt'enish : as ny gow dty Spyrryd  
Casherick voym.

12 O cur dou reesht gerjagh dty  
chooney : as niartee mee lesh dty  
Spyrryd arryltagh.

13 Eisht neem's dty raaidyn y  
ynsaghey da ny mee-chrauee : as  
bee peccae er nyn jyndaa hoods.

14 Livrey mee veih loght-folley,  
O Yee, uss ta Jee my lhaynt : as  
nee my hengey arrane y ghoaill  
jeh dty chairys.

15 Nee uss my veillyn y osley,  
O Hiarn : as nee my veeall soil-  
shaghey magh dty voylley.

16 Son cha vel oo shirrey oural,  
nonney yinnin dhyt eh : cha vel  
taintys ayd ayns chebballyn-losht.

17 Ta ourallyn Yee spyrryd  
seaghnit : cree brisht as arryssagh,  
O Yee, cha soie us beg jeh.



## Old Version.

18 o bñ foróil as gráysuail dy  
Séion : trogg us vallaghyn Iéru-  
salem.

19 Eish bñ us bñiagh rish ourel  
ny hynrikys, rish ourel yn losht as  
toyrtysyn : eish nñ áyð gōuny  
agy y ourel er t'altys.

*Quid gloriaris?* psal. 52.

KAMMA vel us dy dthy vo-  
gassagh héyn, us hránydyr :  
gy vod ú olk y ianu.

2 fackin gy vel mæiys íih :  
farraghtyn fóyst gygh lá.

3 Ta dthy hiange smunaghtyn  
olkys as rish brægyn tou gáry  
kasly rish skíyn var iær.

4 Bíyny láts niaughayrys na smu  
na mæiys : as dy haglu dy vrægyn  
nasmú na káryrys.

5 Bíyny láts dy loyrt gygh ully  
okyl ody górtaghy y ianu : o us  
hiange fálsy.

6 shenyfá strui jih us erson  
gybragh : goui e us, as tarni e ú  
magh as dthy vaghey, as rouri e  
ú magh as talu yn klyei bió.

7 Hñ yn slyei káyragh sho nñst,  
as goui ayd agyl : as ni ayd knaid  
ymmişyn geraghti.

8 jeagh shé shó yn duyne nagh  
gou jih ghon y gniart : agh ren  
treisteel ayns y verchys vúar, as  
ládjeri e heyne ayns y olkys.

9 as er my hons ta mi kasly rish  
bille glassúil ayns tei íih : tá my  
hreishteel ayns myghin viin íih erson  
gybrágh as gybrágh.

10 verryms buiasduich góni erson  
na toū erna ianu : as treistchymys  
ayns t'ænymys, erson statchyn læsh  
dy núyn shen gy mæi.

## New Version.

18 O bee uss foayroil as graysoil  
da Sion : trog seose voallaghyn  
Yerusalem.

19 Eisht nee uss boggey 'ghoaill  
ayns yn oural dy chairys, ayns  
ourallyn-losht as chebballyn :  
eisht nee ad chebbal dew aegey  
er dt'altar.

PSALM 52. *Quid gloriaris?*

CRE hon t'ou boggyssagh jeed  
hene, uss hranlaasagh : dy  
vod oo olk y yannoo ;

2 Fakin dy vel mieys Yee : far-  
raghtyn foast gagh-laa ?

3 Ta dty hengey soit er olkys :  
as lesh breagyn t'ou giarey goll-  
rish skynn-gheyre.

4 T'ou er ny ve ny s'graihee er  
neu-chairys na er mieys : as dy  
hagglou jeh breagyn ny smoo na  
jeh cairys.

5 Va taitnys ayd dy loayrt dy  
chooilley ockle oddagh assee y  
yannoo : O uss hengey oalsey.

6 Shen-y-fa nee Jee oo y stroie  
er son dy bragh : nee eh dty  
ghoaill as dty hayrn ass dty chum-  
mal, as nee eh oo y astyrt magh  
ass cheer y sleih bio.

7 Hee yn sleih cairal shoh myr-  
geddin, as gow-ee ad aggle : as  
nee ad craidey mysh as gearey ;

8 Jeeagh, shoh'n dooinney nagh  
ghow Jee son e niart : agh hug e  
varrant gys e verchys vooar, as  
ren eh hene y niartaghey ayns e  
olkys.

9 Er my hon's, ta mee myr  
billey-olive glass ayns thie Yee :  
ta my hreishteil ayns myghin  
meiygh Yee son dy bragh as dy  
bragh.

10 Ver-ymys booise dhyt dy kin-  
jagh son shen ny t'ou er n'yan-  
noo : as neem treishteil ayns dty  
Ennym, son shynney lesh dty  
nooghyn eh dy mie.

## Old Version.

## ASPYRT.

*Dixit insipiens. psal. 53.*

DÚYRT yn ammydan ayns y  
ghri : ghá vel jih erbi ayn.

2 T'aydsyn lou as duoióel ayns  
nan olkys : ghanell veg ta janu  
mæi.

3 Jeagh jîh núas vei neau er  
klaun géne : dy iaghyn ma vá  
anayn bailliesh tuigel, as shyrre  
nyre íih.

4 agh ta ayd ully er nol as y  
rayd t'ayd ully kújaght duoióel :  
gha vel níist veg ta janu mæi, gha  
vel anayn.

5 Nagh vel áydsyn gyn tuigel ta  
janu olkys : gi shúas my phobyl  
mar assagh ayd aran? gha vel ayd  
ern' iámagh er jîh.

6 va áydsyn aglagh yn iynyd nagh  
rou agyl erbi : erson ta jîh er  
mrishie ny knauyn acksyn dríal us  
schiagh, tou er nan dóyrt-syn gys  
náre, erson ta jîh er seiaghe beg  
jusyn.

7 o gy beagh yn sauálys erna  
hoirt dy eisrael magh as Seion :  
o gy lifráagh yn chiarn y phobyl  
magh as kapy.

8 Éish veagh jakob bógoil : as  
veagh eisrael íiir ganoel.

*Deus in nomine tuo. Psal. 54.*

SAU mi, o íih erson grayi  
tænym : as kuilín mish ayns  
dthy gniart.

2 æist my phaidjer o íih : as  
klast rish fokelyn my véal.

3 erson ta joriyn ern' irri shuas  
m'ýæis : as tréni nagh vel jîh áck  
réfs nan suilyn shyrre nyre  
m'anym.

## New Version.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*PSALM 53. Dixit insipiens.*

T'A'N peccagh ommijagh er  
ghra ayns e chree : Cha vel  
Jee erbee ayn.

2 T'adsyn er jeet dy ve feer vee-  
chrauee, as dwoaiagh ayns yn  
olkys oc : cha vel unnane erbee ta  
jannoo dy mie.

3 Yeeagh Jee neose veih niau  
er cloan gheiney : dy akin row  
veg jeu yinnagh toiggal, as shir-  
rey lurg Jee.

4 Agh t'ad ooilley er gholll ass.y  
raad, t'ad ooilley cooidjagh er jeet  
dy ve feohdoil : cha vel unnane  
myrgeddin ta jannoo dy mie, cha  
vel eer unnane.

5 Nagh vel adsyn fegooish tush-  
tey ta gobbraghey olkys : gee  
seose my phobble myr eegh ad  
arran? cha vel ad er n'eamagh er  
Jee.

6 V'ad agglit raad nagh row oyr  
aggle : son ta Jee er vrishey ny  
craueyn echeysyn ren soiaghey  
ort : t'ou er choirt ad gys nearey,  
son dy vel Jee er hoiaaghey beg  
jeu.

7 Oh, dy jinnagh Jee Saualtys  
da Israel magh ass Sion : Oh, dy  
jinnagh y Chiarn e phobble y  
livrey magh ass cappeys !

8 Eisht yinnagh Jacob boggey  
y ghoail : as veagh Israel feer  
ghennal.

*PSALM 54. Deus, in nomine.*

SAUE mee, O Yee, er graih  
dty Ennym : as gow my  
phaart ayns dty niart.

2 Cur clashtyn da my phadger, O  
Yee : as eisht rish goan my veal.

3 Son ta joarreeyn er n'irree  
seose m'oi : as ta tranlaasee nagh  
vel Jee oc roish nyn sooillyn shir-  
rey lurg my vioys.

## Old Version.

4 Jeagh, she jîh m' 'er kúney : ta yn chiarn mariusyn ta kummel shuas m' anym.

5 Iki é riist olk dy my noidjyns : strúi us aydsyn ayns t'eirriny.

6 ourel dy ghri feilchagh verryms duit : as molym t'ænyms o hiarn, erson gy vel e gho gyrjûil.

7 Erson t'é er my lifráe as my hyaghyn ully : as ta my huil er vakin y agne er my noidjyn.

*Exaudi deus. psal. 55.*

**K**LAST rish my phadjer, o iîh : as na falli ú héyn vei m'aghin.

2 kurr taskey duys, as klast rûyms : kyns ta mi dobran ayns my phadjer, as ta mi dy my hyaghyn.

3 Ta yn noidj gæmagh marshen, as ta yn niaughraui chiit orfym gha chiàn : erson t'ayd smu-naghtyn dy ianu drogh red egnagh dûys, tayd gho ganlysagh shen syeit m'yois.

4 Ta my ghri anvéagh er léyss stei jîim : as ta agyl yn vays er duitchym orfym.

5 Ta agyl as kréau er jit orryms : as ta agyl aglagh er my hilge harrish.

6 as duyrt mi, o gy béagh skéan-yn aym kasly rish kalmáyn : erson eis ætlieing er shiul as væing ag fé.

7 Jeagh, eis raghein er shiúl fodey as y rayd : as 'urring ayns yn ainsnaght.

8 Ienir seir dy haghne : erson yn gýæ stýrriymagh as dorrin.

9 Strúi nan jangaghan, o hiarn, as ráeing áyd : erson ta mi er vackin niaugháyr, as strýif ayns y valley.

10 Lá as yî t'áyd dol magiyrt er

## New Version.

4 Cur-my-ner, she Jee m' 'er-coo-nee : ta'n Chiarn mâroosyn ta cummal seose my annym.

5 Cooilleenee eshyn olk da my noidyn : jean adsyn y stroie ayns dty ynrickys.

6 Oural dy chree arryltagh ver-ym dhyt, as dty Ennym y voylley, O Hiarn : son dy vel eh cha gerjoilagh.

7 Son t'eh er my livrey ass ooilley my heaghyn : as ta my hooill er vakin e yecarree er my noidyn.

*PSALM 55. Exaudi, Deus.*

**C**LASHT rish my phadjer, O Yee : as ny follee oo hene veih my accan.

2 Gow tastej jeem, as eaisht rhym : kys ta mee gaccan ayns my phadjer, as ta mee seaghnit.

3 Ta lheid yn yllagh er my noid, as ta ny mee-chrauee cheet orrym cha chion : son t'ad kiarit dy yan-noo olk ennagh dou, cha goanlysagh shen t'ad soit m'oi.

4 Ta my chree anveagh cheu-sthie jeem : as ta aggle y vaaish er duittym orrym.

5 Ta aggle as creau er jeet orrym : as ta atchim seaghnagh er my hilgey harrish.

6 As dooyrt mee, O dy beagh aym skianyn myr t'ec calmane : son eisht etlin ersooyl, as veign ec fea.

7 Cur-my-ner, yinnin eisht cosney roym foddey jeh : as fuirraght ayns yn aasnaght.

8 Yinnin siyr dyscapail : kyndagh rish y gheay stermagh as y dorrin.

9 Stroie ny chengaghyn oc, O Hiarn, as cur ad noi ry-hoi : son ta mee er vakin neu-chairys as streu ayns yn ard-valley.

10 Laa as oie t'ad goll mygeayrt

## Old Version.

læf stēi ny vollaghyn agge : ta olkys niist as trimshe ayns y væyn agge.

11 Ta niau ghráuiys aynshen : ghanel mally as kalg doll magh as nan strádjyn.

12 Erson ghaníe nóid foskilt ren yn niau onēyr sho dúys : erson eis 'odin y ymmyrke é.

13 Ghamú she my nóid ren e héyn y ianu múar m'ýei : erson eis higge væin er m'alaghy héyn v'ýei.

14 agh v'é gy jaru us my heshy, my lúdjær, as my gharry anchy-sagh héyn.

15 Ghou shuin korli y vilish ku-jaght : as jimmi shuin ayns tēi íih mar karjyn.

16 Ligge báas chiít gy sêiragh orriusyn, as lig áu doll shiis bio gys nifrin : erson ta olkys ayns nan ynydyn vaghey, as nan m-skysyn.

17 as er my hons æiyms er jih : as sáui yn chiarn mi.

18 ayns yn 'askyr, as y voghre, as ag mynn lá, niym padier y góyl, as shen ry ieru : as kluini é my ghora.

19 she æshyn ta er lifræ m'anym ayns shií, vei yn ghagey ta m'yæi : erson va ymmydi mar'yms.

20 shé, gy jaru jih ta faraghtyn erson gybrágh, kluini mish as ver y aydsyn núas : erson gha jyndá áyd, na agyl y góyl dy íih.

21 ghur é y lauyn er læid as ta ag shií rishsyn : as vrissi e y ghúnaynt.

22 vá fokelyn y véal nasbuggy na imm, ag vel kagey ayns y ghri : va y'ókelyn nasminy na úil, as foyst she kleiunyn áyd.

23 o tilg dthy vert er y chiarn, as

## New Version.

ny voallaghyn eck ; ta olkys neesht as trimshey 'sy vean eck.

11 Olkys t'ayn : cha vel molteyraght as foalsaght goll ass ny straidyn oc.

12 Son cha nee noid foshlit t'er n'yannoo yn vee-onnor shoh dou : son eisht oddin v'er ymmyrkey eh.

13 Chamoo she fer va ayns drogh aigney dou hrog eh hene seose m'oi : son eisht foddee dy beign er vollaghey mee hene voish ;

14 Agh oo hene v'ayn, my heshey : my leeideilagh, as my charrey ainjyssagh.

15 Ghow shin coyrle villish coo-idjagh, as ren shin shooyl gys thie Yee myr caarjyn.

16 Lhig da baase cheet orroo dy siyragh, as lhig daue goll sheese bio ayns yn oaie : son ta olkys ayns nyn gummallyn, as ny mast' oc.

17 Er my hon's, eie-ym er Jee : as nee'n Chiarn m'y hauail.

18 Fastyr, as moghrey, as ec y vun-laa neem padjer y ghoail, as shen dy-jeean : as clynnee eh my choraa.

19 She eshyn ta er livrey my annym ayns shee, veih'n chaggey va m'oi : son va ymmodee mâr-ym.

20 Dy jarroo, Jee hene, ta faraghtyn dy bragh, nee m'y chlash-tyn, as ver lesh adsyn sheese : son cha jean ad chyndaa, ny goaill aggle roish Jee.

21 Chur eh e laueyn orroosyn va ayns shee rish : as vrish eh e chonaant.

22 Va goan e veéal ny s'buiggey na eeym, as caggey ayns e chree : va e ghoan ny shliawney na ooill, as foast t'ad cliwenyn hene.

23 O tilg dty errey er y Chiarn

## Old Version.

kummi é shúas ú : as gha vully e  
yn slyñ ghraui dy huytchym erson  
gybrágh.

24 as er nan-son-syn : ver us  
aydsyn o iih ayns uig yn strui.

25 gha bi ny déne páygh d'úil  
as maltoil bio yn darre læ dy nan  
lághyn : na iæi bi my hreistéel  
anyds o hiarn.

## AYRYN.

*Miserere mei deus.* psal. 56.

**B**I trokroil dúys o iih erson ta  
duyne dol magiyrty dy my ghur  
moü : t'é gygh ully lá kage as dy  
my hyaghyn.

2 Ta my noidjyn gygh la ayns  
lau dy my luggy shúas : erson  
t'aydsyn ymmydi ta kage m'yóis,  
o us smu suyrjæ<sup>1</sup>.

3 Er-y-hon shó ully, gy ta mi  
nagærún aglagh : fóyst ta mi toyrt  
my hreistéel anyds.

4 molyms jih erson y 'okyl : ta  
mi er doyrty my hreistéel ayns jih,  
as gha goym agyl, kre 'odys fæyly  
ianu ruym.

5 T'ayd gygh lá góyl m'okyls  
gyhagáragh : ta ully na t'ayd dy  
smunaghtyn dy ianu olk dúys.

6 T'ayd kummel ully kujaght, as  
d'an vrial ayd héyn gyn 'ys : as  
krannagh my ghassmeidjyn, nar  
t'ayd lyi farkiaght erson m'anym.

7 an jean aydsyn shaghne erson  
nan olkys : tilgit us o iih núas  
aydsyn ayns dthy iúmúis.

8 Tou gæ riu m'araghe, kur my  
ieir ayns dthy vottæi : nagh vel ny  
rédyn sho skriuít ayns dthy lior?

9 kre yn trá erbi ta mi gæmagh  
oýrts æis bi my noidjyn er 'an gur

## New Version.

as nee eh dty chummall seose : as  
cha lhig eh da'n fer-cairagh tuit-  
tym son dy bragh.

24 Agh er nyn son ocsyn : ver  
uss lhiat ad, O Yee, ayns yn ooig  
dy hoyrt-mow.

25 Cha bee ny deiney folley as  
molteyragh bio yn derrey lieh jeh  
nyn laghyn : agh bee my hreishteil  
aynyds, O Hiarn.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 56. *Miserere mei, Deus.*

**B**EE myghinagh dooys, O Yee,  
son ta dooinney shirrey dy  
my stroie : t'eh gagh-laa caggey as  
dy my heaghney.

2 Ta my noidyn gagh-laa goaill  
ayns laue dy my lhuggey seose :  
son t'adsyn ymmodde ta caggey  
m'oi, O uss smoo Syrjey.

3 Ny-yeih, ga dy vel aggle orrym  
ny cheayrtyn : foast ta mee coyrt  
my hreishteil aynyds.

4 Ver-yms moylley da Jee son e  
ghoo : ta mee er choyrty my  
hreishteil ayns Jee, as cha goym  
aggle cre oddys dooinney y yan-  
noo rhym.

5 T'ad gagh-laa goaill my ghoan  
marran : ooilley ny t'ad smoo-  
inaghtyn er te dy yannoo olk dou.

6 T'ad ooilley lhiantyn rycheil-  
ley, as freayll ad hene dy follit : as  
cur tastey da my chesmadyn; tra  
t'ad lhie farkiaght son my annym.

7 Jed ad gyn kerraghey son nyn  
olkys : nee uss, O Yee, ayns dty  
yymmoose ad y hilgey sheese.

8 T'ou freayll coontey jeh my im-  
man veih boayl dy boayl; cur my  
yheir ayns dty voteil : nagh vel ny  
reddyn shoh scruiit ayns dty lioar?

9 Cre-erbee yn traä ta mee gea-  
magh ort, eisht bee my noidyn

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

dy háo : shó saún duys, erson ta jih er my háyfs.

10 ayns gú íih niymys bogey y góyl : ayns gú yn chiarn niŷm my gyrjaghy.

11 gy jaru ayns jih ta mi er dóyrt my hreistéel : ghá góym agyl kré 'odys dúyne y ianu ruym.

12 Duitch o íih ikym my vria-raghyn : duich verŷm buías.

13 erson ta er lifræ m'anym vei báas, as my ghassyn vei tuittym gy vodym gimmiaght fæanish jih ayns soilshe yn klyei vio.

*Miserere mei deus. psal. 57.*

**B**I myghinagh duys, o íih, bi myghinagh dúys, erson ta m'anym treistéel anyds : as fuó ská dy skányns, viis my ghommirk naggedere viis yn trənyght sho ern' oll shaghey.

2 æiym gys yn jih smú sŷrje : gy jaru gy syn jih ghuilnys y ghuish ta aŷms áyns láu.

3 ver e vei neau : as saui e mi, vei yn nare aggesyn báil læsh m'íi shúas.

4 ver jih magh y hrokeryght as y irinys : ta m'anym masky leionyn.

5 as ta mi lyei gy jaru masky kláun géne ta syit er ainnil : ta ny fiekylyn ack slein as sæijyn, as nan jange kleiu gæyr.

6 seí shúas ú héyn, o íih, ærskyn ny néauaghyn : as dthy glóyr ærskyn yn talu ully.

7 Ta áyd er seiaghy lifn ghon my ghassyn, as ern' inny shúis m'anym : t'áyd er raury<sup>1</sup> lag roŷms, as t'áyd hæyn er duichym ayns y véyn agge.

8 Ta my ghri syit, o íih, ta my

## New Version.

eebrit ersooyl : shoh ta fys aym er; son ta Jee er my heu.

10 Ayns goo Yee goym boggey, ayns goo yn Chiarn neem mee hene y gherjaghey.

11 Dy jarroo, ayns Jee ta mee er choyrt my hreishteil : cha goym aggle cre oddys dooinney y yan-noo rhym.

12 Dhyts, O Yee, eeck-ym my vreearraghyn : dhyts ver-ym booise.

13 Sont'ouer livrey m'anym veih baase, as my chassyn veih tuittym : dy voddym gimmeeaght kiongoyrt rish Jee ayns soilshey yn sleih bio.

*PSALM 57. Miserere mei, Deus.*

**B**EE myghinagh dooys, O Yee, bee myghinagh dou, son ta m'anym treishteil aynyd : as fo scaa dty skianyn vees my chem-myryk derrey vees y tranlaase shoh er n'gholl shagh-ym.

2 Neem geam gys y Jee smoo ard : dy jarroo gys y Jee nee yn chooish t'aym ayns laue y chooilleeney.

3 Ver eh cooney hym veih niau : as sauee eh mee veih yn scammylt echeysyn baillish mee y stroie.

4 Ver Jee magh e vyghin as e ynrickys : ta m'anym mastey lionyn.

5 As ta mee my lhie dy jarroo mastey cloan gheiney, ta soit er aile : nyn veeacklyn t'ad shleiyghyn as sideyn, as nyn jenney ny chliwe gyere.

6 Soie oo hene seose, O Yee, erskyn ny niaughyn : as dty ghloyr erskyn ooilley yn seihl.

7 T'ad er hoiaaghey lieen son my chassyn, as er hionney sheese my annym : t'ad er chleiy jeeg roym, as ad hene er duittym ayns y veane echey.

8 Ta my chree soit er, O Yee,

## Old Version.

ghri syt : góym oráyn as verrym moleý.

9 dúysk shúas my glóyr, dúysk liut as kruít : duyskym mi héyn gy fiir voghey.

10 verrym buias duich o hiarn masky yn phobyl : as góym orayn duich masky ny natiounyn.

11 Erson ta móyrid dy vyghin roschyn gys ny neauaghyn : as tyirynys gys ny bojelyn.

12 Sei shúas ú héyn, o íih, ærskyn ny neauaghyn : as dthý glóyr ærskyn yn talu ully.

*Si vere utic. psal. 58.*

VEL nan agnaghyn syt er káyrýs, o shiuisse áglyish<sup>1</sup> : as vel shiu bruinys yn red ta káyr, o shiuisse ghláun géne.

2 Gy jaru, ta shiu smunaghtyn olkýs ayns nan gri er y talu : as ta nan lauyn aguish kur rish olkys.

3 Ta yn niaughráui freaurtagh gy jaru vei bolg nan mayry : gho lýæ as t'áyd er nan mræ, t'áyd dol er shaghran, as lóyrt brægyn.

4 T'áyd gho puishúnagh as puishún yn arnæyf : gy jaru kasly rish yn addyr bour ta duiny y klyæshyn.

5 Ta gobel dy ghlástchen korá yn fer obi : kadjé ghriney ni e obi.

6 Briss nan viæklyn, o íih ayns nan mæyl, boyl knauyn kiul ny leionyn : lig gau<sup>1</sup> tuitchym er shiul mar úisky ta ryi gy bieu, as trá hilgys áyd nan seijyn, liggau<sup>1</sup> ve er nan roury magh.

7 Ligg'au<sup>1</sup> lieý er shiul mar skellit, as ve kasly rish meass nagh bi anugh dy ven : as na lig dau yn griæn y akin.

8 ma bi gybrágh nan buit er nan

## New Version.

ta my chree soit er : goym arrane, as ver-ym moylley.

9 Dooisht seose, my ghloyr ; dooisht lute as chlaasagh : dooisht-yms mee-hene feer voghey.

10 Ver-yms booise dhyts, O Hiarn, mastey'n pobble : as goym arrane hoods mastey ny ashoonyn.

11 Son ta mooads dty vyghin roshtyn gys ny niaughyn : as dty irriney gys ny bodjallyn.

12 Soie oo hene seose, O Yee, erskyn ny niaughyn : as dty ghloyr erskyn ooilley yn seihll.

PSALM 58. *Si vere utique.*

VEL nyn aignaghyn soit er cairys, O shiuish phobble : as vel shiu briwnys shen ta cairagh, O shiuish chloan gheiney ?

2 Dy jarroo, ta shiu smooínaghtyn er olkys ayns nyn gree er y thalloo : as ta ny laueyn eu dellal rish mee-chraueeaght.

3 Ta nymee-chrauee frountaght, dy jarroo veih brein nyn mayrey : cha leah as t'ad er nyn ruggey, t'ad goll er-shaghryn, as loayrt breagyn.

4 T'ad cha nieunagh as pyshoon ard-nieu : dy jarroo myr yn addyr bouyr ta dooney ny cleayshyn eck ;

5 Ta gobbal dy eaishtagh rish bingys y chiaulleyder : lhig e haase-kiaullee 've cha millish as saillish.

6 Brish ny feeacklyn oc, O Yee, ayns nyn meel : bwoaill craueyn-keeill ny lionyn, O Hiarn : lhig daue tuittym ersooyl myr ushtey ta roie dy tappee ; as tra t'ad lhiggey nyn sideyn, lhig daue ve astyrit ass ny fraueyn.

7 Lhig daue lheie ersooyl myr crammag, as ve goll-rish mess ben ta, er jeet roish y tra : as ny lhig daue fakin y ghrian.

8 Ny roish ta ny pooiyt eu er ny

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

ianu chæ rish drein : marshen  
ligge korri æshyn y hyaghyn, gy  
jaru mar red ta áou.

9 Bii yn duyne káyragh gannoil,  
mar hii e yn kerygh : nú e y  
ghasmedjyn ghosse ayns fuil yn  
niaughráui.

10 marshen gy nabber duyne gy  
jaru ta lúagh ghon y duyne ghay-  
ragh : gyn ymñæ ta jih ta toyrt  
bruyns er y talu.

## ASPYRT.

*Eripe me deus de inimicis.* ps : 59.

**L**IFRÉ mi vei my noidjyn, o  
iñh : frial mi vòusyn ta girri  
shuas m'yeiys<sup>1</sup>.

2 o lifré mish vòusyn ta janu olk :  
as sau mi vei ny déne ta páa nýre  
fuil.

3 Erson jeagh t'áyd lyi farkiaght  
er m'anym : ta ny déne láidjer er  
jaglym m'yoïys<sup>1</sup> gyn loght na fòil  
erbi jeyms, o hiarn.

4 T'áyd rýei as d'an ianu héyn  
arlu gyn m'òil : shenyfá irri us dy  
ghuene layms as jéagh.

5 shass shúas, o hiarn iñh ny  
shessaghtyn, us iñh Israel dy iagh-  
yn' ny hangristín ully : as na bi  
trokróil dausyn ta janu peky d'olk  
ganlysagh.

6 T'áyd dol hugge as vei ayns  
yn iáskyr : t'áyd grynly kasly rish  
mody, as rýei magiyrty tryid yn  
ayrd valley.

7 jeagh t'áyd lóyrt rish nan méal,  
as ta kleiunyn ayns nan meliynyn :  
erson quei ta klastchen?

8 Bi ayd o hiarn ayns faghid  
ayds : as nú us geraghti ny han-  
gristín ully ayns knaid.

## New Version.

hiow lesh drineyn : myr shen lhig  
da jymmoose eh y heaghney myr  
red ta'n vio rish.

9 Gow-ee yn dooinney cairagh  
boggey tra hee eh yn kerraghey :  
nee eh e chesmadyn y niee ayns  
fuill ny mee-chrauee.

10 Myr shen dy jir dooinney,  
Dy firrinagh ta leagh gour y sleih  
cairagh : gyn dooyt ta Jee ayn ta  
briwnys y theihll.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 59. *Eripe me de inimicis.*

**L**IVREY mee veih my noidyn,  
O Yee : jean m'y endeil voue-  
syn ta girree-magh m'oi.

2 O livrey mee veih ny drogh-  
yantee : as saue mee veih ny dei-  
ney ta paagh lurg fuill.

3 Son cur-my-ner, t'ad lhie far-  
kiaght son my vyoys : ta ny deiney  
niartal er nyn jaglym m'oi, fe-  
gooish foill ny aggair erbee voym's,  
O Hiarn.

4 T'ad roie as jannoo ad hene  
aarloo fegooish foill erbee aynmys:  
trog ort er-y-fa-shen dy chooney  
lhiam, as cur-my-ner.

5 Shass seose, O Hiarn Yee dy  
heshaght-chaggee flaunys, uss Yee  
Israel, dy ghaoill kerraghey er  
ooilley ny ashoonyn : as ny bee  
myghinagh dauesyn ta ass olkys  
goanlyssagh jannoo aggair.

6 T'ad goll noon as noal 'syn  
astyr : t'ad grindee myr moddey,  
as roie mygeayrt trooid yn ard-  
valley.

7 Cur-my-ner, t'ad loayrt lesh  
nyn meel, as ta cliwenyn ayns  
nyn meillyn : son quoi ta clashtyn?

8 Bee ad, O Hiarn, ayds ayns  
faghid : as nee oo garraghtee er  
ooilley ny ashoonyn-quaaagh gys  
craid.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



## Old Version.

9 my gniart verym duich : erson she us jih my ghemmirk.

10 Ta jih jeaghyn dôu y véiys gy palchey : as liggi jih dou m'agney y akin er my noidjyn.

11 na marru áyd, nagh jarud my phobyl é : agh skýyl ayd gy liân masky yn phobyl, as kur shiús áyd, o hiarn, nan vrialy.

12 Erson pecky nan mæal, as erson fokelyn nan méliyn; bi áyd er nan goyl ayns nan moyrn : as kamma? ta nan brechæl dy guiaghyn as vréagyn.

13 kur mou áyd ayns tdy ghorri, kur môu áyd gy bi áyd er an gall : as gy vod fyss vé ack gy næ jih ta réel ayns jakob, as gys kiin yn tñyl.

14 as ayns yn iáskyr ni ayd chyndá riist : as grynli kasly rish mody as hæd áyd magiyr t yn ard valley.

15 Rii áyd aynsho, as aynshen, erson bi, as goui ayd gy holk rish managh bi áyd er nan liæny.

16 as er my hons, góym oráyn dy tdy phúers, as molum tdy vyghin gy liæ ayns y voghre : erson tóu er mæ my rialy as my ghemmirk ayns lá my hyaghyn.

17 duich, o my gniart, goyms oráyn : erson she us o iih, my ghæmmirk as my iih brokroil.

*Deus repulisti nos. psal. 60.*

O iih ta us er nan dilge magh, as er nan skýlé gy liân : tou niist er mæ jumugh ó chyndá us huiniyn riist.

2 Tou er skughey yn talu, as reyn ú é, slani ny chinniyn agge, erson t'é krá.

3 Ta us ern' iághyn dy tdy

## New Version.

9 My niart goym rish dy nee voids te : son uss yn Jee dy my chemmyrk.

10 Ta Jee jeeaghyn dou e vieys dy palchey : as lhiggee Jee dou my yecarree y akin er my noidyn.

11 Ny marr ad, er-aggle dy jar-rood my phobble eh : agh skeayll ad dy llean mastey yn pobble, as cur sheese ad, O Hiarn, nyn ven-deilagh.

12 Kyndagh rish peccah nyn meeal, as goan nyn meillyn, bee ad goit ayns y voyrn oc hene : as cre'n-oyr? ta'n ghlare oc jeant jeh gweeaghyn as breagyn.

13 Cur mow ad ayns dty chorree, cur mow ad, dy vod ad cher-raghtyn : as toiggal dy nee Jee ta reill ayns Jacob, as gys king y theihll.

14 As ayns yn astyr nee ad chyn-daa reesht : grindee myr mod-dey, as hed ad mygeayrt yn ard-valley.

15 Roie-ee ad noon as noal son bee : as gow-ee ad dy olk rish mannagh bee ad jeant magh.

16 Er my hon's, goym arrane jeh dty phooar, as neem dty vyghin y voylley dy Leah 'sy voghrey : son t'ou uss er ve my choadey as my chemmyrk ayns laa my heaghyn.

17 Hoods, O my niart, goym arrane : son t'ou uss, O Yee, my chemmyrk, as my Yee vyghinagh.

*PSALM 60. Deus repulisti nos.*

O YEE, t'ou er hilgey shin magh, as er skeayley shin dy llean : t'ou myrgeddin er ve jymmoosagh rooin; O chyndaa hooiyn reesht.

2 T'ou er ghleashaght y cheer, as er scarrey eh : slaanee ny chingyn echey, son te craa.

3 T'ou eryeeaghyn dady phobble

## Old Version.

phobyl redyn trommy : ta us er doyrnt duin jogh d' 'ien varru.

4 Tou er doyrnt koury dy læid as ta góyl agyl róyds : gy vod áyd bogey dy varriyght erson yn ieryny.

5 shennyfá va tdy gharjyn er nan lifrée : kúyn liám rish tdy lau iesh, as kluín mi.

6 Ta jih er lóyrt ayns y ghass-rikys : goýms bogey as renniym Seichym : as touýs magh gilead kóyn Sukoth.

7 she<sup>1</sup> láyms gilead as sh'láyms<sup>1</sup> Manases : shé Ephraim níist gníart my ghiín, she juda ta toyrnt my lýoi.

8 shé moab myghrákkan níghan, harrish Edom hilgym magh my vráyg : Philistia bii us gannoil júims.

9 quei líid us mish gys yn árd valley laidjer : quei ver mish gys Edom.

10 naghvel us er nan dilge magh, o íih : nagh jedj us, o íih, shiul magh marish nan shessaghtyn kagi.

11 o bí us nan kuny áyns syaghyn : erson she fardalagh kuyne guyney.

12 Tryid jih ní mæid obraghyn muary : erson she eshyn stampys shúis nan nóidjyn.

*Exaudi Deus. psal. 61.*

**K**LAST rish m' 'émagh, o íih : as kur klúash dy my phadjer.

2 vei kúin yn talu áiyim oýrts : nar ta my ghri ayns trimshy.

3 o sei mish shuas er y ghreg tá nás<sup>1</sup> ýrje na mi : erson ta us er mé my hreistéel, as túyr láidjer dúys nýoi yn noidj.

4 níims vaghey ayns tdy t'nynd kasserick erson gybrágh : as bii

## New Version.

reddyn trimshagh : t'ou er choyrnt dooin jough feeyney baasoil.

4 T'ou er choyrnt cowrey da nyn lheid as ta goaill aggle royd : dy vod ad boggyssagh er coontey yn irriney.

5 Shen-y-fa va'n vooijer bynney lhiat er nyn livrey : cooin lhiam lesh dty laue yesh, as clasht rhym.

6 Ta Jee er loayrt ayns e chasherickys, Neem boggey ghoaill as rheynn-ym Sichem : as towse-ym magh coan Succoth.

7 Ta Gilead lhiam's, as lhiam's Manasses : ta Ephraim myrgeddin niart my chione : she Juda ta coyrnt my leigh.

8 Moab my haagh-nieceaghyn, shooill-ym harrish Edom : Philistia, gow uss boggey jeem.

9 Quoi nee m'y leeideil ayns yn ard-valley lajer : quoi ver lesh mee stiagh gys Edom?

10 Nagh vel uss er hilgey magh shin, O Yee : Nagh jean uss, O Yee, goll magh marish ny sheshaghtyn-caggee ain?

11 O bee us nyn gooney ayns seaghyn : son s'fardalagh ta cooney dooinney.

12 Trooid Jee nee mayd obraghyn mooarey : son she eshyn stampys sheese nyn noidyn.

*PSALM 61. Exaudi, Deus.*

**C**LASHT rish my eam, O Yee : eaisht rish my phadjer.

2 Veih king y theihll neem geamagh ort : tra ta my chree ayns trimshy.

3 O soie mee seose er y chreg ta ny syrjey na mee : son t'ou er ve my hreishteil, as toor lajer dooys noi yn noid.

4 Neem cummal ayns dty chab-bane-agglish son dy bragh : as

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

my hreisteel fuo kudaghy tdy skányns.

5 Erson ta us, o hiarn, er glast-chen' m'agny : as er doyr't eirys dausyn ta góyl agyl tdy t'ænyns.

6 Galliit us d'yn ríi sýl fodey : gy vod y vléinchyn faraghtyn tryid magh gygh ully hilógh.

7 ni e vaghe fænish íih erson gybragh : o jean arlu tdy vyghin graiúill, as t'eirins, gy vod ayd æshyn y gháudy.

8 shen mar níims oráyn y góyl gygh ully hrá dy t'ænyns : gy vodym gygh lá my vríaraghyn y ghuiliny.

## AYRYN.

*Nonne deo ? psal. 62.*

TA m'anym gy jaru farkiaght góni er jìh : erson je eshyn ta my hauálys chít.

2 She eshyn gy jaru my gniart, as my hauálys : she eshyn m' 'er ríaly marshen nagh duitchym gy múar.

3 káid smúiniys shiu drogh red nýæi gygh ully guynay : bi shiu er nan marru ully yn gryæi aggu, gy jaru mar báll lou viis shiu, as kasly rish klei brist.

4 Ta yn kumme ack nalymarkan kyns ni ayd æshyn y hoyrt magh níi jìh y hrogel shúas : ta an miæn ayns brægyn t'áyd toyrt fokelyn mæi rish nan mæal, agh guaghyn rish nan gri.

5 Er-y-hon-sho ully, m'anyns fark us goni er jìh : erson ta my hreistéel aynsyn.

6 she æshyn gy firrinagh my gniart as my hauálys : she eshyn my ríaly marshen nagh duitchym.

7 ayns jìh ta my láint, as glóyr :

## New Version.

bee my hreishteil fo scaa dty skia-nyn.

5 Son t'ou uss, O Hiarn, er chlashtyn my yeeareeyn : as er choyr't eiraght dauesyn ta goaill aggle roish dt'Ennym.

6 Ver oo da'n Ree bea liauyr : dy vod e vleeantyn farraghtyn trooid magh dychooilley heelogle.

7 Nee eh baghey fenish Yee son dy bragh : O kiare dty vyghin ghraihagh as dt'iriney, dy vod ad eh y choadey.

8 Myr shen goym dy-kinjagh arrane-moyllee gys dt'Ennym : dy voddym gagh-laa my vreearaghyn y chooilleeny.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 62. *Nonne Deo ?*

TA m'anym dy firrinagh farkiaght dy kinjagh er Jee : son veihsyn ta my haualtys.

2 Eshyn dy feer my niart as my haualtys : eshyn my endeil, myr shen nagh bee my lhiaggey mooar.

3 Caid smooiyns shiu er olk noi dy chooilley ghooiney : hed shiu er stroie ooilley yn sorch eu ; dy jarroo, myr voalley ta aarlooy dy huittym vees shiu, as myr cleiy brisht.

4 Ta'n smooiaghyn croutagh oc ny-lomarkan kys dy chur eshyn sheese baillish Jee y hoiaghey seose : t'ad goaill taitnys ayns breagyn ; t'ad cur goan mie lesh nyn meaal, agh gweaghyn ayns nyn gree.

5 Ny-yeih, m'anym, farkee uss dy kinjagh er Jee : son ta my hreishteil aynsyn.

6 Eshyn dy firrinagh my niart as my haualtys : eshyn my endeilagh, myr shen nagh duittm.

7 Ayns Jee ta my lhaynt as my

## Old Version.

kreg my gnart, as ayns jih ta my hreistéel.

8 o kurrigi nan dreistéel aynsyn góni (shiussé phobyl :) diertigi magh nan griaghyn ræfsyn, erson she jih nan dreistéel.

9 as erson klaun gene, gha vel áyd agh fardail : ta klaun gene maltoil er ny mēiaghyn, t'áyd ully kujaght nas e<sup>1</sup> drymmy na fardalys heyn.

10 o na treistigi ayns agáyr as ruyskryght, na kurgi shiu heyn gys fardálys : my ta berchys goyl bishagh na seigi nan gri orru.

11 Loyrt jih yn ghýrt as jis<sup>1</sup> : ghýl my níst yn red kædyn gy vel púer benelt gys jih.

12 as gy vel us hiarn trokroil : erson tou gúik gygh ully guyne nýre y obyr.

*Deus deus meus. psal. 63.*

○ ÍIH she us my íih : gy moghy heirrym us.

2 Ta m'anym paa er tdy hons, ta m'áyl níst góyl fodiaght tdy íeys : ayns talu pháys as chirym, yn inyd nagh vel veg yn uisky.

3 Marshó ta mi ern' iaghyn er tdy hons ayns kasserikys : gy voddin tdy phúer as tdy gloyr y 'akin.

4 Erson ta tdy gheindylys na sháyr na yn bæ e héyn : molli my veliyn us.

5 ghoud as víyms bio molliym us gymúar er yn agh shó : as trogym shúas my lauyn ayns t'énymys.

6 Bi m'anym erna liæny, gy jaru mar véagh é rish smyrr as mialys :

## New Version.

ghloyr : creg my niart, as ayns Jee ta my hreishteil.

8 O cur-jee nyn marrant er dy kinjagh, shiuish phobble : deayrt-jee magh nyn greeaghyn kiongoyrt rish ; son ta Jee nyn dreishteil.

9 Er son cloan gheiney, cha vel ad agh fardail : ta cloan gheiney molteyragh er ny meihaghyn, t'ad ooilley cooidjagh ny s'eddrym na fardailys hene.

10 O ny treisht-jee ayns aggair as roosteyrys ; ny cur-jee shiu hene seose gys molteyrys ; my ta berchys bishaghey, ny soie-jee nyn gree orroo.

11 Loayr Jee un cheayrt, as daa cheayrt ta mish er chlashtyn y lheid cheddin : dy vel pooar bentyn gys Jee :

12 As dy vel uss, Hiarn, myghinagh : son t'ou cooilleeney dy chooilley ghooianny cordail rish e obbyr.

PSALM 63. *Deus, deus meus.*

○ YEE, uss my Yee : dy moghey neem dty hirrey.

2 Ta m'anym paagh er dty hon, ta m'eill myrgeddin goaill foddiaht dty yei : ayns thaloo gennish as chirrym raad nagh vel veg yn ushtey.

3 Myr shoh ta mee er yeeaghyn er dty hon ayns casherickys : dy voddin dty phooar as dty ghloyr y akin.

4 Son ta dty chenjallys-ghraiagh ny share na'n víoys hene : nee my veillyn oo y voylley.

5 Choud's veem bio ver-ym ard-voylley dhyt er yn agh shoh : as trog-ym seose my laueyn ayns dty Ennym.

6 Bee m'anym er ny yannoo magh dy jarroo myr dy beagh eh

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

<sup>1</sup>vollys my veal us rish mæliyn ganoil.

7 nagh ghuini mi oÿrts ayns my labbi : as smúni mi oÿrts nar va mi dúysk?

8 erson gy vel us er me m'er kuyne shenifa fuo ská tdy skanyns goyms bogey.

9 Ta m'anymys kröghey oÿrts : ta tdy lau iesz er my ghummel sýas.

10 áydshó níist ta shyre gortaghy m'anym : heid áyd fuo yn talu.

11 Lig'áu tuitchym er fôer ghleiu : gy vod ayd ve æarn ghon shinney.

12 agh nú yn ríi bogey y goyl ayns jih, ully aydsyn níist ta lu liorishyn bi ayd er nan molleÿ : erson bi yn beal acksyn ta lóyrt brægyn erná iei.

*Exaudi deus. psal. 64.*

**K**LAST rish my ghorá o íih ayns my phadjer:fríalm'anym vei agyl yn noid.

2 Falli mi vei chiaglym kujaght ny néne olk : as va<sup>1</sup> irri sýas yn slyi ta janu olk.

3 Ta er sliu 'an jange kasly rish kleiu : as tilge magh nan seijyn gy jaru fokelyn shiaru.

4 Gy vod áyd gyn 'yss saijéraght ersyn ta firrinagh : doll tattym t'áyd dy voaly é gyn agyl y góyl.

5 T'áyd d'an ianu héyn dány ayns olkys : as taglu nan masky hæyn, kyns odys áyd kalgyn y heiaghy, as grá, nagh vaíck duyne erbi áyd.

6 Tá<sup>1</sup> áyd smunaghtyn olkys, as dy ghlághty e : shen t'áyd dy rial fallíit nan masky héyn, gygh ully duyne ayns dýfnid y ghri.

## New Version.

lesh smuirr as meeaylys : tra ta my veaal dy dty voylley lesh meil-llyn gerjoil.

7 Nagh vel mee er chooinaghtyn orts ayns my lhiabbee : as er smoo-inaghtyn ort tra va mee doostey?

8 Er-yn-oyr dy vel oo er ve m'er-coonee : shen-y-fa fo scaa dty skianyn goym boggey.

9 Ta myannym lhiantyn hoods: ta dty laue yesh er my chummal seose.

10 Ad shoh myrgeddin ta shirrey aggair m'annym : hed ad fo'n thalloo.

11 Lhig daue tuittym er foyr y chliwe : dy vod ad ve son beaghey da shynnee.

12 Ágh gow-ee yn Ree boggey ayns Jee; adsyn ooilley myrged-din ta lhoo biallys dasyn, vees er nyn moylley : son bee yn beaal ocsynta loayrt breagyn er ny yeigh.

*PSALM 64. Exaudi, Deus.*

**C**LASHT rish my choraá, O Yee, ayns my phadjer : freill my vioys veih aggle y noid.

2 Follee mee veih chaglym coo-idjagh ny mee-viallee : as veih ir-ree-magh ny drogh yantee ;

3 T'er shlieeu nyn jengey myr cliwe : as ta lhiggey nyn sideyn, dy jarroo goan sharroo ;

4 Dy vod ad dy follit lhiggey ersyn ta firrinagh : t'ad dy woalley eh doaltattym, as cha vel aggle orroo.

5 Ta'd jannoo ad hene daaney ayns olkys : as cur nyn goyrle dy cheilley, kys oddys ad ribbaghyn y hoiaaghey ; as gra, nagh vaik dooinney erbee ad.

6 T'ad smoo-inaghtyn dy dowin er olkys, as dy chliaghtey eh : shen t'ad dy reayll follit eddyr ad hene, dy chooilley ghoo-inney ayns diunid e chree.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

7 agh nî jîh doll tattym saîjérâgh  
orîusyn rish sâid lya : gy bîi âyd  
kortîit.

8 Gy jaru ver nan jangaghyn  
héyn oru tuitchym : er ghuis quei  
erbi hîi âyd, nîi âyd gæraghti  
ymbûsyn ayns faghîd.

9 as gygh ully guyne hîi é, jîr  
âyd, sho ta jîh erna ianu : erson  
ænni âyd gy nîi y obersyn.

10 Goui yn duyney kayragh  
boggey ayns y chiarn, as ver e y  
hreisteel ayns-syn : as bi aysyn  
ully ta firrinagh dy ghri gannoil.

## ASPYRT.

*Te decet hymnus. psal. 65.*

**T**A us, o îih, mollit ayns Seion :  
as duitch viis yn briyry erna  
ghuiliy ayns jerusalem.

2 Us ta klastchen yn phaidjer :  
hûyds hig gygh ully æyl.

3 Ta my grogh ianu gôyl bar-  
riyght m'ybis : ó bi us trokroil  
dys nan bekaghyn.

4 Baniit ta yn duyne ta us dy  
ryi, as dy gôyl hûyds : nîi e vaghey  
ayns tdy ghúyrt, as bîi é erna  
liény rish æunys dy tdy hei, gy  
jaru dy tdy hiampyl kasserick.

5 jeaghiy us redyn ientysagh  
duiniyn ayns dy ghayrys, o îih dy  
nan sauálys : us ta treisteel dy  
kiin ully yn talu, as jusyn ta far-  
raghtyn ayns yn 'arkey liæn.

6 Ta ayns y gniart seiaghy ny  
slæchyn sickyr : as ta chaynchy  
magiyrt rish puer.

7 Ta kiunaghy búriugh yn árky :  
as shían y honnyn, kýeid y pho-  
byl.

8 aysyn nîist ta vaghey ayns y  
harnyn soje magh d'yn talu, bîi

## New Version.

7 Agh nee Jee lhiggey doaltattym  
orroo lesh side : dy bee ad dy leah  
lhøttit.

8 Dy feer, ver nyn jengaghyn  
hene orroo tuittym : ayns wheesh  
as dy jean adsyn ta fakin ad, gar-  
raghtee as craid y yannoo jeu.

9 As jir dy chooilley ghooiinne  
hee eh, She Jee t'er n'yannoo  
shoh : son ver ad tastey dy nee eh  
yn obbyr echeysyn.

10 Gowee yn dooinney cairagh  
boggey ayns y Chiarn, as ver eh  
e hreishteil ayn : as nee adsyn  
ooilley ta firrinagh ayns cree, bog-  
gey ghoail.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*PSALM 65. Te decet hymnus.*

**T**OU uss, O Yee, er ny voylley  
ayns Sion : as dhyts vees y  
breearrey er ny chooilleeney ayns  
Jerusalem.

2 Uss ta clashtyn y phadger :  
hoods nee dy chooilley eill cheet.

3 Ta my ghrogh-yannoo geddyn  
y varriaght orrym : O bee uss  
myghinagh da nyn beccaghyn.

4 Bannit ta'n dooinney t'ou uss  
dy reih, as dy ghoail hood hene :  
nee eh baghey ayns dty chooyrt, as  
bee eh jeant magh lesh eunyssyn  
dty hie, dy jarroo dy dty hiamble  
casherick.

5 Nee oo jeeaghyn dooin reddyn  
yindyssagh ayns dty chairys, O  
Yee nyn Saualtys : uss ta sauchys  
ooilley king y theihll, as dauesyn  
ta cummal er y faarkey lhean.

6 Ta ayns e niart soiaghey ny  
sleityn dy shickyr : as t'er ny  
choamrey lesh pooar.

7 Ta kiunaghey sterrym ny  
marrey : as feiyr ny tonnyn echey,  
as mee-reiltys y phobble.

8 Adsyn myrgeiddin ta baghey  
ayns ny aynryn sodje magh jeh'n

Old Version.

áyd aglagh dy tdy ghouraghyn :  
us ta tóyrt er gymiaght magh yn  
voghrey as yn 'askyr dy tdy  
voll'us.

9 Tóu jaghyn yn talu, as dy  
vanaghy é : tóu dy ianu é fíir  
palchey.

10 Ta strúan íih láyn d'uskey :  
tóu janu arlu nan arù, erson mar-  
shen tóu góyl yimnæ ghon y talu.

11 Tóu guyskaghe y kríghyn,  
tou toyrt flaghy ayns ny kónyn  
begy acks : tou d'ianu bog rish  
banniyn flaghi, as bannaghy yn  
bishagh agge.

12 Tou karghey yn vláeyn rish  
tdy veys : as ta tdy vojelynyn  
shilliey méalys.

13 ní ayd shilliy er ny hynydyn  
vághy d'yn áysyght : as goui ny  
knuick begy boggy er gygh un  
cháyf.

14 Bii ny boilchyn layn dy  
ghirri : shassi ny glantynyn níist  
gho cheu rish arru, gy jean ayd  
gæry, as oráyn y góyl.

*Jubilate deo. psal. 66.*

**O** BIGI ganoil ayns jih ully  
shiusse halluiniyn : molligi  
rish oráyn oneyr y ænynsyn, kur-  
rigi er y volley dy ve gloroil.

2 abergi rish jih, o ghó iénty-  
sagh as ta us ayns t'obraghyn :  
treyfd moarid dy tdy phuer viis dy  
noidjyn er nan géadthyn nan  
mrægyryn duich.

3 Erson níi yn sýyl ully ammyn  
y hoyrt duich oráyn y góyl jids, as  
t'ænym y volley.

4 o tredigi aynshó, as jeaghigi er  
obraghyn íih : ghó ientysagh as  
t'é ayns y ianu gys klaun géne.

New Version.

seihll, vees agglagh roish dty  
chowraghyn : uss ta cur er immee-  
aght (*coorse*) y voghrey as yn astyr  
dy chur dhyt moylley.

9 T'ou jeaghyen er y thaloo, as  
dy vannaghey eh : t'ou jannoo eh  
feer vessoil.

10 Ta awin Yee lane dy ushtey :  
t'ou cur er yn arroo oc bishaghey ;  
son myr shoh t'ou kiarail son y  
seihll.

11 T'ou gushtaghey ny creaghyn  
eck, t'ou cur fliaghey neose er ny  
coanyn beggey eck : t'ou bog-  
gaghey ee lesh ny bineyn dy  
liaghey, as bannaghey yn mess  
eck.

12 T'ou coamrey yn vlein lesh  
dty vieys : as ta dty vodjallyn  
shillee neose meeaylys.

13 Nee ad shillee neose er cum-  
mallyn yn aasagh : as gowee ny  
croink veggey boggey er dagh  
cheu.

14 Bee ny bwoailtchyn lane dy  
chirree : nee ny coanyn myrge-  
din shassoo cha chiu lesh arroo,  
dy jean ad gearey as goaill arrane.

PSALM 66. *Jubilate Deo.*

**O** BEE-JEE gerjoil ayns Jee,  
ooilley shiuish cheeraghyn :  
gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee gys on-  
nor e Ennym ; cur-jee er e voylley  
dy ve gloyroil.

2 Abbyr-jee rish Jee, O cre cha  
yindyssagh as t'ou ayns dty ob-  
braghyn : trooid mooads dty  
phooar vees dty noidyn er nyn  
gheddyn nyn mreageryn ayns dty  
enish.

3 Son nee ooilley yn seihll  
ooashley chur dhyt : goaill ar-  
rane jeed, as moylley dty Ennym.

4 O tar-jee ayns shoh, as cur-jee  
tastey da obbraghyn Yee : cre  
cha-yindyssagh as t'eh ayns e  
yannoo gys cloan gheiney !

## Old Version.

5 hyndá é yn farkey ayns talu chiryrm : marshen gy jeagh áyd tryid yn úisky ránn ghosh, aynshen gou shuiniyn bogey jé.

6 T'é réel rish y phúyr erson gybragh : ta y húilyñ jaghyn er y phobyl : as leid ass nagh græd gha bi áyd abył d'an drogell héyn sýas.

7 o molligi nan iih shiusse phobyl : as kurrigi er korá y voley-syn dy ve erna ghlástchen.

8 Ta kummel nan anym ayns báe : as nagh vel syrrel nan gassyn dy skytre.

9 Erson ta us o iih er nan shirre magh : toú níst er nan \* \* \* <sup>1</sup> kasly rish argyd ta erna hyrre magh.

10 Toú er nan dóyrt shuin ayns y ribby : as er seiaghy syaghyn er nan míaghyn.

11 hur us dene dy varkiaght harrish nan gin : ghái shuin tryid ainil as uyskey, as hugg us shuin-gys ynyd berchiagh.

12 Híæm schiagh ayns tdy heiys lesh ourelyn loisk : as úikym duich my vriaraghyn ta mi erna íaltyn rish my veliyn, as lóyr mi rish my véal, nar vá mi ayns sýaghyn.

13 Óuryms óurelyn loisk ráur duich læsh sóyr mæi dy reaghyn : óuryms goune as góeir.

14 o trédigi aynshó, as klastigi ully shiusse ta goyl agyl ráyfs jìh : as inshym díifs kre t'é erna ianu ersonn m'anym.

15 jei mi ersyn rish my véal : as hugg mi mollaghyn dâ rish my hange.

16 ma verrymy my hatnys er olk rish my ghri : gha gluyñ yn Chiarn mi.

17 agh ta jìh er my ghlástchen :

## New Version.

5 Hyndaa eh yn faarkey gys thalloo chirrym : myr shen dy jagh ad trooid yn ushtey rish nyn gosh : ayns shen ghow shin boggey jeh.

6 T'eh reill lesh e phooar son dy bragh; ta e hooillyn cur tastey da'n pobble : as ny lheid as nagh jean credjal, cha bee abył ad hene y hoiaghey seose.

7 O cur-jee moylley da'n Jee ain, shiuish phobble : as cur-jee er coraa e voylley dy ve er ny chlashtyn;

8 Ta freayll yn annym ain ayns bioys : as nagh vel lhiggey da nyn gassyn dy skyrraghtyn.

9 Son t'ou uss, O Yee, er phrowal shin : t'ou myrgeiddin er hrial shin, myr ta argid er ny hrial.

10 Hug oo lhiat shin ayns y ribbey : as hug oo seaghyn er nyn meeaghyn :

11 Lhig oo da deiney dy varkiagh harrish nyn ghing : hie shin trooid aile as ushtey, as hug oo lhiat shin magh gys ynnyd verchagh.

12 Hem stiagh gys dty hie lesh chebballyn-losht : as eeckym dhyt my vreearaghyn, ghiall mee lesh my veillyn, as loayr mee lesh my veéal, tra va mee ayns seaghyn.

13 Cheb-yms dhyt ourallyn-losht roauyrey, marish oural millish reaghyn : cheb-ym dew as goair.

14 O tar-jee ayns shoh, as eaisht-jee, ooilley shiuish ta goaill aggle roish Jee : as inshym diu cre t'eh er n'yannoo son m'annym.

15 Deie mee er lesh my veéal : as hug mee moylley da lesh my hengey.

16 My ta my chree goaill taitnys ayns mee-chairys : cha jean y Chiarn m'y chlashtyn.

17 Agh ta Jee er my chlashtyn :

<sup>1</sup> Space left vacant.



## Old Version.

as er smunaghtyn er korá my phadjer.

18 mollúit gy rou jih, nagh vel er dilge magh my phadjer : na er jyndá y vyghin voym.

*Deus misereatur.* Psal. 67<sup>1</sup>.

**G**Y rou jih myghinagh duîn, as d'an managhy shuin : as dy hoilsaghey guîn sóilshe y yæi, as dy ve myghinagh duin.

2 Gy vod tdy ráyds ve er fyss er y talu : tdy laint sauáyl masky ny natiúnyn ully.

3 Ligge yn phobyl us y volly o iih : gy jaru, ligge yn pobyl ully us y volley.

4 o ligg dy ny hatiúnyn bogey y goyl as ve gannoil : erson ni us yn slyei y vrúinys gy káyr, as ny hatiúnyn y ræyl er y talu.

5 Ligge yn pobyl us y volley o iih : ligge yn pobyl ully us y volley.

6 Eish nú yn talu y hóyrt magh y bishagh héyn : as ver jih gy jaru yn jih ain héyn gúiniyn y vanaght.

7 nú jih shuiniyn y vánaghy : as gougí kiin yn týyl ully agyl roi-syn.

## AYRYN.

*Exurgat deus.* psal. 68.

**L**IGGE jih girri, as ligge y noidjyn vé er nan skæly : ligg ausyn níist ta dúoi ack ersyn 'ætlagh roi syn.

2 mar ta yn jæagh káyf, mar-shen ymmanyt us áydsyn er shíul : as mar ta káyr læy ag yn ainil, mar shen lig yn niau ghraui vé, er nan gur móu ayns féinish iih.

3 as ligge yn slyei kayragh ve gannoil as bogey y goyl feanish.

## New Version.

as er choyrt tastey da coraa my phadjer.

18 Moylley dy row gys Jee, nagh vel er hoiaaghey beg jeh my phadjer : ny er hyndaa e vyghin voym.

PSALM 67. *Deus misereatur.*

**D**Y row Jee myghinagh dooin, as dy bannee eh shin : as soilshey e eddin y yeeaghyn dooin, as dy row eh myghinagh dooin.

2 Dy vod enney v'er ny choyrt er dty raad er y thaloo : dty haualtys anmey masteydy chooilley ashoon.

3 Lhig da'n pobble us y voylley, O Yee : dy jarroo, lhig da ooilley'n pobble moylley 'choyrt dhyt.

4 O lhig da ny ashoonyn boggey ghoail as ve gennal : son nee uss y pobble y vriwnys dy cairal, as ny ashoonyn y reill er y thaloo.

5 Lhig da'n pobble uss y voylley, O Yee : dy jarroo : lhig da ooilley'n pobble moylley choyrt dhyt.

6 Eisht nee'n thaloo cur magh e bishaghey : as nee Jee, dy jarroo yn Jee ain, e vannaght y choyrt dooin.

7 Nee Jee shin y vannaghey : as nee dy chooilley ard jeh'n seihll aggle y ghoail roish.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 68. *Exurgat Deus.*

**L**HIG da Jee girree seose, as lhig da e noidyn v'er nyn ske-ayley : lhig dauesyn myrgeddin ta dwoaie oc er, roie er-chea roishyn.

2 Myr ta'n jaagh goll ass nyn shilley, myr shen nee oo gimman ad ersooyl : as myr ta kere ltheie rish yn aile, myr shen lhig da'n vee-chrauee cherraghtyn ec kion-finish Yee.

3 Agh lhig da'n vooijer chairagh ve gerjoil, as boggey 'ghoail kion-

<sup>1</sup> This translation varies somewhat from that at pp. 419, 420.

## Old Version.

jih ligg 'ausyn niist vé gannoil as bogyl.

4 o gouigi oráyn dy íih as molligi y ænym rish oráyn : glorigi æshyn gymúar ta márkiaht er ny neau-aghyn mar veagh é er kapy, molligi æshyn ayns y ænym<sup>1</sup>, gy jaru, as gouigi bogey na' iænishyn.

5 T'é na áer d'yn ghlaun gyn áer : as t'e friál kúishyn ny mynáyn tráagh, gy jaru jih ayns y ynyd vághe kasserick.

6 she æshyn yn jih ta toyr er déne dy vé d'yn agney ayns téi, as tóyrt ny kapi magh as kapy : agh ligge nysíulaghanyn fannaghtyn ayns genid.

7 o íih mar ghái us magh ræyfs yn phobyl : mar ghái us treýfd yn 'ásygh.

8 Ghræi yn talú, as hill ny neau-aghyn ag fænish íih : gy jaru mar vá Seinái niist er glýasagh ag feanish íih, she ta jih Eisrael.

9 Tá us o íih toyr flaghey grasoil er t'éirys : as durri ú é nar v'é skíe.

10 ní tdy heshiaht vaghey aynshen : erson ta us, (o íih) dy tdy væiys ern' arlaghy é ghon ny moght.

11 hugg yn chiarn yn gú : smúar ta shessaght ny bréchérin.

12 Ren riaghyn rish nan shessaghtyn kagoil chæ, as v'áyd er gurr ergúl : as aydsyn d'yn teiús ren áyd y ghréagh.

13 Gy ta shiu er lýi masky ny puitch, fóyst bíi shiu mar skæányn kalmáyn : ta kúdit rish skeányn argid as y feadjaghyn kasly rish áyr.

14 Trá skýyl yn ully gniartoil

## New Version.

goyrt rish Jee : lhig daue myrgeddin ve gennal as lane dy voggey.

4 O gow-jee arrane gys Jee, as arraneyn-moyllee gys e Ennym : cur-jee ard-voylley dasyn ta markiagh er ny niaughyn, myr er cabbyl : cur-jee moylley da ayns e Ennym Jah, as gow-jee boggey kiongoyrt rish.

5 Eshyn Ayr yn chloan gyn ayr, ta fendeil cooish ny mraane treoghe : dy jarroo Jee ayns e ynyd-vaghee casherick.

6 Eshyn y Jee ta cur er deiney dy ve jeh un aigney ayns thie, as ta cur lesh ny pryssoonee magh ass cappeys : agh lhiggey da ny wagaaneetannaghtyn ayns genney.

7 O Yee, tra hie uss magh roish y pobble : tra hie oo roue trooid yn aasagh.

8 Chríe yn thaloo, as ren ny niaughyn shillec ec kionfenish Yee : myr va Sinai myrgeddin er ny chraa ec fenish Yee, eh ta Jee Israel.

9 Hug uss, O Yee, flaghey graysoil er dty eiraght : as dooiree oo eh tra ve tooillit.

10 Nee dty hioltane cummal ayn : son t'ou uss, O Yee, jeh dty vieys er chiarail son ny boghtyn.

11 Ren y Chiarn yn fockle y choyr : s'mooar va sheshaght ny preachooryn.

12 Ren reeaghyn lesh nyn sheshaghtyn-caggee roie er-chea, as v'ad er nyn goyrt fochosh : as adsyn jeh'n lught-thie rheynn ad y spooilley.

13 Ga dy vel shiu er ve ny lhie mastey ny pooiyt, foast vees shiu myr skianyn calmane : ta coodit lesh skianyn argid, as ny fedjagyn eck goll-rish airh.

14 Tra ren yn Ooilleyn-niartal

<sup>1</sup> No "Jah."

## Old Version.

riaghyn er-nan-son-syn : æis v'áyd  
ghó gial, as snaghty ayns Salmon.

15 mar knock vasan marshen ta  
knock iih : gy jaru knock ard mar  
knock vasan.

16 kamma vel shiu liem marshen  
shiusse ghnuick ardy? she sho  
knock iih, aynshen ve eshyn  
buiagh dy vaghy : gy jaru, furri  
yn chiarn áyn erson gybrágh.

17 Ta fiéninyn kage iih fiid  
tusányn, gy jaru tusanyn d'ainilyn :  
ta yn chiarn nan masky-syn mar  
ayns yn ynyd kasserick dy heinai.

18 Tou er 'nol sýas gy hárd, tou  
er lidjéel kapy na ghimmi, as ern  
góyl giutyn erson déne : she, gy  
jaru, erson tdy nóidjyn, gy vodagh  
yn chiarn jih vaghey nan masky-  
syn.

19 mollit gy rou yn chiarn gygh  
lá : gy jaru jih ta kuney leimyn<sup>1</sup>,  
as dýrty y hórtyssyn mei oru-  
iniyn.

20 shé æshyn nan jih, gy jaru  
yn jih íe ta sauálys chiit : she jih  
yn chiarn líorish ta shuin shaghnéy  
báas.

21 Lotti jih kian y nóidjyn : as  
mulagh fuilt kian léid yn anáyn as  
ta shiir gimmiaght ayns y pheky.

22 Ta yn chiarn ern' rá, verrym  
my phobyl riist, mar ren mi vei  
basan : my slyei héyn verrym  
riist, mar ren mi kýrt dy rou vei  
diyfniid 'yn 'argey.

23 Gy vod tdy ghass ve erna  
húmmy ayns fuil tdy nóidjyn : as  
gy vod chiange dy vodi ve jarge  
tryid shen.

24 s'mei t'é erna ackyn, o iih,  
kyns ta us gimmiaght : kyns ta us

## New Version.

reeaghyn y skeayley er y choontey  
ocsyn : eisht v'ad cha gial as  
sniaghtey ayns Salmon.

15 Myr ta cronk Vasan, myr  
shen ta cronk Yee : dy jarroo  
cronk ard, myr cronk Vasan.

16 Cre'n-fa ta shiu lheim myr  
shen, shiuish chroink ard? shoh  
cronk Yee, ayn s'goodsave lesh  
dy chummal : dy jarroo, nee yn  
Chiarn tannaghtyn ayn son dy  
bragh.

17 Ta fainee Yee feed thousane,  
dy jarroo thousaneyn dy ainleyn :  
as ta'n Chiarn ny mast' oc, myr  
ayns ynyd casherick Sinai.

18 T'ou er n'gholl seose er yn  
yrjid, t'ou er leeideil cappeys  
ayns bondiaght, as er gheddyn  
giootyn son deiney : dy jarroo  
son dty eer noidyn, dy voddagh y  
Chiarn Jee cummal nyn mast' oc.

19 Moylley dy row gys y Chiarn  
gagh-laa : dy jarroo yn Jee ta  
cooney lhien, as deayrtey e hoyrt-  
yssyn orrin.

20 Eshyn y Jee ain, dy jarroo  
yn Jee veih ta cheet nyn saualtys :  
Jee yn Chiarn, líorish ta shin  
shaghney baase.

21 Nee Jee broo kione e noidyn :  
as claigin renaigagh lheid y fer as  
ta goll kinjagh er e hoshiaght ayns  
e vec-chraueaght.

22 Ta'n Chiarn er ghra, Ver-  
yms lhiam my phobble reesht,  
myr ren mee veih Basan : my  
vooijer hene ver-ym lhiam reesht  
myr ren mee keayrt dy row veih  
diunid ny marrey ;

23 Dy vod dty chass ve er ny  
hummey ayns fuill dty noidyn : as  
dy vod chengey dty voddee ve  
jiarg lesh yn uill cheddin.

24 S'mie te ry akin, O Yee, kys  
t'ou uss gimmeaght : kys t'ou uss,

## Old Version.

my íih, as rîi, gimiaight ayns yn  
nynd ghasserick.

25 Ta ny fyir oráyn gol roi, ny  
mynstrélyn geiyrtis na yræ : ayns  
yn véan ta ny mynáyn agy klui  
rish ny teimpanyn.

26 kur buias, o Eisrael, dy íih  
yn chiarn ayns ny shessaghtyn :  
vei diyfnid yn ghri.

27 aynshen ta benjamyn beg nan  
fer réel, as rîiaghyn juda nan  
gourle : kanúrta Zabulon, as  
kanurta nephthali.

28 Ta dy íih er doyrnt magh  
gniart duitch : gniarti yn red, o  
íih, ta us erna obraghy aynuiny.

29 Erson grayi tdy hampyl ag  
jerusalem : marshen ver riaghyn  
toyrtyssyn duitch.

30 Tra ta shessaght ny déne  
slæy, as ymmydi dy geney láidjer  
er nan skæly er liæd masky bæin  
yn phobyl marshen gy vel ayd gy  
hishyil toyrnt liéu pisyn d'argyd :  
as nar t'e er skæly yn slyei ta  
agne ack ayns kagey.

31 Eish higg ny kianúrtynt magh  
as Éjypt : shini gy lyæ talu vorian  
lauyn magh gys jîh.

32 Gouji orayn gys jîh shiuss  
ririaghtin yn tallu, o gouji orayn  
dy voallaghin gys yn chiarn.

33 Ta syéi ayns ny neauaghyn  
harrish ully vei yn tossiagh :  
jéagh, t'e tóyrt magh y ghorá, gy  
jaru, as shen korá gniartoil.

34 kurrigi púer dy íih harrish  
Eisrael : ta y ammys as y gniart  
ayns ny bojalyn.

35 o íih tóus-layn ientysagh ayns  
t'ynd kasserick : gy jaru jîh  
Eisrael, ver æshyn gniart as púer  
da phobyl. Bánntt gy rou jîh.

## New Version.

my Yee as Ree, gimmeeaght ayns  
yn ynyd casherick.

25 Ta adsyn ta goaill arraneyn  
shooyll hoshiaght, adsyn ta jannoo  
bingys er grein-yn-kiaull cheet  
nyn-yei : ayns y vean ta ny  
mraane-aegey cloie er nytimbrelyn.

26 Cur booise, O Israel, da Jee  
yn Chiarn ayns y chaglym cooid-  
jagh : veih grunt y chree.

27 Ayns shen ta Benjamin beg  
nyn ver-reill, as princeyn Yuda  
nyn vir-choyrlee : princeyn Za-  
bulon, as princeyn Nephthali.

28 Ta dty Yee er choyrnt magh  
niart er dty hon's : jean y red y  
hickyraghey, O Yee, t'ou er n'ob-  
braghey aynin.

29 Son graih dty hiamble ec  
Jerusalem : myr shen ver reeagh-  
yn lhieu gootyn hoods.

30 Tra vees sheshaght ny deiney  
shleiy, as earrooynt ny deiney niart  
tal er nyn skeayley dy lhean (mastey  
feieys y phobble,) myr shen dy vel  
addy imlee cur lhieu peeshyn dy ar-  
gid : as tra t'eh er skeayley yn pob-  
ble ta goaill taitnys ayns caggey ;

31 Eisht hig ny princeyn magh  
ass Egypt : nee cheer ny Moria-  
nee dy leah ny laueyn eck y heey-  
ney magh gys Jee.

32 Gow-jee arrane gys Jee, O  
shuiish reeriaghtyn yn ooir : O  
Gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee gys y  
Chiarn.

33 Ta ny hoie ayns ny niaughyn  
erskyn oolley er dyn toshiaght :  
cur-my-ner, t'eh cur magh echoraa,  
dy jarroo, as shen coraa niartal.

34 Gow-jee rish dy nee ec Jee ta'n  
phooar harrish Israel : ta e ooash-  
ley as e niart ayns ny bodjallyn.

35 O Yee, yindyssagh t'ou uss  
ayns dty ynydyn casherick : dy  
jarroo yn Jee dy Israel ; ver eshyn  
niart as pooar da e phobble ; ban-  
nit dy row Jee.

## Old Version.

## New Version.

## ASPYRT.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*Saluum me fac. psal. 69.**PSALM 69. Saluum me fac.*

SÁU mi, o íih : erson ta ny huyskaghyn er jít schiagh, gy jaru gys my anym.

2 Ta mi syít sickyr ayns y láygh douin yn ynyd nagh vel veg y talu : ta mi er jít ayns uiskaghyn douin, marshen gy vel tuyllaghyn ryí harrym.

3 Ta mi skú d'émaght, ta mi skorniagh chirym : ta mi hilliy dy my boyrt nayrde, erson farkiaght ghoud er my íih.

4 aydsyn ta dúoi ack orryms gyn óyr t'ayd nasl' na rænagyn my ghinn : ta aydsyn ta my noidjyn, as balliæsh my strúiel niaughien-tagh gniartoil.

5 jík mi dau ny rydyn nagh gou mi riú : íih saun duich my íirid gyn loght, as gha vel m' 'óilchyn falliút voidj.

6 na ligg dau ta treistéel aynyds, o hiarn jih ny shesaghtyn, ve nayragh erson my ghuysyns : na ligg dausyn ta dy tdy hyrrys ve er nan nayraghy troyms o hiarn íih Eisrael.

7 as kamma? er tdy hons ta mi er vullaghtyn aghsyn : ta nayre er gudaghy m'ædyn.

8 Ta mi mar dyney jori dy my vraeraghyn : gy jaru, mar duyney quæagh dy ghlaun my váyry.

9 Erson ta grayi chæ y dy hei gy jaru er m'íi : as ta haghshanyn acksyn hug aghsyn duich, er duitchym orryms.

10 Ren mi kuo as smaghti mi mi héyn rish trosky : as va shenn erna hyndá gys m'ághsan.

11 hug mi aynrit sack ymmúm níist : as ren ayd knaid ymmúm.

SAUE mee, O Yee : son ta ny ushtaghyn er jeet stiagh dy jarroo gys my annym.

2 Ta mee cummit shickyr ayns y laagh ghowin, raad nagh vel grunt erbee : ta mee er jeet ayns ushtaghyn dowiney, myr shen dy vel ny thooillaghyn roie harrym.

3 Ta mee skee lesh geamagh; ta my scoarnagh chirrym : ta my hoilshey dy my ailleil son farkiaght choud er my Yee.

4 Adsyn ta dwoaie oc orrym gyn-oyr, t'ad ny sliee na renaigyn my ching : adsyn ta my noidyn, as bailliu mish ta neu-chyndagh y stroie, t'ad niartal.

5 Deeck mee daue ny reddyn nagh ren mee rieu y ghoail : Yee, ta fys ayd er my ónid, as cha vel my oiljyn kellit void's.

6 Ny lhig dauesyn ta treishteil aynyds, O Hiarn Yee dy hesh-aghtyn-caggee, ve er nyn naar-aghey son y chooish ayms : ny lhig dauesyn ta dy dty hirrey, v'er nyn goyrt mow my brooid's, O Hiarn Yee dy Israel.

7 As cre'n-oyr? er y choontey ayds ta mee er hurranse oghsan : ta nearey er choodaghey my eddin.

8 Ta mee myr dooinney joarree da my vraeraghyn : dy jarroo myr fer quaaagh da cloan my vayrey.

9 Son ta'n graih jean t'aym da dty hie dy jarroo er ghuinney mee gys y chree : as ta ny oghsanyn ocsyn hug scammylt dhyts, er duittym orrym's.

10 Ren mee dobberan as smaghtaghey mee hene lesh trostey : as va shen er ny hyndaa gys my scammylt.

11 Hug mee orrym aanrit sack myr-geddin : as ren ad craidey moo'm

## Old Version.

12 Ta aydsyn ta séi ayns y iat loyrt m'fois : as ta ny dene mæskoil janu oranyn orryms.

13 agh hiarn ta mi janu my phaidjer hufds : ayns ierish búia-soil.

14 kluyn mi o iñh ayns ymmydi dy tdy vyghin : gy jaru ayns firrins tdy hauálys.

15 Gou mi magh as y láygh, nagh biym er my váyr : oñh<sup>1</sup> lig dau veer my lifrávousyn ta duoiack orrym as ass ny huyskaghyn douin.

16 na ligg d'yn tuilliu uysky mish y váyg, namú ligg d'yn díyfnid my lugge sýas : as na lig d'yn layg y béal y ici orryms.

17 ást ruyms o hiarn erson ta tdy. gheindylys grayíol gyrjuill : chyndá us huym nyre ymmydi dy tdy hrokeryn.

18 as na falli t'ædyn vei tdy hervaynt, erson ta mi ayns syaghyn : o jean seir as kluyn mí.

19 Tarn argere<sup>2</sup> m'anym, as sau e : ó lifrée mish erson my nóidjyn.

20 Baun duit m'aghsan, my náyre, as my niau onéyr : ta my noidjyn ully ayns tdy hilliy.

21 Ta tdy náyre er mrishie my ghri, ta mi layn dy hrimshey : iagh mi erson anáyn ægnagh dy goyl tréy jím, agh gha rou duney erbi, ghamú fóyr mi anáyn dy my gyrjaghy.

22 Hugg áyd doú gáll dy íí, as trá va mi páa, hugg áyd dou phiæn géer dy íí.

23 Ligge nan moyrd ve erna ianu na ribbey dan góyl hæyn rish : as ligge ny redyn leshaght y ve ghon nan mæi ve dausyn òyr, dy huitchym.

## New Version.

12 T'adsyn ta soie 'sy ghiat lo-ayrt m'oi : as ta'n vooijer veshtal jannoo ronneeaght orrym.

13 Agh Hiarn, ta mee jannoo my phadjer hoods : ayns traa nee oo soiaaghey jeh.

14 Clasht rhym, O Yee, ayns earroo dty vyghin : dy jarroo ayns firrins dty haualtys.

15 Gow mee ass y laagh, nagh jem fo : O lhig dou ve er my livrey vouesyn ta feoh oc orrym, as ass ny ushtaghyn dowin.

16 Ny lhig da ny thooillaghyn ushtey mee y vaih, chamoo lhig da'n diunid mee y lhuggey seose : as ny lhig da'n ooig e becal y yeigh orrym.

17 Clasht rhym, O Hiarn, son ta dty chenjallys-ghraithagh gerjoilagh : chyndaa uss hym's cordail rish earroo dty vyghinyn.

18 As ny follee dty eddin veih dty harvaant, son ta mee ayns seaghyn : O jean siyr, as clasht rhym.

19 Tayrn er-gerrey gys my an-nym, as saue eh : O livrey mee, kyndagh rish my noidyn.

20 T'ou uss er hoiggal my oghsan, my nearey, as my vee-onnor : ta my noidyn ooilleayns dty hilliey.

21 Ta dty oghsan er vrishey my chree, ta mee lane dy hrimshey : yeeagh mee son fer ennagh dy ghoail chymmey orrym, agh cha row dooinney erbee ; chamoo hooar mee unnane erbee dy my gherjaghey.

22 Hug ad dou gall dy ee : as tra va mee paagh, hug ad dou vinegar dy iu.

23 Lhig da'n voayrd oc ve er ny yannoo ny ribbey dy ghoail ad hene lesh : as lhig da ny reddyn lhisagh y ve son y foays oc, ve dauesyn oyr tuittym.

<sup>1</sup> "God." Not in English.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

24 Ligge nan stúilyn ve er nan 'ally, nagh vaick áyd : as gybragh krúmm us shiis nan 'rymmyn.

25 Dýart magh tdy jumúys oriús-syn : as ligge tdy ghorri jumúis-agh gryem y góyl oriúsyn.

26 Ligge nan ienyd vaghi ve pháys : as gyn dúney erbi dy vaghey ayns nan gabanan.

27 Erson t'ayd dy eiyert-syn gyrúnagh ta us erna voally : as t'áyd t'aglu kyns 'odys áyd, aydsyn y hyaghy ta us erna lotty.

28 Ligg 'áu tuitchym vei, yn pheky, gys peky elley as na chiit gys dy ghayrys.

29 Ligg 'áu ve er nan glanny magh as liór yn kléi vío : as gyn ve er nan skriu masky yn klyei ghayragh.

30 as er my hons, nar ta mi boght as ayns trimshy : trogi tdy ghúynys, o íih, mish sýas.

31 mollym ænym íih rish oráyn : as nûms e gy múar y glóyraghy rish toyrnt búias.

32 níi shó níist yn chiarn y víias : na shayr na gaún ag vel æyrkyn as ingnyn.

33 ní ny déne míin smúnaghtyn er shó, as bi áyd gannoil : shyrrigi nyræ íih as bíi nan anym bío.

34 Erson ta yn chiarn klastchen ny moght : as gha vel é seiaghy begg da ghimmi.

35 Ligge neau as talu eshyn y volley : yn fargy, as ully ta glyasaght aynshen.

36 Erson saui jih Seion, as trogi e ballaghyn Iuda : gy vod déney vaghey ayn shen as y geadthyn ghon eiyrys e.

37 Bíi e na éirus ag slught dy herváyntyn níist : as ní aydsyn shyney lesh y ænymsyn vaghey aynshen.

## New Version.

24 Lhig da ny sooillyn oc ve er nyn gholley, nagh jean ad fakin : as jean uss dy kinjagh yn dreeym oc y chroymmey sheese.

25 Deayrt magh dty eulys orroo : as lhig dty yymmoose hrome ad y ghreimmey.

26 Lhig da'n ynnyd-vaghee oc ve follym faase : as gyn dooinney erbee dy chummal ayns ny cab-baneyn oc ;

27 Son t'ad jannoo tranlaase er-syn t'ou uss er woalley : as ta'n taggloo oc kys oddys ad adsyn y heaghney t'ou uss er lhottey.

28 Lhig daue tuittym veih un pheccah gys peccah elley : as gyn cheet stiagh gys dty ynrickys.

29 Bee ad er ny chrossey ass lioar ny bioee : as cha bee ad scruit mastey'n vooijer chairagh.

30 Er my hon's, tra ta mee boght as ayns trimshy : nee dty chooney, O Yee, mish y hroggal seose.

31 Neem Ennym Yee y voylley lesh arrane : as ver-ym ard-voylley da lesh toyrnt-booise.

32 Nee shoh myrgeddin yn Chiarn y wooiys : ny share na dow lesh eairkyn as yngnyn.

33 Ver y vooijer imlee taste y da shoh, as bee ad gennal : shirjee lurg Jee, as bee yn annym eu bio.

34 Son ta'n Chiarn clashtyn ny boghtyn : as cha vel eh soiaghey beg jeh e phryssoonee.

35 Lhig da niau as thaloo eh y voylley : yn faarkey as ooilley ny ta gleashaght ayn.

36 Son nee Jee Sion y hauail, as troggee eh ard-valjyn Yudah : dy vod deiney baghey ayns shen, as eh y ghoail ayns nyn gummal.

37 Nee sluight e harvaantyn myrgeddin y ghoail eh ayns eir-aght : as adsyn ta graihagh er e Ennym nee ad baghey ayn.

## Old Version.

## New Version.

*Deus in adiutorium. psal. 70.*

**J**EAN us seîr o îih dy mi lifré :  
 jean seîr dy ghúney láym o  
 hiarn.

2 Ligg 'ausyn vé er 'an nayraghy,  
 as er nan ghurr mou ta shyirre  
 nyre m'anym : ligg 'ausyn ve er  
 nan jynda góyr 'an rommy, as er  
 nan doyrnt gys náyre ta soulaghy  
 olk duys.

3 Ligg 'ausyn erson nan lúagh  
 vé gy búa er nan doyrnt gys naræ :  
 ta gæmagh harrmys shen shen.

4 Agh ligg 'ausyn ully ta dy  
 hyîrys vé bogoil as ganoil ayn-  
 yds : as ligge ully læidj as ta  
 agney ack ayns tdy hauálys, y  
 grá gybragh, molley d'yn chiarn.

5 as er my hons ta mi boght, as  
 ayns trýei : jean us seir huym, o  
 îih.

6 she us m'er kúni, as m'er kani  
 níist : o hiarn na jean vegg y  
 furriagh fodey.

## AYRYN.

*In te domine speravi. psal. 71.*

**A**NYDS o hiarn ta mi er gur  
 my treistéel, na lig duys gy  
 bragh vé er my ghurr mou : agh rei  
 mi<sup>1</sup> as lifree mii<sup>1</sup> ayns dy gharys  
 krumm dy ghlyash huym as  
 kossyñ mii.

2 biî us my ynyd laidjer gys  
 ody m'chiit goni : tóu er gailtyn  
 dy ghuyné liam erson she us my  
 heyî fendéel as my ghastyl.

3 liffrée mii o my îih magh as lau  
 yn niau ghraumaghaslau ynduyné  
 migháyr as fargagh gyn chimmy.

4 Erson she us o hiarn jîh yn red  
 ta mish góyl fodiaght na iêi, she  
 us my hreistéel gy jiaru vei magidg.

5 troýds ta mish er my ghummel

*PSALM 70. Deus in adiutorium.*

**J**EAN siyr, O Yee, dy my liv-  
 rey : jean siyr dy chooney  
 lhiam, O Hiarn.

2 Lhig dauesyn v'er nyn goyrt  
 gys nearey, as er nyn gastey cooid-  
 jagh, ta shirrey lurg m'annym dy  
 stroie eh : lhig daue v'er nyn im-  
 man gour nyn drommey, dy scam-  
 myltagh, ta wooishal olk dou.

3 Lhig daue son y leagh oc ve dy  
 Leah er nyn goyrt gys nearey : ta  
 geamagh harrym, Shen, shen.

4 Agh lhig dauesyn ooilley ta dy  
 dty hirrey, ve gennal as boggoil  
 aynyds : as lhig dauesyn ta grai-  
 hagh er dty haualtys, dy kinjagh  
 gra, Dy row moylley gys y Chiarn.

5 Er my hon's, ta mee boght as  
 ayns treihys : jean siyr hym, O  
 Yee.

6 Uss my Er-coonee as my Er-  
 kionnee : ny lhig shaghey foddey,  
 O Hiarn.

## MORNING PRAYER.

*PSALM 71. In te, Domine, speravi.*

**A**NYDS, O Hiarn, ta mee er  
 choyrt my hreishteil; ny lhig  
 dou dy bragh ve er my choyrt  
 gys nearey : agh feayshil orrym, as  
 livrey mee ayns dty chairys; croy m'  
 dty chleaysh hym, as saue mee.

2 Bee oo my chummal lajer,  
 huggéy oddyms kinjagh goll son  
 sauchys : t'ou er ghialdyn dy  
 chooney lhiam : son oo thie my  
 endeilys as my chashtal.

3 Livrey mee, O my Yee, veih  
 poar ny mee-chrauee; veih laue  
 yn dooinney neu-chairagh as dewil.

4 Son dty lurg's, O Hiarn Yee, ta  
 mee goaill foddeaght : uss my  
 hreishteil, dy jarroo veih my aegid.

5 Liorts ta mee er ny chummal



## Old Version.

shúas ada rugger mi : shé us eshen rugger mi; magh as breyn my váyre bii my volley gybragh úds.

6 ta mi mar veaghé<sup>1</sup> fer gynghum gys moráyn : agh ta my hreistéel sickyr anyds.

7 o ligg dy my véal vé er na liény rish dy vollys : gy vodym oráyn y góyl dy dy gloyr, as t'oneyr féi yn lá liáur.

8 na tilg mish er shiúl ayns ierish my éyrysh, na treyg mish nar nú my gniart my hoyrt nárdy.

9 erson ta my nóidjyn loyrt m'voi, as áydsyn ta l'yi farkiaght er m'a-nym t'áyd goyl an gourley kujaght grá, ta j'ih er na hreigéel é er<sup>1</sup> é as gou é erson gha nell veg dy lifrée é.

10 na gou foddey voým o úih : my úih jean us seir dy ghuyney laym.

11 ligg gân vé er an gur mou, as er an gall ta nyôl manym : ligg au ve er an gúdaghey rish nayre, as mi oneyr, ta shiyrre d'ianu olk dúys.

12 as er my hoÿs núm fullaghtyn gy feagh góni : as núm us y volley na smu as na smu.

13 nú my véal lóyrt gygh lá dy dy gháyras as sauaylys : erson gha nóyl dau kiañ erbi err.

14 héefms magh ayns gniart y chiarn j'ih : as loyryms dy dy ghuyryms nolymarkan.

15 tous o úih er m'ynsaghy vei magidg shúas na derry nish shennifá niims iinsh dy tobriaghy ientysagh.

16 na jean mish y hregáel o úih ayns my heyñ éyrysh nar viis my ghiañ lié : naggedere viims ersoil-saghey<sup>1</sup> dy gniárts gys y chilóh shoanoni as dy phuer gausyn ully ta foyst ra hiit.

## New Version.

seose neayr's ruggyr mee : uss ren m'y ghoaill ass brein my vayrey ; bee my voylley dy bragh jeeds.

6 Ta mee er jeet dy ve shilley agglagh da ymmodee : agh ta my hreishteil shickyr aynys.

7 O lhig da my veaal v'er ny lhi-eeney lesh dty voylley; dy voddym arrane y ghoaill jeh dty ghloyr as dty onnor slane lhiurid y laa.

8 Ny tilg mee ersooyl ayns my henn eash : ny treig mee tra ta my niart dy m'ailleil;

9 Son ta my noidyn loayrt m'oi, as t'adsyn ta lhie farkiaght son my annym, coyrt nyn goyrle dy cheilley, gra; Ta Jee er hreigeil eh; eiy-jee er, as gow-jee eh; son cha vel fer erbee dy livrey eh.

10 Ny gow foddey voym, O Yee : my Yee, jean siyr dy chooney lhiam.

11 Lhig dauesyn ta noi my annym ve er nyn goyrt mow as cherraghtyn : lhig daue ve coodit lesh nearey as mee-ooashley ta shirrey dy yannoo aggair dou.

12 Agh er my hon's, neem dy meen farkiaght dy kinjagh : as moyll-ym oo ny smoo as ny smoo.

13 Loayree my veaal dagh-laa jeh dty chairys as jeh dty livreyys : son cha nione dou yn earroo oc.

14 Hem magh ayns niart y Chiarn Jee : as loayr-ym ynryan jeh dty chairys.

15 T'ou uss, O Yee, er my yn-saghey veih my aegid, derrey nish : shen-y-fa soilshee-ym's magh dty obbraghyn yindyssagh.

16 Ny treig mee, O Yee, ayns my henn eash, tra ta my chione lheeah; derrey ta mee er hoil-shaghey dty niart da'n cheeloghe shoh, as dty phooar dauesyn ooilley ta foast ry-hoi cheet.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

17 ta yn gháyrays áyds o íih fíir  
ayrd as she redyn múary aydsyn  
tóús er na ianu : o íih quei ta  
kasly ruyts.

18 o kré yn tuiliéel as y syaghyn  
múar tous er na hóilsaghe dúys e  
as fóost ren us tyndá, as mish y  
uyraghy : she as hugg u mi vei  
difnidg y talúin riist.

19 tóús er my hóyrt gys fásly  
vúar : as toú er my gyrjaghy er  
gygh yn chéyf.

20 sheñefa núims us y volley, as  
tirinys<sup>1</sup> o íih klúi er grêi ny binnis :  
húyds núims oráyn y góyl er y  
ghruitch o us anáyn ghasserick  
Israell.

21 bíi my veliymys ganoil nar  
góym oráyn húyds as marsheñ  
viis m'anym tous er na lifrée.

22 nii my hinnges níist taglu dy  
dy gháyrays fýei yn lá ully : erson  
ta áydsyn er an gurr mou, as er án  
dóyrt gy náre ta shýirre dy ianu  
olk duys.

*Deus judicium. psal. 72.*

**K**URR tdy vrúynys d'yn ríi, o  
íih : as tdy gháyrays dy vack  
yn ríi.

2 Eish nú eshyn yn pobyl y  
vrúynys nýre káyr : as yn boght y  
ríal.

3 ver ny knuick níist shi : as ny  
knuick begy káyrays gys y phobyl.

4 friali é yn slyí gyn loght lió-  
rish 'an gáyr : friali é ghlaun ny  
moght, as nú e yn duyne ta janu  
agáyr é gheraghy.

5 Gowigí áyd agyl fíds ghoud as  
nú yn ghrian as yn éask farraghtyn  
vei yn shilogh gys shilogh elle.

6 higgé<sup>1</sup> núas mar yn flaghy

## New Version.

17 Ta dty chairys, O Yee, feer  
ard, as s'mooar ny reddyn shen  
t'ou er n'yannoo : O Yee, quoi ta  
dy ve er ny hoyllaghey hoods!

18 O cre'n seaghyn as yn arkys  
trome t'ou er choyrt my raad! as  
foasthyndaa ooas ren oomee yoor-  
aghey : dy jarroo, as hug oo lhiat  
mee reesht veih diunid ny hooirey.

19 T'ou er chur lhiat mee gys  
onnor; as er my gherjaghey er  
dy chooilley heu;

20 Shen-y-fa neem uss as dty  
irriney y voylley, O Yee, cloie er  
greie dy vingys : hoods goym ar-  
rane er y chlaasagh, O uss Er-  
casherick dy Israel.

21 Bee my veillyn gennal tra ta  
mee goaill arrane hoods : as myr  
shen-vees my annym t'ou uss er  
livrey.

22 Nee my hengey myrgeddin  
loayrt jeh dty chairys fey-ny-laa :  
son t'ad er nyn goyrt mow as er  
nyn goyrt lhiu gys nearey, ta  
shirrey olk y yannoo dooys.

*PSALM 72. Deus, judicium.*

**C**UR da'n Ree dty vriwnyssyn,  
O Yee : as dty chairys da  
mac y Ree.

2 Eisht nee eh dty phobble y  
vriwnys cordail rish cairys : as nee  
eh ny boghtyn y endeil.

3 Ver ny sleityn myrgeddin lhiu  
shee : as ny croink veggey cairys  
da'n pobble.

4 Freilee eh yn vooinder ôney  
ayns nyn gair : cloan y voght nee  
eh y endeil, as ny tranlaasee y  
cherraghey.

5 Gow-ee ad aggle royd choud  
as ta'n ghrian as yn eayst er-  
mayrn : veih un heeloghe gys  
sheeloghe elley.

6 Hig eh neose myr y fliaghey

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

Old Version.

ayns lomry ólly : gy jaru mar ny bainyn ta guiskaghy yn talu.

7 ayns y ierishyn nú yn slyei kayragh bláy : gy jaru as ymmydi dy húi, ghond as nú yn éask faraghtyn.

8 Búi y réelsyn níist vei yn argey gys fargey elle : as vei yn tuylly gys kian yn týyl.

9 nú aydsyn ta vaghey ayns yn aysnyght sliaghty ráefsyn : lí y nóidjyn yn úeir.

10 ver rúaghyn 'harsys as nyn ellanyn jiutyn ver riaghyn Arabia as Saba ourellyn.

11 Tuitchi gygh ully rú shúis na iáenyssyn : nú gygh ully atiúyn shyrvées dasyn.

12 Erson lifréi e yn boght nar tē gémagh : yn fer ymmyrtsagh níist, as éshyn nagh vel fer kuney erbi agge.

13 Búi e foróil dyn slyei gyn loght as ymmyrtsagh : as friali e anmyniyn ny moght.

14 Lifréi é nan anmyniyn vei falsyght as agáyr : as bíi nan vuil dyar ayns y hilliy.

15 Búi e bíó as dásyn víis erna hoyrt dy áyr Arabia : bíi paidjer erna ianu gybragh dásyn as gygh lá víis éshyn erna volly.

16 Bíi dash d'árú ayns y talu, ayrd er ny knuick : nú y væss kra mar libanys, as bíi e úynæ ayns yn ayrd valley mar fáyr er y talu.

17 nú y 'ænym farraghtyn erson gybrágh, bíi y ænym er mayrn fuo yn grían masky ny shiloghyn : víis er nan managhy tráeyfd-syn, as nú ully ny hangristiín æshyn y volly.

18 Banúit gy rou yn Chiarn jìh

New Version.

ayns loamrey olley : dy jarroo myr nybineyn ta gushtaghey yn thalloo.

7 Ayns y lling echeysyn nee yn vooinjér chairagh bishaghey : dy jarroo, as palchey dy hee, choud as ta'n eayst farraghtyn.

8 Bee yn reilltys echey myrged-din veih un aarkey gys faarkey elley : as veih'n awin vooar gys aynryn sodjey yn ooir.

9 Adsyn ta baghey 'syn aasagh nee ad gliooney sheese kiongoyrt rish : nee e noidyn yn joan y liee.

10 Reeaghyn Tharsis as ny el-lanyn, ver ad lhieu toyrtysyn : ver reeaghyn Arabia as Saba lhieu giootyn.

11 Nee dy chooilley ree tuittym sheese kiongoyrt rish : nee dy chooilley ashoon eh y hirveish.

12 Son nee eh yn boght y livrey tra t'eh geam : yn ymmyrchagh neesht, as éshyn nagh vel fer-coonee erbee echey.

13 Bee eh foayroil da'n vooinjér óney as ny ymmyrchee : as nee eh anmeenyn ny boghtyn y choadey.

14 Nee eh ny anmeenyn oc y livrey veih foalsaght as aggair : as deyr vees yn uill oc ayns e hilley.

15 Bee eh bíó, as dasyn vees er ny choyrt jeh airh Arabia : bee padjer er ny yannoo dy-kinjagh huggéy, as gagh-laa vees moylley er ny choyrt da.

16 Bee palchey arroo er y thalloo, ard er ny croink : nee yn mess echey craa myr Libanus, as bee eh glass 'syn ard-valley myr faiyr er y thalloo.

17 Nee yn Ennym echey farraghtyn son dy bragh, bee yn Ennym echey er-mayrn fo'n ghrián mastey ny sheelogheyn ta foast ry-heet : vees er nyn mannaghey ny hrooidsyn, as nee ooilley ny ashoonyn eh y voylley.

18 Bannit dy row yn Chiarn Jee,

## Old Version.

Eisrael : ta nolymarkan janu redyn ientysagh.

19 as baniit gy rou ænym y ardyæsly erson gybragh : as bii yn talu ully erna liæny rish y ayrd yæsly, amen, amen.

## ASPYRT.

*Quam bonus Israel.* psal. 73.

**G**Y jaru ta jih grayiúyl dy Eisrael : gy jaru dy læid as ta<sup>1</sup> ghri glan.

2 Na iæi va my ghassyn faggys er shiitl : va my ghasmedjyn er gere dy kyrraghtyn.

3 as kamma? va mi jumúygh rish yn drogh lyëi : hiym núist yn niaughráui ayns læid y räh.

4 Erson gha vel áyd ayns gau erbi dy váys : agh t'áyd reagh as láidjer.

5 Gha vell ayd chiit ayns drogh ghonagh erbi mar slyëi elle : ghamu t'áyd phlogit kasly-rish deney elle.

6 as she shó yn óyr gy vel áyd marshen er 'an gummel rish móyrn : as er nan dilge harrish rish dieulys.

7 Ta nan súilyn gatt rish rífrid : as t'áyd janu gy jaru na salíeu.

8 T'áyd milliy slyëi elle, as loyrt dy haglu molaghtóil : ta nan daglu nýoi yn ýrjæ smú.

9 Erson t'áyd shiny magh nan mæal gys neau : as ta nan jange dol treyfd yn týl.

10 Shennyfá ta yn slyëi tuitchym hucksyn : as magh ass shen ghani beggan kosny t'áyd dy ióyl.

## New Version.

dy jarroo yn Jee dy Israel : ta ny lomarcan jannoo reddyn yindys-sagh ;

19 As bannit dy row Ennym yn Ard-ooashley echey son dy bragh : as bee ooillee yn seihll er ny lhieeney lesh e Ard-ooashley. Amen, Amen.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 73. *Quam bonus Israel.*

**D**Y firrinagh ta Jee graihagh er Israel : dy jarroo er nyn lheid as ta jeh cree glen.

2 Ny yeih, va my chassyn faggys er n'gholl voym : va my chesmadyn er-gerrey dy skyrraghtyn.

3 As cre'n-oyr? va mee seaghnit er coontey ny mee-chrauee : ta mee myrgeddin fakin drogh leih ayns lheid y raah.

4 Son cha vel ad ayns gaue er-bee jeh'n vaase ; agh t'ad trean as lajer.

5 Cha vel ad cheet ayns drogh-haghyrt erbee myr sleih elley : chamoo t'ad er nyn gerraghey myr deiney elley.

6 As shoh yn oyr dy vel ad sheidit seose lesh móyrn : as coodit harrish lesh dewlys.

7 Ta ny sooillyn oc gatt lesh riurid : as t'ad jannoo dy jarroo myr sailliu.

8 T'ad mhillay sleih elley, as dy mee-chrauee loayrt goan molaghtagh : ta'n ghlare oc noi yn Er-syrjey ;

9 Son t'ad sheeyney magh nyn meel noi niau : as ta'n chengey oc goll trooid y theihll.

10 Shen-y-fa ta'n pobble tuittym lhieu : as cha nee beggan cosney t'ad dy hayrn ass shen.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

Old Version.

11 Tuish, taydsyn grá kyns  
odagh jih ænaghtyn e : vel fysseri  
ayns yn' ýrjæ smú?

12 Jeagh she sho yn niaughraui  
t'áyd shó doll er nan dossagh  
ayns y týl as ta berchys ack sho  
ayns kummel : as dúyrt mi éish ta  
mi glanny my ghri ayns fardáil,  
as er ní my lauyn ayns glænyd.

13 fæi yn lá liáur va mi er my  
gheraghy : as er my ghusky  
dygh yn voghre.

14 Gy jaru va mi fagys er' rá  
gy jaru mar áyd : agh jeagh éis  
vein ern' ýre shilógh dy glaúnys.

15 Eish smuni mi dy huigel shó :  
agh ve róo ghrei dou.

16 naggedere ghái mi gys ynyd  
ghasserick iih : eish huig mi jere  
ny néne shó.

17 Gy vel us d'an seiaghy-syn  
ayns ynydyn sliaun : as d'an dilge  
shús, as d'an strúiel-syn.

18 o gho doltattym as t'áyd lýæi :  
káyf, as chiit gys jere aglagh.

19 she gy jaru kasly-rish bryn-  
ládi mar ta anáyn duysky : mar-  
shen ver us er 'an jalu káyf magh  
as yn árdvalley.

20 shó mar va my ghri trum : as  
ghai e gy jaru tráyfd m'áraghyn :

21 Ghó ammyjagh shen va mish  
as gyn tuisky : gy jaru mar veagh  
e bæagh t'æ<sup>1</sup> ænish us.

22 na iêi ta mi gygh iærish  
liorts : erson ta us my ghummel  
rish my lau iæsh.

23 nii us mish y lídjæl rish tdy  
ghourley : as ná ýræ shen gouyt  
u mish rish tdy glóyr.

24 quei ta áym ayns neau agh

New Version.

11 Twish, t'ad gra, Kys ver Jee  
tastey da : vel fysseree ayns yn  
Er-syrjey?

12 Jeeagh, ad shoh ny mee-  
chrauee, ad shoh ta bishaghey  
ayns y theihll, as oc shoh ta  
berchys ayns nyn gummal : as  
dooyrt mee, Eisht ta mish er  
ghlenney my chree ayns fardail,  
as er niee my laueyn ayns ônid.

13 Fey-ny-laa ta mee er ve er  
my cherraghey : as er my smaght-  
aghey dy chooilley voghrey;

14 Dy jarroo, as va mee er  
loayrt faggys myr ren adsyn : agh  
cur-my-ner, veign eisht er gheyrey  
sheeloghe dty chloan.

15 Eisht ghow mee ayns laue dy  
hoiggal shoh : agh ve ro ghoillee  
er my hon.

16 Derrey hie mee stiagh ayns  
ynynd casherick Yee : eisht hoig  
mee jerrey ny deiney shoh;

17 Ta shen, Kys t'ou uss dy hoi-  
aghey ad ayns ynydyn shliawin : as  
dy hilgey ad sheese, as dy stroie ad.

18 Oh, cre cha Leah as t'ad goll  
naardey : cherraghtyn, as cheet  
gys jerrey agglagh!

19 Dy jarroo, eer myr dreamal  
tra ta fer doostey : myr shen ver  
oo er y chaslys oc dy lheie ersooyl  
ass yn ard-valley.

20 Shoh myr va my chree se-  
aghnit : as hie eh eer trooid my  
veeghyn.

21 Cha ommijagh shen va mee, as  
cha mee-hushtagh : dy jarroo myr  
dy beagh eh baagh kiongoyrt rhyts.

22 Ny yeih, ta mee kinjagh  
liort's : son t'ou er my chummal  
rish my laue yesh.

23 Nee oo m'y leeideil lesh dty  
choyrle : as ny lurg m'y ghoail  
gys gloyr.

24 Quoi t'aym ayns niau agh

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

us : as gha vel anáyn er y talu ta mi dy hyrre shaghyds.

25 Ta máyl as my ghri toyrt nárdy : agh shé jih gniart my ghri, as my árn erson gybragh.

26 Erson jeagh, bi aydsyn ta dy hrogáyls er nan gurr mou : ta us er nan strúiel-syn ully ta janu mardrys t'yeis.

27 agh té méi dúys dy my ghum-mel sickyr liórish íh, dy hoyrt my hreistéel ayns yn chiarn jih : as dy lóyrt dy ully t'obraghyns ayns dorsyn iniñ heion.

*Ut quid deus. psal. 74.*

O IIH, kamma<sup>1</sup> us as y ráyd vouiyn ghoud : kamma vel tdy iúmúis gho chæ nýoi kirri dy tdy phastyr.

2 o smuni er t'aglys ta us erna ghosny, as erna ghiannaghy riist ada yn cheñ iærish.

3 smuni er kiyny t'éirys : as knock séion, ayns ren ú vaghey.

4 Trog shuas tdy ghassyn, gy vod us struiel gy glan gygh ully noidj : ta erna ianu olk ayns t'ynyd kasserick.

5 Ta tdy nóidjyn buriúght ayns máyn t'aglishyn : as toyrt shúas nan merjaghyn ghon kouraghyn.

6 Eshyn iár fæig róí magh as ny bilchyn chiu : ve er fyss dy hoyrt e gys obyr fasyf.

7 Agh nish t'ayd brishie shíis ny obraghyn ully granit rish té-igyn as ordyn.

8 T'ayd er dóyrt aíníl er t'yn-ydys kasserick : as t'ayd er sal-ghy ynyd vaghey t'ænys gy jaru gys y talu.

## New Version.

uss : as cha vel unnane erbee er y thalloo ta mee dy yecarree ayns soylaghey jeeds.

25 Ta my eill as my chree fail-leil : agh ta Jee niart my chree, as my hoghyr son dy bragh.

26 Son cur-my-ner, nee adsyn ta dy dty hreigeil, cherraghtyn : t'ou er stroie adsyn ooilley ta kyndagh jeh maarderys dt'oi.

27 Agh te mie er my hon's dy chummal shickyr gys Jee, dy chur my hreishteil ayns y Chiarn Jee : as dy loayrt jeh ooilley dty ob-braghyn ayns giattyn inneen Sion.

PSALM 74. *Ut quid, Deus ?*

O YEE, cre'n-fa t'ou freayll oo heñe voin choud dy hraa : cre'n-fa ta dty yymmoose cha cheh noi kirree dty phastyr?

2 O smooinee er dty phobble t'ou er chionnaghey, as er veaysley er dyn chenn earish.

3 Smooinee er sheeloghe dty eiraght : as er cronk Sion, ayn t'ou er chummal.

4 Trog seose dty chassyn, dy vod oo dy bollagh dy chooilley noid y stroie : t'er n'yannoo olk ayns dty ynyd casherick.

5 Ta dty noidyn gyllaghey ayns mean dty haglym cooidjagh : as soiaaghey seose nyn mergaghyn son cowraghyn.

6 Eshyn ren fuygh y ghiarey sheese roish nish ass ny biljyn chiu : v'eh ry-akin dy chur lesh eh gys obbyr aalin.

7 Agh nish t'ad brishey sheese ooilley yn obbyr ghranit eck : lesh teighyn as oardyn.

8 T'ad er hoiaaghey dty ynydyn casherick er aile : as er lhieggal sheese ynyd-vaghee dty Ennym, eer gys y laare.

Old Version.

9 Gy jaru dúyrt áyd ayns nan gríaghyn, lig uin aydsyn y struiel ully kujaght : sho mar t'ayd er losky shúas ully tēyn<sup>1</sup> ayn y talu.

10 Gha vaick meid nan goraghyn, gha vel yn' adéyr smu : gha vel anáyn nan masky ta tuigel áragh.

11 O íih, káid ní yn ferr ta nýoi shuin yn niaunoyr sho : káid ní yn noid lóyrt gy molaghtagh tdy t'ænyms gybragh.

12 kamma vel us tayrn er shiul tdy láu : kamma nagh vel us y hayrn tdy láu iesh magh t'oghrish dy ghur mou y nóid.

13 Erson she íih my ríi ada yn chenn iáerish : yn kuney ta jant er y talu t'e dy ianu e hæyn.

14 Ræyn us yn argey tréyfd tdy phueyr : vrish u kíinn ny nrágonyn ayns ny huiskaghyn.

15 vóayl ú kíinn yn leviathan ayns stúckanyn : as hugg ú é dy ve bí d'yn phobyl ayns yn' aysyght.

16 Hugg us magh chibburtyr as úyskaghyn as ny kregyn kryoi : hyrmi us shuas úyskaghyn gníar-toil.

17 Sh'láts yn lá, as sh'láts yn íi : tou ern ianu arlu yn soilshe, as yn grían.

18 Tóu er seiaghy kaglaghyn ully yn talúin : tóu ern' ianu soury as gæifry.

19 kuini er shó o hiarn, kyns ta yn nóid er nayraghy : as kyns ta yn slyei ammyjagh er lóyrt gy molaghtagh tdy tænyms.

20 o na lifree anym dy ghal-máyn mún<sup>1</sup>, gys ymmydi ny nóid-jyn : as na jarud shessaght yn voght erson gybrágh.

21 jéagh er yn ghúnaynt : erson

New Version.

9 Dy jarroo, dooyrt ad ayns nyn greeaghyn, Lhig dooin ad y stroie by bollagh ooilley-cooidjagh : myr shoh t'ad er lostey seose ooilley thieyn Yee 'sy cheer.

10 Cha vel shin fakin nyn gowraghyn ; cha vel phadeyr er-mayrn : cha vel unnane ta toiggal caid.

11 O Yee, caid nee eshyn ta dt'oi yn vee-onnor shoh y yannoo : caid nee yn noid loayrt dy molaghtagh noi dty Ennym, nee son dy bragh?

12 Cre'n-fa t'ou tayrn back dty laue : kys te nagh vel oo goaill dty laue yesh ass dt'oghrish dy chur mow yn noid?

13 Son Jee my Ree er dyn chenn earish : yn cooney ta jeant er y thaloo, eh hene ta dy yannoo eh.

14 Ren oo yn aarkey y scarrey trooid dty phoar : vrish oo king ny dragonyn ayns ny ushtaghyn.

15 Woail oo king y Leviathan ayns peeshyn : as hug oo eh dy ve son beaghey da'n pobble ayns yn aasagh.

16 Hug oo lhiat farraneyn, as ushtaghyn magh ass ny creggyn creoi : hyrmee oo seose ushtaghyn niartal.

17 She lhiats yn laa, as lhiats yn oie : uss t'er phointeil yn soilshey as y ghrian.

18 T'ou er hoiaghey ooilley cagliaghyn ny hooirey : t'ou er yannoo sourey as geurey.

19 Cooinee er shoh, O Hiarn, kys ta'n noid er oltoaney : as kys ta'n pobble ommijagh er loayrt goan mollaraghtagh noi dt'Ennym.

20 O ny livrey annym dty chalmane meen gys earroo ny noidyn : as ny jarrood sheshaght ny boghtyn son dy bragh.

21 Jeeagh er y chonaant : son ta

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

ta yn talu ully láyn dy gorghys,  
as ynydyn vaghey dieuil.

22 o na ligg d'yn duyne gyn  
loght doll er shiul nariit : agh  
ligge yn boght as ymmyrtsagh  
t'enymys y volley.

23 Irri o iih kumm shúas tdy  
ghúish héyn : kúini kyns ta yn  
duyne ammyjagh loyrt gy mó-  
laghtagh jids gygh lá.

24 na jarúd korá dy t'nóidjyn ta  
yn danys mórníagh aácsyn ta  
duói ack oyrt, gáas gybragh  
nasmú as nasmú.

## AYRYN.

*Confitebimur tibi.* psal. 75.

**D**UÍTCH, o iih, ta shuin toyrt  
buias : gy jaru dúitch ta  
shuin toyrt buias.

2 Ta t'ænym níst ghó fagys : as  
shen ta t'obraghyn ientysagh y  
insh.

3 nar goym yn shessaght :  
verrym bruinys nýræ káyr.

4 Ta yn talu anún, as aydsyn  
ully ta vaghey ayn : ta mi kumell  
shúas ny goulun agge.

5 duyrt mi rish ny hammydanyn  
na jeangi ghó kýæi : as rish yn  
niaughráui na seigi shúas nan  
ærick.

6 na seigi shúas nan ærick er  
æyrdje : as na lorigi rish muynal  
krýei.

7 Erson gha nel fasyly chiit, vei  
yn gniarr, na vei yn gniær : na  
féyst vei yn jass.

8 As kamma ? she jih yn bríu :  
ta kurr shiis anáyn, as seiaghy  
shúas anán elle.

9 Erson ta kappan ayns láu yn  
chiarn, as ta yn phiyn jarg : t'e  
láyn maskit, as té dýart é magh  
je-shen.

10 as erson yn láí agge : ívi ully

## New Version.

ooilley yn ooir lane dy ghorraghys  
as dy chummallyn dewil.

22 O ny lhig da'n vooijer gyn  
loghtgollrouelsh nearey : agh lhig  
da ny boghtyn as ny ymmyrchee  
moylley'choyrt da dt'Ennym.

23 Trog, O Yee, jean dty chooish  
hene y chummal seose : cooinee  
kys ta'n dooinney ommijagh dy  
dt'oltooaney dy chooilley laa.

24 Ny jarrood coraa dty noidyn :  
ta'n daanys vooaralagh ocsyn ta  
feoh oc ort, gaase dy kinjagh ny  
smoo as ny smoo.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 75. *Confitebimur tibi.*

**D**HYTS, O Yee, ta shin cur  
booise : dy jarroo dhyts ta  
shin cur booise.

2 Ta dt'Ennym myrgeddin cha  
faggys : as shen ta dt'obraghyn  
yindyssagh dy hoilshaghey.

3 Tra hig chaglym cooidjagh y  
phobble reesht ayns m'enish :  
neem briwnys cordail rish cairys.

4 Ta'n seihll annoon, as ooilley  
e chummalte : mish ta gymmyr-  
key seose ny pillaryn eck.

5 Dooyrt mee rish ny ommydan-  
yn, Ny jean-jee'cha keoi : as rish  
y vooijer vee-chrauee, Ny soie-  
jee seose nyn eairk ;

6 Ny soie-jee seose nyn eairk dy  
ard : as ny loayr-jee lesh mwannal  
mocaralagh ;

7 Son cha vel stayd ard cheet  
veih'n niar, ny veih'n neear : ny  
foast veih'n jiass.

8 As cre'n-oyr ? she Jee yn Briw :  
t'eh cur sheese fer, as soiaghey  
seose fer elley.

9 Son ayns laue yn Chiarn ta  
cappan, as ta'n feeyn jiarg : te  
lane as seiyt, as t'eh deayrtey ass  
yn chooid cheddin.

10 Er son y drundin echey : nee



## Old Version.

yn niaughraui d'yn talu áyd, as  
jouli ayd magh.

11 agh lóyrym dy íih Iacob :  
as mollym e erson gybragh.

12 Brishiyim ully érkyn yn  
niaughraui níist : as bíi érkyn yn  
klyei ghaýragh er nan drogél.

*Notus in Judæa. psal. 76.*

A YNS juda ta ænn er jih : ta  
y ænym múar ayns Eírael.

2 agg Salem ta yn ghaban  
aglish : as y vaghey ayns Seion.

3 aynshen vrishie seijyn yn  
voí : yn skéy, yn kléiu, as yn  
kagey.

4 Ta us dy oneyr smu as gniart :  
na knuick ny ruyskyderyn.

5 Ta yn slyéi morniagh er nan  
ruyskey, t'áyd er gadly 'an gad-  
ly : as gha dúeyr ully ny déney  
va ny lauyn áck gniártoil vegg.

6 ag t'aghsan, o íih Iacob : ta  
yn chiared, as yn kabyl er duittym  
níist.

7 Us, gy jaru us ta agyl dy ve  
erna góyl róyds : as quei odys  
shassu ayns tdy hilliys nar tou  
korri.

8 Hugg us er tdy vruinys dy ve  
erna ghlástchen vei néau : ren yn  
talu krá as v'é kíun.

9 nar jirri íih gys bruinys : as  
dy ghúney lesh ully yn slyei mín  
er y talu.

10 Bíi kfeidj guney erna hynda  
gys tdy vollys : as kummyt us er  
gúl yn kfeidj acksyn.

11 Gialligi d'yn chiarn nan íih,  
as frialigi e ully shiusse ta krunn  
magiýrt ymmish : kurrigi toyrt-  
yssyn huggesyn leshaght agyl ve  
erna goyl roi.

12 kumm æshyn shíis spyryd

## New Version.

ooilley mee-chrauee y theihll ad  
y iu, as y yiole ass.

11 Agh loayr-yms jeh Jee Ya-  
cob : as neem eh e voylley son  
dy bragh.

12 Ooilley airkyn y vooijnjer  
vee-chrauee myrgeddin neem's y  
vrishey : as bee niart y vooijnjer  
chairagh er ny hoiaghey seose.

*PSALM 76. Notus in Judæa.*

A YNS Judea ta enney er ny  
choyrt er Jee : ta'n Ennym  
echey mooar ayns Israel.

2 Éc Salem ta e chabbane-ag-  
glish : as e chummál ayns Sion.

3 Ayns shen vrish eh sideyn y  
vhow : yn shleiy, yn cliwe, as y  
ghreie-chaggee.

4 T'ou jeh onnor as niart smoo :  
na croink ny roosteyryn.

5 Ta'n vooijnjer voyrnagh er nyn  
roostey, t'ad er ghoail nyn gadley  
baaish : as ooilley ny deiney va ny  
laueyn oc niartal, cha vel ad er  
gheddyn monney.

6 Ec yn oghsan ayds, O Yee  
Yacob : ta chammah yn ainagh as  
y cabbyl er duittym.

7 T'ou uss, dy jarroo uss as ag-  
gle dy ve er ny ghoail royd : as  
quoi oddys shassoo ayns dty hil-  
ley tra t'ou corree?

8 Hug oo er dty vriwnys dy ve  
er ny chlashtyn veih niau : va'n  
ooir er-creau, as ve ny host,

9 Tra dirree Jee gys briwnys :  
as dy chooney lesh ooilley yn  
vooijnjer imlee er y thaloo.

10 Nee elgys dooinney chyndaa  
gys dty voylley : as yn elgys oc-  
syn nee uss eh y smaghtaghey.

11 Jean-jee gialdyn da'n Chiarn  
y Jee eu, as cooilleen-jee eh, ooil-  
ley shiuish ta mygeayrt-y-mysh :  
cur jee lhieu gootyn huggeysyn  
lhisagh aggle ve goit roish,

12 Nee eshyn ginjillaghey spyryd

## Old Version.

riaghyn as t'é ientysagh masky  
riaghyn yn talu.

*Voce mea ad dominū. psal. 77.*

**E**IM gys jīh rish my ghorá : gy  
jaru gys jīh æiym rish my  
ghorá as klasti e rŷmys.

2 ayns iærish my hŷaghyn hæir  
mi yn chiarn : ren mi hinn ryēi  
as ghā gou e fēe<sup>1</sup>, er léash yū dob  
m'anym gyrjaghy.

3 nar ta mi ayns trimshey, smu-  
niym er jīh : nar ta mi ghri ayns  
syaghyn niym akkann.

4 Tou kummel my hūilyn dúysk :  
ta mi gho anun nagh vodym  
lóyrt.

5 smūni mi er lāghyn yn chenn  
iærish : as ny blæynchyn ta ern'  
'oll shaghey.

6 Ta mi gēmaght gys kuin-  
aghtyn my oráyn : as ayns yn yī  
ta mi taglu rish my ghri héyn, as  
shyre magh my spyrydyn.

7 Gumm yn chiarn e héyn as y  
ráyd erson gybrāgh? as nagh bū  
e erna hóyrt magiyrť áragh?

8 vell y vyghin er shiul glan  
erson gybragh? as y 'ialtyn er  
jīt glan gys kian erson gybrāgh.

9 vel jīh ern' iarūd dy ve grasóil :  
as jáig e shuas y gheindylys  
graygoil ayns jumuiys?

10 as dúyrt mi, she m'ænúnid  
héyn e : agh kúiniym er blænychyn  
lau iæsh yn ýrje smú.

11 kuiniym er obraghyn yn  
chiarn as smúinym er ientyssyn  
yn chenn amser.

12 smuiniym nīst er ully t'ob-  
braghyns : as bū my haglu dy  
tdy ianus.

13 Ta dy ráyd, o ūh, kasserick :

## New Version.

ryd princeyn : as t'eh yindyssagh  
mastey reeaghyn y thalloon.

*PSALM 77. Voce mea.*

**E**AM-YM gys Jee lesh my  
choraa : dy jarroo gys Jee  
neem geamagh lesh my chora, as  
nee eh m'y chlashtyn.

2 Ayns tra, my heaghyn hīr  
mee yn Chiarn : ren my hing roie,  
as cha ghow eh fea fud-ny-hoie :  
ren m'anym gerjagh y obbal.

3 Tra ta mee ayns trimshey,  
smooinnee-ym er Jee : tra ta my  
chree seaghnit, neem gaccan.

4 T'ou cummal my hooillyn  
dooisht : ta mee cha annoon nagh  
voddym loayrt.

5 Ta mee er smooinaghtyn rhym  
pene er laghyn y chenn earish, as er  
ny bleecantyn t'er n'gholl shaghey.

6 Ta mee tayrn gys cooinaghtyn  
m'arrane : as ayns yn oie ta mee  
resooney rish my chree hene, as  
ronsaghey magh m'anym.

7 Jean y Chiarn eh hene y reayll  
voym son dy bragh : as nagh bee  
eh foayroil arragh?

8 Vel e vyghin dy slane er n'im-  
meeaght son dy bragh : as vel e  
ghialdyn er jeet dy bollagh gys  
jerrey brā?

9 Vel Jee er yarrood dy ve gray-  
soil : as jean eh dooney e chen-  
jallys-ghraihagh ayns jymmoose?

10 As dooyrt mee, She m'an-  
nooinid hene eh : agh cooinee-  
yms er bleecantyn laue yesh yn Er  
smoo syrje.

11 Neem cooinaghtyn er ob-  
braghyn y Chiarn : as tayrnym  
gys my smooinaghtyn ny yindys-  
syn ayds ayns y chenn earish.

12 Neem smooinaghtyn myr-  
geddin er ooillee d't'obbraghyn :  
as bee my haggloo jeh dty yannoo.

13 Dty raad, O Yee, te cashe-

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

quei ta na jih gho múar as yn jih ainiyn.

14 She us yn jñh ta janu iéntys-syn as tou ern' iaghyn tdy phuer masky yn slyei.

15 Tou er gniartoil er lifrée tdy phobyl : gy jaru meck Iacob as Ióseph.

16 Ghonick ny huiskaghyn us, o iih, ghonick ny huiskaghyn us as v'áyd aglagh : va ny hynydyn doun nüst er 'an séyi.

17 Gýyrt ny bojelyn magh uysky, ren yn áyr t'arnaghy : as ghái tdy hæyjyn er líæd.

18 va korá dy<sup>1</sup> tdy harniagh erna ghlastchen krunn magiyr : ren ny háinilyn tarniagh soilshen er y talu : va yn talu erna glýasaght, as ghrai e nüst.

19 Ta tdy ráyd ayns yn 'argey, as tdy ghassanyn ayns ny huiskaghyn múary : as gha vel fyss er kasmedjyn dy ghossey.

20 Léid us tdy phobyl kaslyrish kirri : rish lau Moises as Aáron.

## ASPYRT.

*Attendite popule. psal. 78.*

**K**LASTIGI rish my líey, o my phobyl : krummigi nan glýassyn gys góyn my veal.

2 foskylm my véal ayns korá dorghy : iinshiyim glayr kréi d'yn chen iærish.

3 Ta shuin erna ghlastchen as baun duin : as læid ass jinsh nan áeraghyn duin.

4 nagh vallyygh shuin áyd véi klaun yn shilógh ta ra hñt : agh dy iaghyn onéyr yn chiarn y ob-raghyn gniartoil as ientyssagh ta æshyn erna ianu.

5 Ren y kunáynt rish Iákob, as

## New Version.

rick : quoi eh ta Jee cha niartal as y Jee ain?

14 Ûss y Jee ta jannoo yindys-syn : as t'er hoilshaghey dty phooar mastey'n pobble.

15 T'ou dy niartal er livrey dty phobble : dy jarroo mec Yacob as Yoseph.

16 Honnick ny ushtaghyn oo, O Yee, honnick ny ushtaghyn oo, as v'ad agglit : ny diunidyn myr-geddin v'ad er nyn sei.

17 Gheayrt ny bodjallyn magh ushtey, ren yn aer taarnaghey : as hie dty hideyn magh dy lhean.

18 Va feiyr dty haarnagh er ny chlashtyn dy chooilley raad mygeayrt : ren dty hendreil cur soilshy er y thalloo, va'n ooir er ny gleashaght, as ooilley er-creau.

19 Ta dty raad ayns yn aarkey, as dty chassanyn ayns ny usthaghyn mooarey : as kesmadyd dty choshey chavel ad er nyn gronnaghey.

20 Ren oo dty phobble y leeideil myr kirree : liorish laueyn Voses as Aaron.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 78. *Attendite, popule.*

**C**LASHT-JEE rish my leigh's, O my phobble : croym-jee nyn gleayshyn gys goan my veall's.

2 Neem my veal y osley ayns coraa-dorraghey : verym y bun diu jeh raaghyn doillee yn chenn-deeaght ;

3 Ad ta shin er chlashtyn as er hoiggal : as lheid as ta nyn ayraghyn er n'insh dooin ;

4 Nagh jinnagh shin ad y chieltyn veih cloan ny sheelogheyn ta ry heet : agh dy hoilshaghey onnor y Chiarn, ny obbraghyn niartal as yindyssagh t'eh er n'yannoo.

5 Ren eh conaant rish Jacob, as

## Old Version.

hugg e lyei dy Eisrael : ren é haýre dy nan shan áceryn<sup>1</sup> dy ynsaghy nan glaun.

6 Gy voddagh fyss vé ag nan shilógh err : as yn ghlaun va foyst gyn vræ.

7 Erson na horragh ayd shúas : gy voddagh áyd y iaghyn dy nan ghlaun.

8 Gy voddagh áyd nan dreistéel y hóyrt ayns jih : as gyn obraghyn iih y iarud agh dy riall y abertsyn.

9 as gyn ve mar nan shan éraghyn<sup>1</sup>, shilógh niaugredjoil as mi ammysaghy : shilógh nagh vel seiaghe nan gri gy káyr, as nagh vell<sup>1</sup> yn spyryd liántyn gy sickyr gys jih.

10 kasly rish klaun Ephraim : vá éjít as boughyn gymmarky, hyndá áyd héyn góyr 'an 'rommey ayns lá yn ghagi.

11 gha drial áyd kúnaynt iih : as gha balliêu gymmiaght ayns y lyei-syn.

12 agh iarud áyd shen ren é : as yn obyr ientyssaghy ren e y iaghyn er nan-son-syn.

13 Redyn ientyssaghy ren e ayns shilliy nan shan aeraghyn ayns tallu Egipt : gy jaru ayns maghyr Zoan.

14 Ráeyng e yn fargey, as ligge e dau doll tréyfd : hugg e er ny huiskaghyn shassu shuas ayn toir.

15 ayns yn lá níist líid e ayd rish bojal : as fúyd ny hyi rish soilshe ánil.

16 skáilt e ny kregyn krýoi ayns yn 'asýght : as hugg e jogh dau iæ shen, mar veagh é magh as yn dyfnid vúar.

17 hugg e uiskaghyn magh as

## New Version.

hug eh leigh da Israel : shen ren eh sarey nyn shenn-ayraghyn dy ynsaghey da nyn gloan ;

6 Dy voddagh y sluight oc toiggal 'ghoaill jeh : as y chloan nagh row foast er nyn ruggey ;

7 Dy voddagh adsyn tra veagh ad er n'aase seose : yn chooid cheddin y hoilshaghey da nyn gloan ;

8 Dy voddagh ad nyn dreishteil y choyrt ayns Jee : as gyn obbraghyn Yee y yarrood, agh ny annaghyn echeysyn y reayll.

9 As gyn ve myr nyn shenn-ayraghyn, sheeloghe vee-chred-juagh as mee-viallagh : sheeloghe nagh ren nyn gree y hoiaaghey dy cairagh, as y spyrryd oc cha ren lhiantyn dy shickyrys gys Jee :

10 Goll rish cloan Ephraim : lurg daue ve eillit son caggey, as cur lhieu bowaghyn, hyndaa ad nyn gooyl ayns laa yn chaggey.

11 Cha dreill ad conaant Yee : as cha jinnagh ad gimmeaght ayns e leigh ;

12 Agh yarrood ad ny v'eh er n'yannoo : as ny obbraghyn yindyssaghy v'eh er hoilshaghey er nyn son oc.

13 Reddyn mirrilagh ren eshyn ayns shillee ny shenn-ayraghyn ainyn, ayns thalloo Egypt : dy jarroo ayns magher Zoan.

14 Ren eh yn aarkey y scarrey, as lhigeh daue goll ny-hrooid : hug eh er nyushtaghyndy hassoo er-mooiny-cheillee[*myr voalleyer dagh cheu.*]

15 Ayns y laa neesht ren eh ad y leeideil lesh bodjal : as fud-ny hoie lesh soilshey dy aile.

16 Ren eh ny creggyn creoi y scoltey 'syn aasaghy : as hug eh jough daue assdoo, myr dy beaghy eh ass y diunid vooar.

17 Hug eh lesh ushtaghyn ass y

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

yn ghregg ghlaghi : marshen gy vrish e magh mar strúanyn.

18 fôyst er y hon-shó ully ren ayd tulliu pecky na yoi syn : as vrosni áyd yn fýrje smu ayns yn 'aysyght.

19 viðuli áyd jîh ayns nan gri-aghyn : as hæyr ayd bí ghon nan agney.

20 Loýr ayd nyoi jîh níist, grá : jean jîh bord arlu ayns yn aysyght.

21 voil e yn ghrèg ghlagh gy jaru gy rýi yn uisky magh, as ren yn stru liány harrish : agh vod e aran y hóyrt níist, na fæyl y ianu arlu ghon y phobyl.

22 nar ghýyl yn chiarn sho vé korri : marshen va yn ainill erna addy ayns jakobs, as haink jum-uys hroym shúas nyoi Eisrael.

23 Erson nagh ghred ayd ayns jîh : as nagh dugg ayd nan dreistýyl<sup>1</sup> ayns y ghune-syn.

24 marshen hugg e sayry dy ny bojelyn húas : as doskyl e dorrysyn neau.

25 Ren e flaghe manna núas oriusyn níist ghon dy íi : as hugg e dau bíi vei néau.

26 marshen jî duyne bíi ainilyn : erson hugg é huck bíi gyllior.

27 Hugg e er yn gyæ niar sóje fuo néau : as tréyd y phuer hugg e schiagh yn gyæ niær<sup>1</sup> ass.

28 Ren e flaghe fæyl oríusyn gho chiu as tír : as áynli fæjagh-agh kasly rish gænagh ny fargey.

29 Ligge da tuitchym masky nan gabbany : krun magiyrnt nan nynd vâghe.

## New Version.

chreg chloaie : myr shen dy vrish ad magh goll-rish ny awiny.

18 Ny-yeih son shoh as ooilley hie ad ny sodjey er nyn doshiaght ayns peccah n'oi : as ren ad yn Fer smoo syrjey y vrasnaghey 'syn aasagh.

19 Ren ad Jee y hrial ayns nyn greeaghyn : as hirr ad bee son y thaynt oc.

20 Loayr ad noi Jee myrgeddin, gra : Jean Jee boayrd y chiarail nyn gour ayns yn aasagh?

21 Woail eh yn chreg chloaie dy jarroo, dy ren yn ushtey brishy magh, as dy roie eh ooilley ny strooany : agh vod eh arran y choyrnt myrgeddin, ny feill y chiarail gour e phobble?

22 Tra cheayll y Chiarn shoh, v'eh jymmoosh : ag myr shen va'n aile er ny oaddey ayns Jacob, as haink jymmoose trome seose noi Israel;

23 Er-y-fa nagh ren ad credjal ayns Jee : as nagh dug ad nyn dreishteil ayns e chooney.

24 Myr shen ren eh ny bodjal-lyn heose y harey : as doshil eh dorryssyn yn aer.

25 Gheayrt eh neose orroo myrgeddin frassyn dy Vanna dy ee : as hug eh beaghey daue veih niau.

26 Myr shen ren dooinney bee ainleyn y ee : son hug eh daue beaghey dy liooar.

27 Hug eh er y gheayr niar dy heidey fo'n aer : as trooid e phooar hug eh lesh stiagh yn gheay-neear-ass.

28 Gheayrt eh feill neose orroo cha chiu as joan : as eeanlee skia-nagh myr geinnagh ny marrey.

29 Lhig eh da tuittym mastey ny cabbaneyn oc : dy jarroo eer mygeayrt nyn gummallyn.

## Old Version.

30 Marshen jî áyd as v'áyd liynt galliór : erson hugg e dau nan agney héyn : gha rou ayd er nan gurr shaghy nan agney.

31 agh ghoud as va yn bíi ayns nan meal, haink korri hromm íih orru, as varr e ny déne by verchi jû : gy jaru, as voall é shûis ny déney rýit va ayns Eisrael.

32 agh er y hon sho ully ren áyd tullin peky fôost : as gha ghred áyd ny obraghyn iéntyssagh aggesyn.

33 Sheñyfá ghéyf e nan lágghyn ayns fardalys : as nan mléinchyn ayns sfaghyn.

34 nar varru e áyd hyrr áyd é : as hyndá áyd gy moghey, as hyrr ayd nýre jîh.

35 as ghuini áyd, gy nú e jih va nan gniart : as gy ni e yn jih ayrd va nan fer gani ríist.

36 Er y hon sho ully gha ren ayd agh brynryght rish-syn rish nan méal as brægyn y insh dá rish nan jangey.

37 Erson gha rou 'an grí slayn læshyn : ghamu durri ayd sickyr ayns y ghúnaynt syn.

38 agh ve gho trokróil, gy lyoi e nan 'rogh ianu : as gha strui e ayd.

39 Gy jaru ymmydi dy jærish-syn<sup>1</sup> hyndá e y ghorri er shiul : as gha balliæsh y immúiyis slayn dy irri.

40 Erson guini e nagh rou agh fæyl : as gy rou ayd gy jaru gýa ta dol er shiul, as nagh vell chûit ríist.

41 shymmy kiyrt græmi ayd æshyn ayns yn 'aysyght : as ren ayd æshyn troymm ayns yn ynyd pháys.

42 Hynda ayd er gúll as viouli

## New Version.

30 Myr shen ren ad gee, as v'ad jeant magh, son hug eh daue nyn aigney hene : cha row ad giarit jeh nyn yeeearree.

31 Agh choud as va'n bee foast ayns nyn meeall, haink jymmoose trome Yee orroo, as varr eh yn vooijer by verchee jeu : dy jar-roo, as woaiil eh sheese ny reih deiney va ayns Israel.

32 Agh son shoh as ooilley, hie ad ny sodjey er nyn doshiaght ayns peccah : as cha chred ad ny obbraghyn yindyssagh echey.

33 Shen-y-fa ny laghyn oc hug eh shaghey ayns fardalys : as ny bleeantyn oc ayns seaghyn.

34 Tra stroie eh ad, ren ad eh y hirrey : as hyndaa ad ad-hene dy moghey, as ren ad briaght lurg Jee.

35 As chooinee ad dy nee Jee va'n niart oc : as dy row yn Jee ard nyn Ver-kionnee.

36 Ny-yeih, cha ren ad agh brynnyraght rish lesh nyn meeal : as foalsaght y yannoo rish lesh nyn jengety.

37 Son cha row yn cree oc slane leshyn : chamoo ren ad tannaghtyn shickyr ayns e'chonaant.

38 Agh v'eh cha myghinagh shen, dy leih eh daue nyn voill-jyn : as cha ren eh ad y stroie.

39 Dy jarroo, shimmey keayrt hyndaa eh e chorree ersooyl : as cha lhiggagh eh da'n slane jymmoose echey brishey magh.

40 Son chooinee eh nagh row ad agh feill : as nagh row ad agh myr geay ta goll ersooyl as nagh vel cheet reesht.

41 Shimmey keayrt ren ad eh y vrasnaghey 'syn aasagh : as eh y heaghney 'sy chaitnys ghennish.

42 Hyndaa ad back as ren ad

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

ayd jih : as vrosni áyd yn anáyn  
kasserick ayns Eisrael.

43 Ghá smuni áyd er y launysyn,  
as er yn lá nar lifræ æshyn áyd  
vei lau yn noid.

44 kyns ren e y ghóraghyn ayns  
Ejipt : as y ientyssyn ayns magher  
Zoan.

45 Hyndá e nan uiskaghyn gys  
fúill : marshen nagh vodagh ayd  
iif dy ny struanyn.

46 Hugg e mielyn nan maskysyn,  
as ghurr e mou ayd shúas : as  
froggyn dan struiel syn.

47 Hugg e nan méass d'yn  
byattagan as nan ober d'yn ghel-  
laghrenni.

48 strui e nan milchyn phíyn  
rish klaghyn snaghti : as nan mil-  
chyn mullberi rish río.

49 vóal e nan allagh níist rish  
klaghyn snaghty : as nan shellanyn  
rish klaghyn tarni chá.

50 Hilg é káiys y ghorri oriúsyn,  
farg, jumúys, as syaghyn as hugg  
e drogh ainilyn nan maskysyn

51 Ren é ráyd gys y'arg, as gha  
haghny é nan anym vei báas : agh  
hugg é nan mæ harrish d'yn ghnàp.

52 as vóall e ully bý lýæi ayns  
Ejipt : shon b'ýrje as by gniartoil  
ayns ynydyn vaghey ham.

53 agh erson y phobyl háeyn líúd  
é magh ayd kasly ry kirri : as jym-  
myrk e ayd ayns yn asyght kasly  
rish shellíu.

54 Hugg e magh ayd gy sauchy  
nagh góagh agyl : as vág é nan  
nóidjyn rish yn argey.

55 as hugg é áyd er cheu stêi y  
ghadlaghyn y ynyd ghasserick gy  
jaru gys y ghnocksyn ghinni e rish  
y lau iesz.

## New Version.

Jee y vrasnaghey : as ghreinnee  
ad yn Er Casherick ayns Israel.

43 Cha smooinee ad er y laue  
echey : as er y laa tra ren eh ad  
y livrey veih laue yn noid ;

44 Kys v'eh er n'obbraghey e  
virrilyn ayns Egypt : as e yin-  
dyssyn ayns magher Zoan.

45 Hyndaa eh ny ushtaghyn  
gys fuill : myr shen nagh dod ad  
giu jeh ny awinyn.

46 Hug eh meeyllyn ny mast'oc,  
dy chur mow ad : as froggyn dy  
stroie ad.

47 Hug eh yn vess oc da'n  
phraddag [*caterpillar*] : as yn la-  
boraght oc da'n locust.

48 Stroeie eh ny biljyn-feeyney oc  
lesh claghyn-sniaghtee : as ny bil-  
jyn-mulberry oc lesh y río.

49 Woail eh yn ollagh oc myr-  
geddin lesh claghyn-sniaghtee : as  
ny shioltaneyn oc lesh claghyn-  
taarnee.

50 Hilg eh eulys e chorree or-  
roo, farg, jymmoose, as seaghyn :  
as hug eh magh drogh ainelyn  
ny-vud oc.

51 Hug eh raad da e elgys, as  
cha ren eh yn annym oc y hagh-  
ney veih baase : agh livrey eh  
seose yn vioys oc gys y chramp ;

52 As woail eh ooillee yn chield  
v'er nyn ruggey ayns Egypt : yn  
vooijer b'ýrje as by niartal ayns  
cummallyn Ham.

53 Agh er son e phobble hene,  
ren eh ad y leideil magh myr  
kirree : as hug eh lesh ad 'syn aa-  
sagh myr shioltane.

54 Hug eh lesh ad magh dy  
sauchey, nagh jinnagh ad aggle y  
ghoaill : as vaih eh nyn noidyn  
lesh yn aarkey.

55 As hug eh lesh ad cheu-sthie  
jeh cagliaghyn e ynyd casherick :  
dy jarroo gys y chronk t'eshyn er  
chosney lesh e laue yesh.

## Old Version.

56 Hilgé magh ny hangristiñ mîst nan véanishsyn : hug e er nan dallu dy ve erna réyn nan maskysyn, ghon eirys, as hugg e er shilógh Eisrael vaghey ayns nan gabanyñ.

57 Marshen viouli áyd as ren ayd jumúygh yn jîh smú syrjæ : as gha drial ayd y rikortyn.

58 agh hynda áyd nan rimmyn as huiltch áyd er shiul kasly rish nan shan áeraghyn : liem er lietty mar bou brist.

59 Erson ren áyd æshyn troym rish nan alteryn knuick : as vrosni ayd æshyn gys jumúyys rish nan jallunyn.

60 Mar ghýyl jîh shó v'e korri : as gou e jumúyys vûar dy Eisrael.

61 Marshen gy hræyg e yn kaban agluish ayns seîlo : gy jaru yn kaban ve erna héiaghyn nan maskysyn.

62 Lifrée æshyn nan búer gys kapi : as nan móid gys lau yn nóid.

63 Hugg e phobyl harrish níst gys yn ghleü : as ve korri rish y eirys.

64 Strui yn ainil nan 'éney ágy : as gha rou nan móidjynyn er nan doyrty dy phúsey.

65 va nan sagartyn er 'an máru rish y ghleü : as gha row veg ny mynáyn tréogh dy ianu dobran.

66 Marshen úisk yn chiarn mar anayn as kadley : as kasly rish foury erna úraghy ríist rish phiyn.

67 vóal e y nóidjyn ayns ny harnyn jere : as hugg e ayd gys nayre gybragh.

68 dobb e kaban agluish Ióseph as gha ryái e kyne<sup>1</sup> Ephraim.

## New Version.

56 Hilg eh magh ny ashoonyn-quaaagh myrgeddin kiongoyrt roo : hug eh er y cheer oc dy ve er ny rheyenn ny mast' oc son eiraght, as hug eh er sheelogheyñ Israel dy chummal ayns ny cabbaneyñ oc.

57 Myr shen vrasnee ad as hug ad jymmoose er y Jee smoo ard : as cha dreill ad ny recortysyn echey ;

58 Agh hyndaa ad nyn gooyll, as huitt ad ersooyll goll rish ny shenn-ayraghyn oc : lheim ryliattee myr bow brisht.

59 Son ren ad eh y heaghney lesh nyn altaryñ ayns ynnydyn ard : as vrasnee ad eh gys jymmoose lesh ny jallooyn oc.

60 Tra cheayll Jee shoh, v'eh corree : as ghow eh jymmoose tromme noi Israel ;

61 Myr shen dy hreig eh yn cabbane-agglish ayns Silo : dy jarroo yn cabbane v'eh er hoi-aghey seose mastey deiney.

62 Livrey eh yn phooar oc harrish gys cappeys : as yn aalid oc gys laue yn noid.

63 Livrey eh yn pobble echey myrgeddin harrish gys y chliwe : as v'eh jymmoosagh rish e eiraght.

64 Ren yn aile ny deiney aegey oc y stroie : as cha row ny moidyndyn oc ernyn goyrt ayns poosey.

65 Va ny saggyrtyn oc er nyn stroie lesh y chliwe : as cha row mraane treoghe erbee dy yannoo dobberan.

66 Myr shen ghooisht yn Chiarn myr fer ass cadley : as myr fowyr er ny niartaghey lesh feeyn ;

67 Woaill eh ny noidyn echey ayns ny aynryn cheu-chooylloo : as hug eh ad gys nearey kinjagh.

68 Dob eh cabbane-agglish Yoseph : as cha ren eh reih sheeloghe Ephraim.



Old Version.

69 Agh rýæi e kyney<sup>1</sup> Iuda : gy jaru knock heïon buæny lesh.

70 As aynshen hrogg e y hiampyl er ýrjæ : as heï e yn bunn aggy kasly rish yn tallu te erna ianu gy kinjagh.

71 Ryæi e david y herváynt níist : as gou e er shiul e vei boilchyn ny gyrragh.

72 Mar v'e géiyrt ny kirri trómm rish yæn gou æshyn e : gy vodagh jakob y pobyl y viæg, as Eisrael y eirys.

73 Mar viæg e ayd rish kri kred-joil as firrinagh : as réel e áyd gy kriney rish e phuer ully.

New Version.

69 Agh reih eh sheeloghe Yudah : dy jarroo cronk Sion bynney lesh.

70 As ayns shen hrog eh e hiamble dy ard : as hoie eh yn undin echey, myr y thalloo t'eh er n'yannoo son eashyn.

71 Reih eh myrgeddin David e harvaant : as ghow eh ersooyl eh veih ny bwoailchyn-keyrragh ;

72 Myr v'eh geiyrt er ny kirree trome lesh eayin, ghow eshyn eh : dy voddagh eh bochillaght Jacob e phobble, as Israel e eiraght.

73 Myr shen yeeagh eh daue lesh cree ynrick as firrinagh : as reill eh ad dy tushtagh lesh ooille y e phooar.

AYRYN.

*Deus venerunt. psal. 79.*

Ó ÍIH ta ny hangristínyn er jit schagh gys t'êirys : tdy hampyls kasserick t'áyd erna halgy, as ern' ianu karnán klagh dy jerusalem.

2 T'áyd er doyrnt kirp marru tdy hervayntys<sup>1</sup> dy vé bú dy æynli yn áer : as fæyl dy nughyn gys bæïyn yn talúin.

3 T'ayd ern íarty nan vuil acksyn mar úisky er gygh yn chæyf dy jerusalem : as gha rou duyne erbi d'añ anlyky.

4 Ta shuin er jit nare foskylt dys nar nóidjyn : gy jaru knaid as faghid dausyn ta chimmyl magiyrty ymmúin.

5 Hiarn káid víist us korri : jean t'ætaghy losky kasly rish añgil erson gybrágh?

6 Dýart magh tdy ghorri er ny hangristínyn, nagh vel er dóyrt enn oýrts : as er ny ririoghtyn<sup>1</sup> nagh jáei er t'ænmys.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 79. *Deus, venerunt.*

Ó YEE, ta ny ashoonyn-quagh er jeet stiagh ayns dty. eiraght : dty hiamble casherick t'ad er yannoo neu-ghlen, as er yannoo Jerusalem carnane dy chlaghyn.

2 Kirp marroo dty harvaantyn t'ad er choyrnt ad dy ve beaghey da eeanlee'n aer : as feill dty nooghyn da beiyn y thallooin.

3 Yn uill oc t'ad er gheayrtey myr ushtey er dy chooilley heu dy Yerusalem : as cha row dooinney erbee dy oanluckey ad.

4 Ta shin er jeet dy ve nearey foshlit da nyn noidyn : eer craid as faghid dauesyn ta mygeayrt-y-mooïn.

5 Hiarn, caid vees oo corree ; jean dty eadolys lostey myr aile son dy bragh?

6 Deayrt magh dt'eulys er ny ashoonyn nagh vel er choyrnt enney ort's : as er ny reeriaghtyn nagh vel er n'eamagh er dty Ennym ;

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

7 Erson t'áyd ern' íi súas jakob :  
as ern ianu yn ænyd vaghey  
aggesyn fáys.

8 o na kuini nan shan pekaghyn,  
agh jean myghin orúin, as shen gy  
lýæ : erson ta shuin er jít gys tryei  
vuar.

9 kuin læînuin o íih nan sauálys  
erson glóyr t'énymys : o lifráe  
shuin as bi trokróil dy nan be-  
kaghyn erson grayi t'énymys.

10 kréfa ta ny hangristín gra :  
kaje vel yn jìh acksyn nish.

11 o ligge kuilíny fuill dy tdy  
herváyntyns<sup>1</sup> ta erna gyarty : vé  
gy foshkilt erna 'akin er ny hang-  
ristiín ayns yn shilli y ainiyn.

12 o ligge osny tróym ny gim-  
min chúit t'énish us : nyr g mó-  
diygth tdy phúer frial us aydsyn  
ta erna ordyghey gys báys.

13 As erson yn ayrd volagh lesh  
ta nar nabúnyn er lóyrt gy molagh-  
tagh íid : íik ús aydsyn O hiarn  
shaght filli schiagh ayns nan  
oghrys.

14 Marshen ver mæid ta tdy  
phobyls, as kirri tdy phastyr  
búias duitch erson gybrágh : as  
bíi meid gybrágh soilsaghy magh  
tdy volleys vei shilógh gys shilogh.

*Qui regis Israel. psal. 80.*

**K**LAST o us boghil y keragh  
Israel, us ta líidjæl Joseph  
kasly rish kyrry : soilshi ú héyn  
margedyn níist us ta sei er ny  
cherubynyn.

2 féanish Ephraim Benjamin,  
as Manasses trog shúas tdy gniart,  
as tréyd as kúin læniyn.

## New Version.

7 Son t'ad er choyrt mow Ja-  
cob : as er choyrt naardey e yn-  
nyd-vaghee.

8 O ny cooinee er ny shenn  
pheccaghyn ain, agh jean myghin  
orin, as shen dy Leah : son ta  
shin er jeet gys treihys vooar.

9 Cooín lhien, O Yee jeh nyn  
saualtys; son gloyr dty Ennym :  
O livrey shin, as bee myghinagh  
da nyn beccaghyn son graih dty  
Ennym.

10 Cre'n-fa ta ny ashoonyn-  
quaagh gra : cre vel nish yn Jee  
oc?

11 O lhig da kerraghey fuill dty  
harvaantyn t'er ny gheayrtey : ve  
dy foshlit er ny hoilshaghey er ny  
ashoonyn-quaagh 'sy chilley ain.

12 O lhig da osnaghyn trim-  
shagh ny pryssoonee cheet kion-  
goyrt rhyt : cordail rish mooads  
dty phooar, jean uss adsyn y  
choadey t'er nyn oardaghey gys  
baase;

13 As son ny goan-mollaghtagh  
lhieu ta nyn naboonyr er dty ol-  
toaney : jean uss ad y chooil-  
leeney, O Hiarn, shiaght filley  
ayns yn oghrish oc.

14 Myr shen ver shinyn ta dty  
phobble, as kirree dty phastyr,  
booise dhyts son dy bragh : as  
bee mayd dy kinjagh soilshaghey  
magh dty voylley veih sheeloge  
gys sheeloge.

*PSALM 80. Qui regis Israel.*

**C**LASHT, O uss vochlilly Is-  
rael, uss ta leideil Joseph  
myr keyrrey : soilshee oo hene  
myrgeddin, uss ta ny hoie er ny  
cherubimyn.

2 Kiongoyrt rish Ephraim, Ben-  
jamin, as Manasses : gleashee seose  
dty niart, as tar as cooín lhien.

Old Version.

3 chyndá shuiniyn ríst, o íih :  
jeagh sóilshey t'ædyn as bíi meid  
sláyn.

4 o hiarn íih ny hóí : kaid víist  
ú korri rish tdy phobyl ta goyl  
paidjer.

5 Tou d'an máeyg shuin rish  
aran dyiæyryn astou tóyrt palchey  
dy ióæryn<sup>1</sup> dy íif.

6 T'ou ern ianu gy jaru strýif  
jûniyn dy ny nabúnyn : as ta nan  
noidjyn gæraghti gy knaidjoil  
ymmûin.

7 chynda shuin ríist us o íih dy  
ny hóí : jeagh soilshey dy gnúish  
as bíi meid sláyn.

8 T'ou er dóyrt billey phíyn as  
Ejypt : tou er dilge magh ny  
hangristiny as erna heiaghe é.

9 Ren ú ynyd dá : as nar vê er  
góyl fréau, lien e yn talu.

10 va ny knuick er nan gudaghy  
rish y ská agge : as va ny bang-  
lány as agge kasly rish ny bilchyn  
Cedar alyn.

11 Híin i magh y banglány as  
yn argey : as y banglány aggy  
gys y truan.

12 kamma vel us er mrishie  
shíis y klyei : gy vel aydsyn ully  
ta doll shaghy ráby jî y meass.

13 Ta yn kollagh kýei magh as y  
gháil da rourey shýas : as ta  
bæin kýei y vagher dá hii shuas.

14 Chynda ú héyn ríist, us o íih  
dy ny hóí jeagh núas vei neau :  
jeagh as kurr mynier<sup>1</sup> d'yn ville  
phíyn shó.

15 as yn fnyd d'yn gar phýin  
ta tdy lau iesz erna heiaghy : as  
yn banglány rén u gho laidjer  
duitt háeyn.

New Version.

3 Chyndaa shinyn reesht, O  
Yee : jeeagh soilshey dty eddin,  
as bee mayd slane.

4 O Hiarn Yee dy heshaght-chag-  
gee flaunys : caid vees oo corree  
rish dty phobble ta goaill padjer?

5 T'ou beaghey ad lesh yn ar-  
ran dy yheir : as coyrt daue pal-  
chey dy yheir dy iu.

6 T'ou uss er n'yannoo shin eer  
streeu da nyn naboony : as ta  
nyn noidyn garraghtee orrin gys  
craid.

7 Chyndaa shinyn reesht, uss  
Yee dy heshaght-chaggee flaunys :  
jeeagh soilshey dty eddin, as bee  
mayd slane.

8 T'ou er choyrnt lhiat billey-  
feeyney magh ass Egypt : t'ou er  
n'eiyrt magh ny ashoonyn-quaaagh,  
as er hoiaaghey eh.

9 Ren oo ynyd da : as tra ve er  
ghoaill fraue, lhieneh yn cheer.

10 Va ny croink er nyn goo-  
daghey lesh y scaa echey : as va  
ny bangany echey myr ny bil-  
jyn-cedar aalin.

11 Heeyn ee magh ny bangla-  
neyn eck gys yn aarkey : as ny  
bangany eck gys yn awin.

12 Cre'n-fa eisht t'ou uss er  
lhieggall sheese yn cleiy eck : dy  
vel adsyn ooilley ta goll shaghey  
raipey j'ee e mess?

13 Ta muc feie ass y cheyll reurey  
seose ny fraueyn eck : as ta maase  
feie yn vagher dy chur mow ee.

14 Chyndaa uss reesht, uss Yee  
yn cheshaght-chaggee flaunysagh,  
jeeagh neose veih niau : cur-my-  
ner, as jeeagh er y villey-feeyney  
shoh;

15 As er ynyd y gharey-feeyney  
ta dty laue yesh er hoiahey : as er  
y vanglane ren oo cha lajer er dty  
hon hene.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

16 T'e loisht rish aínill, as giarti shúis : as héad aydsyn móu ag acksyn tdy gnúys.

17 Ligge tdy lau ve er duyne dy tdy lau iesz : as er mack duyne tou erna ianu ghó laidjer dúitt héyn.

18 as shen mar nagh jed méid er gúl void : o lig uín ve bio, as æi meid er t'ænym.

19 Chyndá shúiniyn rúist o hiarn jìh ny hóí : jeagh soilshe t'ædyn, as bíi meid sláyn.

*Exultate deo. psal. 81.*

**L**IGG uín oráyn y góyl gy gannoil gys jìh nan gníart : jeanji kíoyl gannoil gys jìh jakob.

2 Gouigi yn psialm<sup>1</sup>, kurrigi láeyf aynshó yn taburd : yn ghruit iænoil marish y ghlásagh.

3 Sæjigi shuas yn trumpéyt ayns yn iask nóo : gy jaru ayns y tra erna ordyghey, as yn lá fiæly fasyt ain.

4 Erson va shó erna ianu na slattys ghon eisrael : as na lyóei<sup>1</sup> dy íih Iacob.

5 Ren e shó y ordyghy ayns Joseph ghon féanish : nar haink e magh as talu ejipt, as ve er glastchen gláyr íóri.

6 Hugg mi áas dá g'fályn vei yn erry : as va y lauyn er nan lifræ vei janu ny bott.

7 jæi u orfúms ayns sfaghyn, as lifræ mi ú : as ghýyl mi ú, nar huitt yn dorrym oyrt.

8 jidy mi us magh núist : ag ny huiskaghyn ny hymmer vái.

9 klast o my phobyl, as núims y iæru dúit, o Eisrael : na ghlastchif us rúyms.

## New Version.

16 Te er ny lostey lesh aile, as giarit sheese : as nee ad cherraghtyn ec oghsan dty eddin.

17 Lhig dty laue ve er dooinney dty laue yesh : as er mac dooinney, ren oo y yannoo cha lajer er dty hon hene ;

18 As myr shen chajed mayd back void's : O lhig dooin' ve bio, as nee mayd geamagh er dty Ennym.

19 Chyndaa shin reesht, O Hiarn Yee jeh'n cheshaght-chaggee flau-nyssagh : jeeagh soilshey dtyeddin, as bee mayd er nyn sauail.

PSALM 81. *Exultate Deo.*

**L**HIG dooin arrane gennal y ghoail gys Jee nyn niart : jean-jee kiaull gherjoil y yannoo gys Jee Yacob.

2 Gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee, lhieu-jee ayns shoh yn tabret : yn chlaasagh villish, as y lute.

3 Sheid-jee yn cayrn dy ard ec yn eayst noa : dy jarroo ec y tra ta pointit, as er y laa feailley casherick ain.

4 Son va shoh er ny yannoo ny lattys son Israel ; as ny leigh liorish Jee Yacob.

5 Shoh doardee eh ayns Joseph son recortys : tra haink eh magh ass cheer Egypt, as er chlashtyn glaare yoorree.

6 Hug mee aash da ny geayltyn echey veih'n errey ; as va ny laueyn echey er nyn livrey veih jannoo ny pooiyt.

7 Deie oo orrym ayns seaghyn, as livrey mee oo ; as hug mee clashtyn dhyt tra shen huit y sterrym ort.

8 Phrow mee oo myrgeddin : ec ushtaghyn y streeu.

9 Clasht-jee, O my phobble, as neem's soilshaghey dhyt, O Israel : my nee oo geaishtagh rhym's.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

Old Version.

10 Gha bú jìh jori erbi aynyds :  
gha bú nú ú ammys dy iìh erbi  
elle.

11 She mish yn chiarn tdy iìh,  
huggus magh ass talu Ejipt : foskyl  
tdy véal liæn as liénymys é.

12 agh ghá balliæsh my phobyl  
my ghoráys y ghlastchen : as gha  
balliesh Eisrael arym y hoyrt dufys.

13 Shennyfa hugg mi shúas  
aydsyn dy agney nan griaghyn  
héyn : as ligg mi dau nan smu-  
naghtyn hæyn y eigyrt.

14 O gy béagh my phobyl er  
glastchen rufymys : erson gy béagh  
Eisrael ern' immiaght ayns my  
rádjyns.

15 Sh'lyæi væmsh er doyrnt shiis  
ny noidjyn acksyn : as er jyndá my  
lauyn nyæi ny dene ta nan nyoisyn.

16 veagh aydsyn ta duoi ack er  
y chiarn er nan geadhen<sup>1</sup> nan  
mrágeryn : agh veagh yn iérish  
acksyn er faraghtyn erson gybrágh

17 veagh é er nan miæg aydsyn  
núist rish yn flúyr kurnaght sklène :  
as væynsh er dy vúiyys rish mill as  
y ghregg ghloi.

ASPYRT.

*Deus stetit. psal. 82.*

**T**A jìh shassu ayns shessaght  
prinsaghyn : she briu é  
masky nan iaghyn.

2 kaid ver shiu briunys<sup>1</sup> agáyragh  
as góys shiu lesh y niau ghraui?

3 frialigi yn boght as yn lianú  
gyn áer : jeaghigí gy vou aydsyn  
káyr ta ayns fæim as ymmyrts.

4 Lifréegi æshyn ta tilgit er  
shiul as boght : sáuigi áyd vei láu  
yn niaughraui.

New Version.

10 Cha bee Jee erbee joarree  
aynyds : chamoo ver oo ooashley  
da Jee erbee elley.

11 Mish y Chiarn dty Yee, hug  
lhiam uss magh ass thaloo Egypt :  
foshil dty veal dy llean, as lhienny-  
ym eh.

12 Agh cha baillish my phobble  
geaishtagh rish my choraá : as cha  
baillish Israel biallys y choyrnt dou.

13 Myr shen livrey mee ad seose  
gys sayntyn nyn greeaghyn hene :  
as lhig mee daue geiyrt er ny  
smooïnaghtyn fardalagh oc hene.

14 O dy beagh my phobble er  
n'eaishtagh rhym's : son dy beagh  
Israel er n'immeeaght ayns my  
raaidyn.

15 Veign dy Leah er choyrnt sheese  
ny noidyn oc : as er hyndaa my  
laue noi ny tranlaasee oc.

16 Veagh adsyn va dwaie oc er  
y Chiarn er ny gheddyn nyn  
mreageryn : agh veagh y traá  
ocsyn er varraghtyn son dy bragh.

17 Veagh eh er veaghey ad myr-  
geddin lesh y flooyr curnaght  
s'glenney : as lesh mill ass y chreg  
chloaie veign er dty yannoo magh.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 82. *Deus stetit.*

**T**A Jee shassoo ayns chaglym-  
coidjagh ny princeyn ; t'eshyn  
briw mastey Jeeaghyn (*fir-reill*).

2 Caid ver shiu briwnys ag-  
gairagh : as soiaghey jeh per-  
soonyn ny mee-chrauee?

3 Jean-jee ny boghtyn as y chloan  
gyn ayr y endeil : jeeagh-jee dy  
vow adsyn cairys ta ayns feme as  
ymmyrch.

4 Livrey-jee yn vooinjer ta treigit  
as ny boghtyn : saue-jee ad veih  
laue ny mee-chrauee.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

5 Ghan' <sup>1</sup> 'allieu ve ynsiit, na tuigel, agh gimmiaght er nan dossiagh goni ayns dorghys : ta ully bunyn yn talu magh as dorghys <sup>1</sup>.

6 Duyrt mi, she jiaghyn shiu as ta shiu ully nan glaun yn yrje smú.

7 Agh ieu shiu báas mar déne : as tuitti shiu mar anayn dy ny prynsaghyn.

8 Irri, o iih, as tóyr brúinys <sup>1</sup> er y tallu erson góuyt us ny hangristynyn ully ghon t'eirys.

*Deus quis similis?* psal. 83.

N A kumm tdy hange, o iih, na bi dy host : namu gou fáee, o iih.

2 Erson jeagh ta tdy noidjyn janu jumúys : as ta áydsyn ta duoi ack oyrts, er drogell shyas nan gian.

3 T'ayd er smunaghtyn gy kroutagh nýoi tdy phobyls : as ern' góyl kourley nýoi t'anánys falliit.

4 Duyrt áyd tryedigi as ligg uin nan roaury magh, nagh bií áyd aragh nan bobyl : as nagh bií ényms Eisrael aragh ayns kuiney.

5 Erson t'áyd er dilge nan ginn kujaght rish ynagney : as ern' góyl an gourley t'yéis.

6 kabanyn ny hedomeityn as ny heismaelityn ny moabityn as ny hagarenyn.

7 Gebal, as Ammon, as Amaleck : ny philistini mariusyn ta vaghey ag téir.

8 Ta assur níist er shassu húcsyn as er gunesh klaun lott.

9 Agh jean ríusyn mar rish ny Madianiti : rish Sisera as rish jabin ag struan ghison.

## New Version.

5 Cha nailliu y ve ynsit, chamoo nee ad toiggal y ghoail, agh goll er nyn doshiaght kinjagh ayns dorraghys : ta ooilley undinyn y thalloon ass nyn goorse.

6 Dooyrt mee, She Jeeghyn shiu : as ta shiu ooilley nyn gloan jeh'n Er smoo syrje;

7 Agh yíow shiu baase goll-rish deiney : as tuittee shiu myr fer jeh ny princeyn.

8 Trog ort, O Yee, as jean uss y seihll y vriwnys : son nee uss ooilley ny ashoonyn-quaagh y ghoail son dty eiraght.

PSALM 83. *Deus, quis similis?*

N Y jean dty hengey ychummal, O Yee, ny bee kinjagh dty host : ny freill dty chooney voin, O Yee.

2 Son cur-my-ner, ta dty noidyn baggyrt dy ard : as t'adsyn ta feoh oc orts er droggal seose nyn ghing.

3 T'ad er ghoail smooínaghtyn croutagh noi dty phobble : as er chur nyn goyrle dy cheilley noi dty chloan chasherick.

4 T'ad er ghra, Tar-jee, as lhig dooin ad y astyrt ass ny fraueyn, nagh bee ad arragh nyn bobbie : as nagh bee ennym Israel ny sodje ayns cooinaghtyn.

5 Son t'ad er chur nyn ghing cooidjagh lesh un aigney : as er n'yannoo conaant cooidjagh dt'oi's.

6 Cabbaneyn ny Edomiteyn, as ny Ishmaelityn : ny Moabiteyn, as ny Hagarenyn;

7 Gebal, as Ammon, as Amalek : ny Philistinee, marish cummaltee Tyre.

8 Ta Assur neesht er hassoo lhieu : as er chooney lesh cloan Lot.

9 Agh jean uss roosyn myr rish ny Madianiteyn : rish Sisera, as rish Jabin ec awin Kison :

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

**Old Version.**

10 va erna strúiel ag endor : as haink ayd dy ve mar fyle 'yn tallu.

11 jean riusyn, as nan riaghyn mar Oreb as Zheb : gy jaru jean ully nan riaghyn kasly rish Zheba as Salmána.

12 Ta grá, ligg uin góyl duin heyn : téiyn íih ghon éirys.

13 o my íih, jean aydsyn kasly rish guíl : as mar yn iar ghunlygh ræfs yn gýæ.

14 kasly rish yn áinil ta losky shyas yn chelly : as mar yn lossyr ta kur mou ny slæchyn.

15 Eigyr aydsyn gy tréan gy jaru marshen rish tdy gorrym<sup>1</sup> : as jean ayd aglagh rish tdy styrrym.

16 jean ny hædynyn acksyn áyragh, o hiarn : gy vod ayd t'ænym y hyrre.

17 Ligg 'au ve er nan dóyrt gys náre<sup>1</sup> : as er nan syaghyn gybragh nasmú as nasmú : ligg 'au ve er nan dort gys náyre<sup>1</sup>, as er nan gurr móu.

18 as bí fyss ack gi nê us ta t'ænym jehova : dy lymarkan yn yrjæ smu harrish yn tállu ully.

*Quam dilecta. psal. 84.*

**O** GHÓ grayigoyl as ta t'yn-ydyns vaghey : us hiarn dy ny shessaghtyn.

2 Ta m'anym shyírre as góyl fodiagh dy goll schiagh ayns kúyrtyn yn chiarn : ta my ghri as m'áyl goyl boge ayns y jíh váoil.

3 Gy jarú, ta jallyn er veatdhin téi jíh<sup>1</sup>, as yn golangéi ædd, yn ynyd odys i y heyn y hóyrt : gy jaru t'altaryns, o hiarn, dy ny hói, my ríi, as my íih.

4 Bannúit ta aydsyn ta vaghey ayns tdy heíys : bíi áyd gybragh dy tdy volleÿs.

**New Version.**

10 Va er nyn stroie ec Endor : as haink dyve myr eoyley er y thalloo.

11 Jean uss adsyn as ny princeyn oc goll-rish Oreb as Zeb : dy jar-roo, jean ooilley ny princeyn oc myr Zeba as Salmana ;

12 Ta gra, Lhig dooingoaill dooin hene : thieyn Yee son spooilley.

13 O my Yee, cur orroo dy ve myr queeyl : as myr coau roish y gheay.

14 'Naght myr ta'n aile lostey seose yn cheyll : as myr ta'n lossey lomme ny sleityn.

15 Eiyer ad er yn aght cheddin lesh dty ghorrin : as jean ad agglagh lesh dty stertrym.

16 Jean yn eddin oc y chood-aghey lesh nearey, O Hiarn : dy vod ad shirrey dty Ennym.

17 Lhig daue ve er nyn goyrt naardey as seaghnit dy bragh ny smoo as ny smoo : lhig daue ve er nyn goyrt gys nearey, as cher-raghtyn.

18 As bee fys oc, dy nee uss ta'n Ennym ayd Jehovah : yn ynrycan Er smoo syrjey harrish ooilley yn seihll.

PSALM 84. *Quam dilecta !*

**O** CRE cha eunyssagh ta dty chummallyn : uss Hiarn dy heshaght flaunys !

2 Ta m'annym gearree as goaill foddeaght dy ghol stiaagh ayns cooyrtyn y Chiarn : ta my chree as m'eill goaill boggey ayns y Jee bio.

3 Ta'n sparroo hene er gheddyn ynnyd, as yn gollan geayee edd raad oddys ee e hein y hroggal : dy jarroo ny altaryn ayds, O Hiarn jeh'n cheshaght flaunyssagh, my Ree as my Yee.

4 Bannit t'adsyn ta baghey ayns dty hie : bee ad dy kinjagh cur moylley dhyt.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

5 Baniit ta yn duyne ta yn gniart aynyds : ayns y ghri ta tdy ráydjyns.

6 Ta doll tryeid kóyn yn tryæi, ta dy ghlaghtey e ghon chibbyrt : as ta ny puill lient rish wiskey.

7 Hæid áyd vei gniart gys gniart : as ta dygh anáyn acksyn dy iaghen héyn dy íih nyn iæghyn ayns Seion.

8 O hiarn íih ny hóí kluin my phadger : klast o íih Iacob.

9 jeagh o íih nan ferr rial : as jeagh er ynyd tdy ghríst.

10 Erson sháyr yn lá ayns tdy ghurtn : na tusáyn.

11 B'áyr láym ve m'er frial dorrys ayns tei my íih : na dy vaghey ayns kábanyn yn niau ghráuiys.

12 Erson ta yn chiarn jìh na hoilshy as m'endeel : ver yn chiarn grays as ammys, as gha bí ryd erbi mæi erna ghummel vou-syn ta lúidjeel bée ghraui.

13 o hiarn íih ny shessaghtyn hóí<sup>1</sup> : Baniit ta yn duyne, ta toyrt y<sup>h</sup>reistéel anyds.

*Benedixist<sup>1</sup>. domine. psal. 85.*

**H**IARN, tóu erna mæ grasóil dy tdy hallu : tóu er jynda er shiul kapy Iacob.

2 Tóu er lyoi olkys dy tdy phobyl : as er gúdaghey nan bekaghyn ully.

3 Tóu ern' 'óyl as y ráyd tdy iúmúys ully : as er dy hynda héyn vei chiass tdy ghorri.

4 Chynda shuin éish o íih nan saualygh : as ligge tdy ghorri skufírr voiniyn.

5 Bí us jumúagh ruiniyn erson

## New Version.

5 Bannit ta'n dooinney ta'n niart echey ayn-yds : ayns e chree ta ny raaidyn ayds.

6 Quoi ga dy vel eh goll trooid coan dy hreihs, t'eh jeeaghyn er myr farrane : as myr puill er nyn lhieney lesh ushtey.

7 Hed ad veih niart gys niart : as ta dagh unnane oc chebbal eh hene fenish yn Jee dy Yeeghyn ayns Sion.

8 O Hiarn Yee dy heshaght flaunys, clasht rish my phadger : eaisht, O Yee Yacob.

9 Cur-my-ner, O Yee nyn vendeilagh : as jeeagh er eddin dt'er-ooilitt.

10 Son ta un laa ayns dty choo-yrtn : ny share na thousane.

11 Baare lham currym y dorrys y ve orrym ayns thie my Yee : na dy vaghey ayns cabbaneyn ny mee-chrauee.

12 Son ta'n Chiarn Jee ny hoilshy as fendeilagh : ver y Chiarn grayse as gloyr : as cha bee nhee mie erbee er ny chummal vouesyn ta leeideil bea chrauee.

13 O Hiarn Yee dy heshaght flaunys : bannit ta'n dooinney ta cur e hreisteil ayn-yds.

*PSALM 85. Benedixisti, Domine.*

**H**IARN, t'ou er jeet dy ve graysoil da dty heer : t'ou er hyndaa ersooyl cappees Yacob.

2 T'ou er leih mee-chraueeaght dty phobble : as er goodaghey ooilley nyn beccaghyn.

3 T'ou er choyrtn void ooilley dty yymmoose : as er hyndaa oo hene veih chiass dty chorree.

4 Chyndaa shin reesht, O Yee nyn Saualtagh : as lhig da dty chorree scuirr voin.

5 Bee oo jymmoosagh rooin son

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



## Old Version.

gybrágh : as shúin u magh tdy ghorrih vei yn shilogh gys shilogh elle?

6 Nagh jyndá us ríist as shuiniyn y vloghy? gy vod tdy phobyl ve gannoil anyds?

7 Jéagh duiniyn tdy vyghin o hiarn : as giall duin tdy hauualys.

8 klastchiyms kre jir yn chiarn jih my my ghians : erson lóyri é shú da phobyl, as da núghyn nagh jyndá ayd ríist.

9 Erson ta yn sauálys aggesyn fagys dausyn ta góyl agyl ræyf: gy vod glóyr vaghey ayns nan dallu.

10 Ta myghin as firriny's er doyr qualytys kujaght : ta káyr's as shú er bágy dá ghielle.

11 Ní firriny's blághy magh as y tallu : as ta káyr's ern íaghyn núas vei néau.

12 Gy jaru, jaghi yn chiarn kéindylys graigoil : as verr yn talu ainyn y méass.

13 Hæid káyr's ræfsyn : as líidji e y immiaght ayns y ráyd.

## AYRYN.

*Inclina domine. aurem. psal. 86.*

KRÚMM núas tdy ghlyæsh, o hiarn, as klúyn mi : erson ta mi boght as ayns ymmyrts.

2 Frial us m'anym, erson ta mi kasserick : my iih sau tdy herváynt ta tóyrt hreistéel anyds.

3 Bí trokróil dúys o hiarn : erson æiym oyrt's gygh lá.

4 jean anym tdy herváynt y gyrjaghy erson húyds o hiarn ta mi trogel shuas m'anym.

5 Erson ta us hiarn mæi as grasoil : as dy vyghin vuar dausyn ully ta gæmagh óyrt's.

## New Version.

dy bragh : as jean oo dty chorree y heeyney magh veih un heeloghe gys sheeloghe elley?

6 Nagh jean oo chyndaa reesht, as shinyn y vioghey : dy vod dty phobble boggey y ghoail ayn-yd?

7 Soilshee dooin dty vyghin, O Hiarn : as giall dooin dty hauualtys.

8 Eaisht-ym cre jir y Chiarn my-myichione's : son nee eh shee y loayrt rish e phobble, as rish e nooghyn, nagh jyndaa ad reesht gys'ommijys.

9 Son ta e hauualtys er-gerrey dauesyn ta goail aggle roish : dy vod gloyr tannaghtyn ayns y cheer ain.

10 Ta myghin as firriny's er choyr quáltys d'y chielley : ta cairys as shee er phaagey yn derrey yeh yn jeh elley.

11 Nee firriny's blaaghey ass y thalloo : as ta cairys er yeeaghyn neose veih niau.

12 Dy jarroo, nee yn Chiarn kenjallys-ghraihagh y hoilshaghey : as ver y cheer ain magh e mess.

13 Nee cairys goll roishyn : as e immeeaght y leideil er y raad.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 86. *Inclina, Domine.*

CROYM dty chleaysh, O Hiarn, as clasht rhym : son ta mee boght, as ayns treihys.

2 Freill uss my annym, son ta mee ynrick : my Yee, saue dty harvaant ta coyrt e hreishteil anyds.

3 Bee trocoil dooys, O Hiarn : son neem geamagh orts gagh-laa.

4 Gerjee annym dty harvaant : son hood's, O Hiarn, ta mee troggal seose my annym.

5 Son t'ou uss, Hiarn, mie as graysoil : as jeh myghin vooar dauesyn ooilley ta geamagh ort.

## Old Version.

6 kur klýash hiarn gys my phadger : as smuni er kórá m'agh-inyns ishil.

7 Ayns iærish my hyaghyns æiym ôyrts : erson ta us dy my ghlastchen.

8 Masky nyn úaghyn gha vel veg kasly ruyts o hiarn : as gha vell anayn odys y ianu mar ta us janu.

9 Higg ully ny hatiúni ta us erna ianu, as ver áyd ammys duitch o hiarn : as nú áyd t'ænym y gloyraghy.

10 Erson ta us múar as janu redyn ientysagh : she us jih dy lymarkan.

11 Ýnsi dou tdy ráyd o hiarn as immiym ayns t'irriny : o snéym my ghri huyds, gy vodym agyl y goyl tdy t'ænymys.

12 Verrym búias duitch, o hiarn my úh rish my ghri ully : as mollym t'ænymys erson gybrágh.

13 Erson sh'múar tdy vyghin dúys, as tou er lifrée m'anym vei yn iurin sh'isley.

14 o iih ta yn slyei morniagh ern' irri m'feis : as ta shessaghtyn<sup>1</sup> klyei olk er shyrre nýre my anyms, as ghanel ayd er dy heiaغه feanish nan suilyn.

15 Agh ta us chiarn úh layn dy hráei as myghin : surrel foddey, palchey ayns mæiys as firriny.

16 o chyndá us eish huymys, as jean myghin orym : kurr tdy gniart dy tdy hervaynt as kuyn lesh mack t'iniyfyl.

17 jeagh kóyry ægnagh mæi oryms ghon mæi : gy vod aydsyn ta duoi ack orryms e akin e, as ve nárie : erson gy vel us hiarn

## New Version.

6 Cur clashtyn, Hiarn, da my phadger : as smooinee er coraa my aghin's imlee.

7 Ayns earish my heaghyn neem geamagh ort : son t'ou dy my chlashtyn.

8 Mastey ny Jeeghyn cha vel unnane erbee casley rhyts, O Hiarn : cha vel unnane oddys jannoo myr t'ou uss dy yannoo.

9 Hig ooilleyn ny ashoonyn t'ou er yannoo, as ver ad ooashley dhyts, O Hiarn : as nee ad dty Ennym y ghloyraghey.

10 Son t'ou uss ard, as jannoo reddyn yindyssagh : uss yn yn-rycan Jee.

11 Ýnsee dooys dty raad, O Hiarn, as neem gimmeeaght ayns dty irriney : O jean my chree y sniemney hood, dy voddym aggle y ghoail roish dty Ennym.

12 Ver-ym booise dhyts, O Hiarn my Yee, lesh ooilleyn my chree : as neem dty Ennym y voylley son dy bragh.

13 Son s'mooar ta dty vyghin hym's : as t'ou er livrey my an-ym veih diunid ny hoaié.

14 O Yee, ta ny mooaralee er n'irree magh m'oi : as ta sheshaght dy ghrogh leih er hirrey lurg m'an-ym, as cha vel ad er hoiaghey uss kiongoyrt rish ny sooillyn oc.

15 Agh t'ou uss, O Hiarn Yee, lane dy hymmey as dy vyghin : surranse-foddey, feoilt ayns mieys as firriny.

16 O chyndaa uss eisht hym's, as jean myghin orrym : cur dty niart da dty harvaant, as cooin lesh mac dty inneyveyl.

17 Soilshee orrym cowrey en-nagh jeh dty oayr, dy vod adsyn ta feoh oc orrym shen y akin, as goaill nearey : er-y-fa dy vel uss,

Old Version.

er gúyne layms as er my gyr-jaghey.

*Fundamenta eius.* psalm 87.

**T**A ny búnnyn æ'cks<sup>1</sup> er ny knuick kasserick : sh'ýnelesh yn chiarn dorsyn Seion, nasmú na nynyd vaghey ully Iácob.

2 Ta redyn fíir fasyf d'an loyrt júds : us áyrd valley íih.

3 Smúniym er Rahab as babilon : mariúsyn saún mish.

4 jáegh ny pheelistini núst : as aysyn dy heir, marish ny moriani jeagh aynshen rugg e.

5 as dy Seion víis e erna grá, gy rugg e aýnjish : as nú yn ýrje smú ish y hickraghy.

6 Inshú yn chiarn rúst é nar skríuiys é shuas yn pobyl : gy rugg é aynshen.

7 Inshú é núst ny fýirr oráyn as ny trúmpeteryn : bú ully my úyskaghyn gell úeir anyds.

*Domine deus.* psal. 88.

**O** HIARN íih dy my hauálys, jái mi lá as yí kiangoyrt rúyts : o ligge my phadher goll schiagh ayns t'éanish : krómm tdy ghlýæsh gys m'æmagh.

2 Erson ta m'anym láyn dy hyaghyn as ta my væ tarn argere d'yn íurin.

3 Ta mi er m'ærif mar anáyn jusyn ta doll shúis gys yn lagg : as ta mi er me gy jaru mar duyne nagh vel veg yn gniart agge.

4 Sýyr masky ny marru kásly ríusyn ta lottit as lyei ayns yn fói : ta as kuine, as garchy as y rayd vei tdy láu.

New Version.

Hiarn, er chooney lhiam, as er my gherjaghey.

PSALM 87. *Fundamenta ejus.*

**T**A ny undinyn eck er ny croick chasherick : shynney lesh y Chiarn giattyn Sion ny share na ooillee cummallyn Yacob.

2 Ta reddyng feer oasle er nyn loayrt jeed's : uss ard-valley dy Yee.

3 Smooinee-ym er Rahab as Babylon : mároosynta enney ocorrym.

4 Cur jee my-ner ny Philistínee neesht : as adsyn jeh Tyre, marish ny Moríanee ; jeeagh, ayns shen v'eh er ny ruggey.

5 As mychíone Sion bee eh er ny ghra, dy row eh er ny ruggey ayn-jee : as nee yn Er smoo syrjey ee y niartaghey.

6 Nee yn Chiarn shoh y imraa tra t'eh scrieu coontey yn phoble : dy row eh ruggit ayns shen.

7 Adsyn neesht ta goaill ar-raneyn-moylle as jannoo bingys ver eh 'sy choontey : bee ooillee my ushtaghyn geill oor aynyds.

PSALM 88. *Domine Deus.*

**O** HIARN Yee dy my haualtys, 'ta mee er n'eamagh laa as oie kiongoyrt rhyts : O lhig da my phadher cheet stiagh ayns yn enish ayds, croym dty chleaysh gys my eam ;

2 Son ta m'anym lane dy heaghyn : as ta my vioys tayrn er-gerrey gys yn oaie.

3 Ta mee coontit myr fer jeusyn ta goll sheese 'syn ooig : as ta mee er ve dy jarroo myr dooinney nagh vel veg y vree ayn.

4 Er my scarrey mastey ny merriu, goll roosyn ta gooint dy baase, as ta nyn lhie 'syn oaie : ta ass cooinaghtyn, as ta gearit ersooyl veih dty laue.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

5 Toû er my hóyrt my lyei ayns y lagg úsly : ayns. ynyd dy gorghys, as ayns y dæifnid.

6 Ta tdy ghoŕri lyi gy kroi orryms : as tou er my hýaghyn rish tdy gorrin ully.

7 Tou er doýrt er shiul m'áyn-chys fodey vóyms : as ern' ianu dûoi jiyms dáusyn.

8 Ta mi gho sickyr ayns kappy : nagh voddym geadthyn magh.

9 Ta my hilliy toyrt nayr dy erson syaghyn : hiarn ta mi ern æmagh gygh lá óyrts ta mi er shúine magh my launyn húyds.

10 vel us jaghyn iéntysagh masky ny marru : na nirri ny meriu sýas núist as us y volley.

11 an bú tdy ghendyls grayi-goyl erna iaghyn ayns yn yoi : as t'irrinys ayns y ghall.

12 an bú fyss er t'obraghyns iéantyssagh<sup>1</sup> ayns y dorghys : as tdy ghayrys ayns y talu yn iænyd ta dygh ully red jarrúdit.

13 Húyds ta mi ern æmagh, o hiarn : as gy moghey higg my phadjer t'ænish us.

14 Hiarn kamma vel dûoi ayds er m'anym : as vel us fallaghy t'ædyn vóyms.

15 Ta mi ayns boghtynys, as kasly rishyn ta argere dy váys : gy jaru vei m'agidj shyas, ta mi surráil t'aglaghyns rish agney syitt.

16 Ta dy iumúys layn dy ghorri doll harfymys : as ta aggyll<sup>1</sup> er my ghraghey.

17 Haink áyd krum magiyr t ym-mumm gygh lá kasly rish uisky : as haink áyd magiyr t ymmumm kujaght er gygh únn chæyf.

18 Tou er dóyrt my gharjyn as my génemúnjer er shiul voymys :

## New Version.

5 T'ou er my choyrt 'sy lagg s'inshille : ayns boayl dy ghorraghys, as ayns y diunid.

6 Ta dty yymmooose lhie dy trome orrym : as t'ou er my heaghney lesh ooilley dty sterymyn.

7 T'ou er choyrt m'ainjys foddey voym : as er chur orrym dy ve feohdoil daue.

8 Ta mee cha shickyr ayns pryssoon : nagh voddym geddyn ass.

9 Ta my hoilshy gaase moal lesh eer seaghyn : Hiarn, ta mee er eamagh orts gagh-laa, ta mee er heeyney magh my laueyn hoods.

10 Vel uss soilshaghey yindyssyn mastey ny merriu : ny jean ny merriu girree seose reesht, as uss y voylley?

11 Bee dty chenjallys-ghraiagh er ny hoilshaghey 'syn oaie : ny dty irrinys ayns toyrtmow?

12 Bee dt' obbraghyn yindyssagh er nyn gronnaghey 'sy dorraghys : as dty chairys 'sy cheer raad ta dy chooilley nhee er ny yarrood?

13 Hoods ta mee er n'eamagh, O Hiarn : as dy moghey hig my phadjer kiongoyrt rhyt.

14 Hiarn, cre'n-fa t'ou treigeil m'annym : as follaghey dt'eddin voym?

15 Ta mee ayns treihys, as goll rishyn ta raad y vaaish : dy jarroo veih m'aegid derrey nish dt' atchymyn ta mee er hurranse lesh aigney seaghnit.

16 Ta dty yymmooose lhie dy trome orrym : as ta'n aggle t'orrym royds er my chraghey.

17 Haink ad cruinn mygeayrt y moo'm gagh-laa myr thooilley : as ren ad m'y hionney cooidjagh er dy chooilley heu.

18 My chaarjyn graiagh as my gheiney mooinjerey t'ou er goyrt

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

as er vallaghey m'aynychys magh  
as my hilliy.

## ASPYRT.

*Misericordias domini.* psal. 89.

**B**Í m'oráyn gybragh dy ghein-  
dyls grayigóil yn chiarn :  
rish my véayl<sup>1</sup> viim gybragh soil-  
saghy t'irrinys vei yn shilogh gys  
shilogh elle.

2 Erson duyrt mi bí myghin  
erna heiaghe sýas erson gybragh :  
t'irrinys nú us y laidjraghy ayns  
ny neauhyn<sup>1</sup>.

3 Ta mi ern' ianu kúnaynt rish  
m'er<sup>1</sup> ryit : ta mi er lú dy gavid  
my herváynt.

4 Tdy rassys núymys y gnar-  
taghy erson gybragh : as seiym  
sýas tdy troyn vei yn shilogh gys  
shilogh elle.

5 O hiarn molli ny neuaghyn<sup>1</sup>  
héyn t'obraghyn ientyssagh as t'ir-  
rinys ayns shessaght ny núghyn<sup>1</sup>.

6 Erson quei eshyn masky ny  
bojalyn : viis erna houlaghy rish  
y chiarn.

7 as kre ta eshyn masky nyn  
íaghyn : viis kasly rish y chiarn.

8 Ta agyl fíir vúar dy vé erna  
góyl dy íih, ayns kourley ny  
núyn<sup>1</sup> : as dy ve ayns ammys  
vúar jusyn ully ta magiyrt ym-  
mishyn.

9 O hiarn íih ny hóí quei ta  
kasly ruyts? ta t'irrinys (hiarn  
smú gniartoil) er gygh uñ chéyf.

10 Tou réel kæidj yn argey : tou  
kuinaghy ny tonnyn ack nar tayd  
girri.

11 Tou er doyrnt núas Egipt, as  
erna strúi : tou er skýale tdy  
nóidjyn gy liæn rish tdy rií  
gniartoil.

## New Version.

ersooyl voym : as er vollaghey  
m'ainjys ass my hilley.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 89. *Misericordias Domini.*

**B**EE m'arrane kinjagh jeh ken-  
jallys-ghraihagh y Chiarn :  
lesh my veéal beem's dy bragh  
soilshaghey dt'irriney veih un  
sheeloghe gys sheeloghe elley.

2 Son ta mee er ghra, Bee mygh-  
in er ny hoiaghey seose son dy  
bragh : dt'irriney nee oo y hick-  
raghey ayns ny niaughyn.

3 Ta mee er yannoo conaant  
rish my er-reiht : ta mee er vree-  
arrey da David my harvaant ;

4 Dty 'luight's neem's y hicky-  
raghey son dy bragh : as dty  
stoyl-recoil y hoiaghey seose veih  
sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

5 O Hiarn, nee ny niaughyn  
hene dt'obbraghyn yindyssagh y  
voylley : as dt'irriney ayns shesh-  
aght ny nooghyn.

6 Son quoi eh erskyn ny bod-  
jallyn : vees er ny hoyllaghey rish  
y Chiarn?

7 As quoi eshyn mastey ny Jeegh-  
yn : vees casley rish y Chiarn?

8 Ta aggle feer vooar dy v'er  
ny ghoail roish Jee ayns chaglym-  
cooidjagh ny nooghyn : as ta ar-  
rym dy ve er ny choyrnt da lioroosyn  
oailley ta mygeayrt-y-mysh.

9 O Hiarn Yee jeh sheshaght  
flaunys, quoi ta goll rhyts : ta  
dt'irriney, Hiarn smoo niartal, er  
dy chooilley heu.

10 T'ou reill dewilys ny marrey :  
t'ou kuinaghey ny tonnyn eck tra  
t'ad troggal.

11 T'ou er choyrnt Egypt fo-  
chosh, as er stroie eh : t'ou er  
skeayley dty noidyn dy lhean lesh  
dty roih niartal.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

12 Sh'liatt ny neaughyn, sh'liatt yn talu nūst : tou er seiaghe búnn y týyl kruin, as ully na ta ayn.

13 Tou ern ianu y tuōi as y jass : goui Tabor as Hermon bogey ayns t'ænyms.

14 Ta rií gniartoil ayds : sh'laid-  
jer tdy lau, as sh'áyrđ tdy lau iæsh.

15 She káyrys as kiárt ænyđ vághey t'ænyđ syæi : hæyđ mygh-  
in as firrinyš fæanish t'ædyns.

16 Banniit ta yn pobyl, o hiarn,  
'odys bogey y góyl aynyds : immi  
áyd ayns soilshe t'æiys.

17 Bíi yn dattnys acksyn gygh  
lá ayns t'ænyms : as ayns tdy  
gháyrš nū aydsyn nan mogassi.

18 Erson she us yn gniart<sup>1</sup> yn  
gniart acksyn : as ayns tdy  
gheindylys gráygóyl hrogit us  
shúas ny hærkyn ainiyn.

19 Erson she yn chiarn nan  
vrialy : she anayn ghasserick Eis-  
rael nan rií.

20 Lóyr us na<sup>1</sup> ærún ayns  
shilliaghyn rish tdy núaghyn as  
dúyrđ ú : ta mi er dóyrt kúney er  
anáyn ta gniartoil, ta mi er drogel  
shýas anáyn ryit magh d'yn  
phobyl.

21 Ta mi er veadthyn david my  
herváynt : rish my aly kasserick ta  
mi er alysyn.

22 kummi my lau æshyn sickyr  
as gniarti my rií æshyn.

23 Gha bíi yn nóid abył dy  
ianu trynlás er : gha gorti mack  
yn olkys é.

24 Boilym shúis y nóidjyn na  
iænishyn : as kerriym aydsyn ta  
duoi ack ersyn.

25 Bíi m'irinyš nūst as my

## New Version.

12 Ta ny niaughyn lhiats, lhiats  
myrgeddin yn thaloo : t'ou er  
hoiaghey undin y seihll rhunt, as  
ooilley ny t'ayn.

13 T'ou er yannoo yn twoaie as  
y jiass : nee Tabor as Hermon  
boggey y ghoailł ayns dt'Ennym.

14 Ta roih niartal ayd : s'lajer ta  
dty laue's, as ard ta dty laue yesh.

15 Cairys as cormid ta stoyl-  
reeoil dty ynnyd-vaghee; hed  
myghin as firrinyš roish dt'eddin.

16 Bannit ta'n pobble, O Hiarn,  
oddys boggey y ghoailł aynyđ :  
nee ad gimmeeaght ayns soilshey  
dt'eddin.

17 Bee yn taitnys oc gagh-laa  
ayns dt'Ennym's : as ayns dty  
chairys nee ad boggyssagh;

18 Son uss gloyr y niart oc : as  
ayns dty chenjalys-ghraihagh nee  
oo nyn ghing y hroggal seose.

19 Son ta'n Chiarn nyn vendei-  
lagh : ta'n Er Casherick dy Israel  
nyn Ree.

20 Loayr oo keayrt dy row ayns  
ashlishyn rish dty nooghyn, as  
dooyrt oo : Ta mee er choyrt  
cooney er fer ta niartal; Ta mee  
er hoiaghey seose fer reiht ass y  
pobble.

21 Ta mee er gheddyn David my  
harvaant : lesh my ooill chasherick  
ta mee er n'ooillaghey eh.

22 Cummee my laue eshyn dy  
shickyr : as nee my roih eh y  
niartaghey.

23 Cha bee yn noid abył tran-  
lasse y yannoo er : cha jean mac  
yn olkys aggair y yannoo da.

24 Bwoaill-ym sheese e noidyn  
kiongoyrt rish yn eddin echey :  
as neem adsyn y stroie ta feoh oc  
ersyn.

25 Bee m'irriney neesht as my

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

Old Version.

vyghin marishsyn : as ayns m'æ-  
nyns viis yn ærick aggesyn erna  
hrogel shýas.

26 S'èym y reelsyn níist ayns  
yn'argey : as y láu iæsh ayns ny  
tuyllaghyn.

27 nú æshyn gæmagh orfryms,  
she us m'áer : my iih, as my  
hauyls laidjer.

28 as níymys æshyn my gheid  
vack nas-sýrje na riyghyn yn  
talúin.

29 Frialym my vyghin dâsyn  
erson gybragh : as shassi my  
ghunáynt sickyr mariusyn.

30 Verryms er y rassyn dy  
araghtyn erson gybragh : as y  
ænyd sei mar laghyn yn néau.

31 agh my hrægys y ghláunsyn  
my lyéis : as nagh nimmi áyd  
ayns my vrúinyssyns.

32 My vrishús áyd my lattysyns,  
as nagh vrial áyd m'abertsyn :  
kúistym nan lottyn rish y tlatt as  
nan beky rish kippyn.

33 na iêi ghá góymys my ghein-  
dylys-grayigóyl gy-glan veisyn  
ghamu huwym m'írrinys dy hoyrt  
nayr dy.

34 Gha brishiyim my ghúnáynt,  
ghamú ghyghláyim yn red ta er  
noll magh er my væliyn : ta mi er  
lú yn gheiyrt líorish my ghasse-  
rikys nagh valiymys david.

35 Farri yn rass aggesyn erson  
gybragh : as ta y ririoghtyn kasly  
rish yn griæn meænishys<sup>1</sup>.

36 Shassi e síckyr erson gybrágh  
mar yn éask : as mar yn rikóyrt  
firrinagh ayns neau.

37 Agh tou er dílge er shíul

New Version.

vyghin mârish : as ayns m'En-  
nym's bee'n niart echey er ny  
hoiaghey seose.

26 Soie-ym seose yn reill echey  
neesht er yn aarkey : as e laue  
yesh ayns ny thooillaghyn.

27 Nee eh geamagh hym, She  
uss my Ayr : my Yee, as my  
haualtys lajer.

28 As neem's eh y yannoo my  
vac shinney : ny syrjey na ree-  
aghyn y thalloorin.

29 Freill-ym my vyghin er e hon  
son dy bragh : as shassee my  
chonaant shickyr mârishyn.

30 Ver-ym er y slught echey  
myrgeddin dy arraghtyn son dy  
bragh : as y stoyl-reeoil echey  
myr laghyn niau.

31 Agh my hreigys yn chloan  
echey my leigh : as nagh nimmee  
ad ayns my vriwnyssyn.

32 My vrishys ad my 'lattyssyn,  
as nagh vreill ad my annaghyn :  
neem's ny foiljyn oc y cherraghey  
lesh y clatt, as nyn beccah lesh  
buillaghyn.

33 Ny-yeih, my chenjallys-  
ghraiagh cha goym dy bollagh  
voish : chamoo. lhig-ym da my  
irriney dy ailleil.

34 My chonaant cha jeanyim y  
vishey, ny yn red y chaghlaa  
t'er n'gholl magh ass my veillyn :  
ta mee er n'yannoo breearray un  
cheayrt liorish my chasherickys,  
nagh vail-ym David.

35 Nee yn slught echey tan-  
naghtyn son dy bragh : as ta'n  
stoyl echey goll-rish y ghrian kion-  
goyrt rhym.

36 Nee eh shassoo shickyr  
son dy bragh myr yn eayst : as  
myr yn feanish firrinagh ayns  
niau.

37 Agh t'ou er chur cooyl rish

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

as er drægáel tdy ghríist : as tou jumúíagh rishyn.

38 Tou er mrishie kúnáynt dy herváynt : as er dilge y attaghyn gys y talu.

39 Tou er dilge harrish ully ny klæy aggesyn : as er mrishie nuas y húryn laidjer.

40 Ta aýdsyn ully ta dol shaghe dá ghræge-syn : as te er jiit mar náyre da nabonyn.

41 Tou er seiaghe shyas lau iæsh y noidjynsyn : as hugg ori-usyn ully ta na foi bogey y góyl.

42 Tou ern' góyl er shiul fyior y ghlieu : as gha dugg ú dásyn barriyght ayns y ghaggey.

43 Tou er doyrnt magh y glóyr-syn : as er dilge y hróyn shiis gys y talu.

44 Tou ern' iarraghey laghyn yn ágid aggesyn : as ghurr ú eshyn rish niaú<sup>1</sup> onéyr.

45 Hiarn káid 'álliyght us ú heyn erson gybrágh : as jean tdy ghorri lossy mar ainil.

46 O kúyni<sup>1</sup> gho giarr as ta mi iérish : kamma vel us ern' ianu ully gúyne erson gyn veg.

47 quei yn duyne ta bio as nagh vaick báys : as lifréi eshyn y anym héyn vei lau ifrin.

48 Hiarn kaje vel tdy hañ gheindylysyn grayigóyl : ren us y lú dy gavid ayns t'irrinys.

49 Hiarn kúini<sup>1</sup> er yn náyre t'ag tdy herváyntyns : as kyns ta mi giymmyrky ayns moghrys agh-sanyan ymmydi slyéi.

50 Rish shen ta tdy noidjyn er lóyrt gy molaghtóil jids, as er liun kasmedjyn kossy tdy ghríist : baníit gy rou yn chiarn erson gybragh. Amen. Amen.

## New Version.

as er hreigeil dty Er-ooillit : as t'ou jymmoosagh rish.

38 T'ou er vrishey conaant dty harvaant : as er hilgey yn attay echey gys y thalloo.

39 T'ou er lhieggall ooilley e voallaghyn : as er vrishey sheese ny tooryn lajer echey.

40 T'adsyn ooilley ta goll shaghey dy spooilley eh : as t'eh er jeet dy ve ny oltoan da e naboonyn.

41 T'ou er hoiaaghey seose laue yesh e noidyn : as er chur orroosyn ooilley va n'oi dy ghoail boggey.

42 T'ou er ghoail ersooyl foyr e chliwe : as cha vel oo cur da barriaght ayns y chaggey.

43 T'ou er choyrnt ass e ghloyr : as er hilgey e stoyl-reeoil sheese gys y thalloo.

44 Laghyn e aegid t'ou er yannoo giare : as er choodaghey eh lesh mee-ooashley.

45 Hiarn, caid nee uss oo hene y ollaghey, nee son dy bragh : as jean dty chorree lostey goll-rish aile?

46 O cooinee cre cha giare as ta my hraa : cre'n-fa t'ou uss er n'yannoo dy chooilley-ghooiney dy ve fardalagh?

47 Quoí'n dooinney ta bio nagh vaik y baase : as jean eh yn annym echey y livrey veih laue yn oaie?

48 Hiarn, cre vel dty henn chen-jallys-ghiragh : ghiall oo lesh breearey da David ayns dty irriney.

49 Cooinee, Hiarn, er yn oltoan t'ec dty harvaantyn : as kys ta mee gymmyrkey ayns my oghrish scammyltyn ymmodee sleih;

50 Lhieu ta dty noidyn er dty oltoaney : as er hilgey scammylt er kesmadyn dty Er-ooillit : dy row yn Chiarn er ny voylley son dy bragh. Amen, as Amen.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



## Old Version.

## New Version.

## AYRYN.

## MORNING PRAYER.

*Domine refugium. psal. 90.*PSALM 90. *Domine, refugium.*

**H**IARN, tou er mé an gym-  
mirk vei yn shilogh gys  
shilogh elle.

2 My rou ny knuickyn muar er  
nan doyrnt magh, my rou riu yn  
talú as yn sýyl er nan ianu : she us  
jih vei gybragh as sýyl gyn ghiann.

3 Tou chyndá duyne gys doll  
mou : ríist tóu grá, targi ríist  
shíus klaun ny néne.

4 Erson, ghá vel míley bláyn  
ayns tdy hilliys agh mar já :  
fackyn gy vel shen ern 'oll shaghe-  
ey mar arre ayns yn yéi.

5 Gho lýa as tóu d'an skéley  
áyd, t'áyd gy jaru mar kadly : as  
fióghy er shiul doll tattiyim mar y  
féyr.

6 Ayns y voghre t'e iæny as  
gáas shuas : agh ayns yn iaskyr  
t'e garchit shiis, chermit sýas as  
fióit.

7 Erson ta shuin káyf er shiul  
ayns tdy iúmúys : as ta shuin  
aglagh ag tdy ghorri layn dy farg.

8 Tou er doyrnt bláyn nan drogh ianu  
t'ænish us : as nan beky fallit  
ayns silliy t'ædyns.

9 Erson nar ta us korri ta ully  
nan laghyn er shiul : ta shuin  
tóyrt nan mliænyn gys kian, mar  
veaghe skial ta erna inshi.

10 Ta laghyn nan fáesh tri fíid  
bléyn as jæi, as gy ta déney gho  
ládjer shen gy vel áyd chíit gys  
káyr fíid bláyn : fóost gha vel  
'an gniart acksyn eish agh dockyr  
as trimshey gho lýa shen t'e dol  
shaghey, as ta shuin er shiul.

11 agh quei ta tóyrt taskey dy  
phúer tdy ghorris : erson ma ta  
duyne góyl agyl, shen mar ta tdy  
iúmúys.

**H**IARN, t'ou uss er ve nyn  
gemmyrk : veih sheeloghe  
gys sheeloghe.

2 Roish my daink ny sleityn  
rish, ny rieu yn thaloo as y  
seihll er nyn groo : she uss Jee er  
dy rieu, as seihll gyn jerrey.

3 T'ou chyndaa dooinney gys  
toyrt-mow : reesht t'ou gra, Tar-  
jee reesht, shiuish chloan gheiney.

4 Son cha vel thousane blein  
ayns dty hilley's agh myr y laa  
jea : fakin dy vel shen er n'gholl  
shaghey myr arrey 'syn oie.

5 Cha leah as t'ou dyn skealey  
ad, ta'd dy jarroo myr cadley : as  
fioghey ersooyl chelleeragh myr  
y faiyr.

6 Ayns y voghrey te glass, as  
gaase seose : agh ayns yn astyr te  
giarit sheese, te creen as fiojit.

7 Son ta shin lheie ersooyl ayns  
dty yymmoose : as ta aggle orrin  
roish dty chorree hröme.

8 T'ou er hoiaaghey nyn ghrogh-  
yannoo kiongoyrt rhyt : as nyn  
beccaghyn follit ayns soilshey dty  
eddin.

9 Son tra t'ou uss corree, ta  
oilleey nyn laghyn er n'immee-  
aght : ta ny bleecantyn ain ec kione  
myr skeeal t'er ny insh.

10 Ta laghyn yn eash ain three-  
feed blein as jeih ; as ga dy vod  
deiney 've cha lajer as dy roshtyn  
kiare-feed blein : ny yeih cha vel y  
troshid oc eisht agh deinys as trim-  
shey ; cha leah shen te er n'gholl  
shaghey, as ta shin goit jeh.

11 Agh quoi ta toiggal pooar  
dty yymmoose : son dy jarroo  
myr ta dooinney goaill aggle,  
shen myr ta dty chorree.

## Old Version.

12 o ynsi duin dy áryif nan lágghyn : gy vod meid nan griaghyn y hoyrt gys krinyght.

13 chyndá us ríist, o hiarn agg y jere : as bíi grasoil dy tdy herváyntys.

14 o liæn shuin rish tdy vyghin ghrókyrygh, as shen gy lýá : shen mar gou meid bogey, as vi meid gannoil laghyn nan syyl ully.

15 Toer gyrjaghe uin ríist, nish nýre yn iærish tou er nan geraghy. as erson ny bláinyn ayn ta shuin er vulliaghtyn syaghy.

16 Soilshi t'obyr dy tdy hervayntys : as tdy gloyr dy nan glaun.

17 as ligge ayrd fasyly gloroíl yn chiarn nan iih ve oruin : toyr bishagh er obyr nan lauyn oruiniyn, o tóer us bishagh er nan obyr lauygh.

*Qui habitat psal. 91.*

**Q**UEI ta vaghey fuo frialy yn ýrje smú : furri e fuo ská yn ully gniartoil.

2 Jirriyms rish y chiarn, she us my hreistéel, as my húur laidjer : my iih ayns-syn niyms treistéel.

3 Erson lifréi us vei ribbey yn chelgéyr : as vei yn phatt skailt-chagh.

4 Friali é us fuo yn skéany, as biit ú sauchey fúo y ædjaghyn : bíi yn 'iir firriny aggesyn tdy skæ as tdy vucklær.

5 Gha row agyl dy agyl erbi 'sy'n<sup>1</sup> ýei : na d'yn t'æidj ta gætlagh ayns y lá.

6 d'yn ghnappp ta gimiaght ayns y dorghys : na d'yn chinnyys ta struiel ag myn lá.

## New Version.

12 Ynsee dooin myr shen dy earroo nyn laghyn : dy vod ny creeaghyn ainyn ve soit er cree-naght.

13 Chyndaa uss reesht, O Hiarn, ec y jerrey : as bee graysoil da dty harvaantyn.

14 O jean shin magh lesh dty vyghin, as shen dy leah : myr shen nee mayd boggey 'ghoaill, as bee mayd gennal ooilley laghyn nyn mea.

15 Gerjee shin reesht, nish lurg y tra t'ou er cherraghey shin : as son ny bleeantyn ayndoo ta shin er hurranse seaghyn.

16 Soilshee dty obbyr da dty harvaantyn : as da nyn gloan dty ghloyr.

17 As dy row Ard-ooashley gloyroil y Chiarn yn Jee ain orrin : bishee uss obbyr nyn laueyn orrin, O bishee uss ny ta shin dy ghoaill ayns laue.

PSALM 91. *Qui habitat.*

**Q**UOI-ERBEE ta cummal fo coadey yn Fer smoo ard : nee eh tannaghtyn fo scaa yn Ooilley-niartal.

2 Jir-ym rish y Chiarn, Uss my hreishteil, as my hoor lajer : my Yee, ersyn ver-ym my varrant ;

3 Son nee eh dty livre y veih ribbey yn shelgeyr : as veih'n chramp baasoil.

4 Nee eh uss y choadey fo e skianyn, as bee oo sauchey fo ny fedjagyn echey : e irriny as e yn-rickys vees dty eilley as dty endeil.

5 Cha bee aggle ort roish atchim erbee 'syn oie : ny roish y tide ta lhiggit 'sy laa.

6 Roish y chramp ta shooyl 'sy dorraghys : ny roish y chingys ta stroie ec y vunlaa.

## Old Version.

7 Tuitchi túsáyn loýrts, as jei túsányn ag tdy lau iesh agh gha jigg e argere guitch.

8 Gy jaru, rish tdy huilyn iághyst us : as hũ us lúagh yn niaughráui.

9 Erson she us hiarn my hreisteel : tou er seiaghe tdy hei friali fiir ayrd.

10 Gha daghyr skelly erbi duitch : ghamú higg phlóg erbi farr tdy vaghey.

11 Erson ver e sayre dá ainilyn harryds : dy tdy rial ayns tdy ráidjyn ully.

12 ymmyrti ayd us ayns nan láuyn : na gorti ú tdy ghass nyoi klagh.

13 immiyt ú er y léion as yn néidyr : yn leion áyg as yn drakun stampit us fuo tdy ghassun<sup>1</sup>.

14 Erson gy rou grayi agge orryms, shennyfá lifráyms eshyn : seíims shúas e erson gy baun dau m'ænymys.

15 æi æshyn orryms, as kluinym e : gy jaru, ta mish marishyn ayns sýaghyn, lifráým e, as verrym e gys oneyr.

16 Rish sýyl fodey lienym e : as jághym dá my hauualys.

*Bonum est confiteri. psal. 92.*

**S**HE red mei dy hoyrt búias dyn chiarn : as ayns y oráyn dy volley t'ænymys o us yrxæ smú.

2 Dy insh dy tdy ghéindyls grayiúil gy moghey ayns y voghre : as dy t'irrinys er léashyi.

3 Er ynstriument dy iêi strengyn, er yn liút : er ynstriument ayrd as er y kruitt.

## New Version.

7 Nee thousane tuittym rish dty lhiattee, as jeih thousaneyn ec dty laue yesh : agh cha jig eh dty aare.

8 Dy jarroo, lesh dty hooiilyn ver oo my ner : as hee oo leagh ny mee-chrauee.

9 Son t'ou uss, Hiarn, my yerkal : t'ou er hoiaghey yn thie ayd dy chemmyrk feer ard.

10 Cha jean olk erbee taghyrt dhyt : chamoo nee chingys tromerbee cheet faare dty chummal ;

11 Son ver eh currym da e ainleyn harryd : dy dty reayll ayns ooillee dty raadyn.

12 Nee ad oo y ymmyrkey ayns nyn laueyn : nagh gortee oo dty chass noi clagh.

13 Nee oo shooyll er y lion as yn adder : stampee oo yn lion aeg as y dragon fo dty chassyn.

14 Er-yn-oyr dy vel eh er hoiaghey e ghraih orrym, shen-y-fa livrey-ym eh : neem's eh y hoiaghey seose, er-y-fa dy vel enney echey er my Ennym.

15 Nee eh geamagh orrym, as verym clashtyn da : dy jarroo ta mee mârish ayns seaghyn : livrey-ymeh, as verym lham eh gys onnor.

16 Lesh bea liauyr neem's eh y yannoo booiaigh : as soilshee-ym da my hauualtys.

*PSALM 92. Bonum est confiteri.*

**T**E red gerjoilagh dy chur booise da'n Chiarn : as dy ghoail arraneyn-moylee gys dty Ennym's, O Uss smoo syrjey ;

2 Dy insh jeh dty chenjallys-ghraihagh dy moghey 'sy voghrey : as jeh dty ynrickys ayns tra a ny hoie.

3 Er greie-chiaull dy yeih strengyn, as er y lute : er greie ard, as er y chlaasagh.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

4 Erson tou us hiarn er my ianu gahoil tráfð t'obraghyns as goyms boggey ayns toyrt buias as erson obraghyn tdy láuyns.

5 o hiarn gho gloróil as ta t'obraghyns : as ta tdy smunagh-tyn fiir doüin.

6 Ghá smúni duyne niaughráui gy mæi er shó : as gha vel amydan da huigel.

7 Nar ta yn niaughraui glass mar yn fáyr, as nar ta aydsyn ully ta nan fyir obri d'olkys gáas shýas : eish viis áyd er nan strúiel erson gybrágh, agh she us hiarn yn yjræ smu erson gybragh.

8 Erson jeagh, bí tdy nóidjyn, o hiarn, jeagh bí tdy nóidjyn er 'an gurr mou : as bí ny t'obriin ully d'olk er 'an strui.

9 Agh bí m'ærick erna hrogel shýas kasly rish ærick yn beagh yn ærick : erson ta mi úlit rish úil úir.

10 Hii my huilyn níist y hagney er my noidjyn : as kluini my ghlyæsh y haghyn d'yn drogh lyei ta girri shúas m'yæis.

11 Nii yn duyne kayragh bláa mar yn bille paylm : as skeli er liæn kasly rish Cedar ayns lib-anys.

12 ni læid as ta syit ayns tei yn chiarn : blaghý ayns kurtyn dy hei yn jih ainyn.

13 Ver ayd níist magh tuilliu meass ayns nan yæsh : as bí ayd raur, as jaghyn gy mæi.

14 Gy vod ayd y iaghyn gho firrinagh as ta yn chiarn my gnarts : as nagh vel veg yn niaugháyras aynsyn.

## New Version.

4 Son t'ou uss, Hiarn, er my yannoo gennal trooid dty ob-braghyn : as goym boggey ayns coyrt moylley son obbraghyn dty laueyn.

5 O Hiarn, cre cha gloyroil as ta dty obbraghyn : ta dty smooing-aghtyn feer dowin ?

6 Cha vel dooinney neuchreeney cur tastey mie da shoh : as cha vel ommydan dy hoiggal eh.

7 Tra ta'n vee-chrauee glass myr y faiyr, as tra ta adsyn ooilley ta gobbraghey olkys bi-shaghey : eisht bee ad er nyn stroie son dy bragh ; agh uss, Hiarn, yn Fer smoo syrjeý son dy bragh.

8 Son cur-my-ner, nee dty noidyn, O Hiarn, cur-my-ner, nee dty noidyn cherraghtyn : as bee adsyn ooilley ta gobbraghey mee-chraueeaght er nyn stroie :

9 Agh bee my chione's er ny hroggal seose myr eairk unicorn ; son ta mee er my ooilaghey lesh oil noa.

10 Hee my hooill neesht e aigney er my noidyn : as nee my chleaysh clashtyn e yecarree er ny mee-chrauee ta girree magh m'oi.

11 Nee yn dooinney cairagh blaaghey myr y billey palm : as skeayley dy lhean myr y billey-cedar ayns Libanus.

12 Nee nyn lheid as t'er nyn soiahey ayns thie yn Chiarn : bishaghey ayns cooyrtyn thie yn Jee ain.

13 Ver ad magh neesht ny smoo dy vess ayns nyn shenn eash : as bee ad roauyr as jeeaghyn dy mie.

14 Dy vod ad soilshaghey cre cha firrinagh as ta'n Chiarn my niart : as nagh vel veg y neuynrickys aynsyn.

## Old Version.

## ASPYRȚ.

*Dominus regnavit.* psal. 93.

**T**A yn chiarn na ríi as er gurr  
er ydagh glóróil : ta yn chiarn  
er gurr er y ydagh, as er y hany  
háyn rish gníart.

2 Ta ern' ianu yn síyl krunn<sup>1</sup>  
gho sickyr : nagh vod e ve erna  
skughey.

3 Ríu ada tossiagh yn tíyl ta  
t'ynyds erna ianu arlu : ta us víis  
vei gybragh.

4 Ta ny tuillaghyn ern' irri, o  
hiarn, ta ny tuillaghyn er drogél  
síyas nan gorá : ta ny tuillaghyn  
trogel síyas 'an donnyn.

5 Ta tonnyn ny farkey gníartoil,  
as janu shian gy haglagh : agh  
fóyst<sup>1</sup> ta yn chiarn ta vaghey er yn  
yrjæ nas gníartoil.

6 Ta tdy rikórtyn o hiarn, fíir  
sickyr : ta kassrikys chíit gy mei  
tdy héiys erson gybragh.

*Deus ultionum.* psal. 94.

**O** HIARN íih gys ta kuilíny  
benelt : us íih gys ta kuilíny  
benelt, jeagh ú háyn.

2 Irri us briu yn tíyl : as íik yn  
slyei morniagh nyræ nan doil-  
chyn.

3 hiarn káid níi yn niaughraui :  
kaid níi yn niaughraui yn bogey<sup>1</sup>  
barriyght y geadthyn.

4 kaid níi aydsyn ully ta janu  
olk lóyrt gho knaidjoil : as læid  
y vogassi morniagh y ianu.

5 T'áyd búoaly nús tdy phobyl  
o hiarn : as syæi t'eirys.

6 T'áyd dynvarrys yn ven tréogh  
as yn duyne jori : as toyrt yn  
ghlaun gyn aer gys báas.

## New Version.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*PSALM 93. Dominus regnavit.*

**T**A'N Chiarn ny Ree, as er  
choyrt mysh coamreygloyroil :  
ta'n Chiarn er choyrt er e gharmad,  
as er choamrey eh hene lesh niart.

2 T'eh er n'yannoo yn sei-  
hll rhunt cha shickyr : nagh vod eh  
v'er ny scughey.

3 Rieau er dy hoshiaght y theihll  
ta dty stoyl er ny hoiaghey seose :  
t'ou uss veih dy bragh.

4 Ta ny thooillaghyn er hroggal,  
O Hiarn, ta ny thooillaghyn er  
hroggal seose nyn goraa : ta ny  
thooillaghyn er hroggal seose ny  
tonnyn oc.

5 Ta tonnyn ny marrey niartal,  
as jannoo feiyr atchimagh : agh  
ny yeih ta'n Chiarn, ta cummal  
er yn yrtid, ny s'niartal.

6 Ta ny récortysyn ayds, O  
Hiarn, feer shickyr : ta casherickys  
cooie da dty hie son dy bragh.

*PSALM 94. Deus ultionum.*

**O** HIARN Yee, dhyts ta bentyn  
dy ghoail kerraghey : uss  
Yee, dhyts ta kerraghey bentyn,  
jean oo hene y hoilshaghey.

2 Trog ort, uss Vriw y theihll :  
as jean ny mooaralee y chooillee-  
ney lurg nyn doilchin.

3 Hiarn, caid nee ny mee-  
chrauee : caid nee yn vooijer  
vee-chrauee boggyssagh?

4 Caid nee ooillee ny drogh-  
yantee loayrt cha mooaralagh :  
as goail orroo lheid y voggys-  
sagh voyrnagh?

5 T'ad bwoalley sheese dty  
phobble, O Hiarn : as jannoo  
tranlaase er dty eiraght.

6 T'ad dunverys y ven-treoghe,  
as y joarree : as cur y lhiannoo  
gyn ayr dy baase.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

7 Agh fóost t'áyd gra, tysh, gha vaik<sup>1</sup> yn chiarn : ghamu ver yn jih Iacob tasky dá.

8 Gouigi tasky shiusse niau-ghriney masky yn pobyl : o shiusse ammydanyn kuin nî shiu tuigel.

9 Æshyn hyēi yn ghl̥æsh nagh gluin é : na eshyn ren yn tuil nagh vaick<sup>1</sup> é.

10 Na æshyn ta gynsaghey ny hatiúni : she æshyn ta gynsaghey dy guiney tuigel, nagh jean æshyn kæragh.

11 Tá fyss ag y'chiarn er smú-naghtyn y duyney : nagh vell ayd agh fardáyl.

12 Banniit ta yn duyne ta us dy ghúyskey o hiarn : as dy ynsaghey ayns tdy lyéis.

13 Gy vod us hyrráns y hóyrt dasyn ayns iærish syaghyn : naggedere viís yn lagg erna róurey s̥yas d'yn niaughraui.

14 Erson gha der yn chiarn y phobyl n̥áyr̥dy : ghamu hr̥áyg e y eirys.

15 Naggedere chyndáys káyr̥ys r̥iist gys brúinys : eigyr̥r an léid-syn ully as ta firrinagh ayns kr̥i e<sup>1</sup>.

16 Quoi irriys shúas m̥áryms nyoi yn niaughraui : na quei goys liams nan f̥oisyn ta janu olk.

17 Managh beagh y chiarn er gúyne l̥áyms : gha vodagh e ve nagh beagh m'anyrn̥ ern<sup>1</sup> hóyrt na hóyst.

18 Agh nar duyrt mi ta my ghass er skirraghtyn : tdy vyghin o hiarn ghuñ shuas mi.

19 Ayns ymmydi ny tryimshey va áyms ayns my ghri : ta tdy gyrjaghy ern' úraghy m'anyms.

## New Version.

7 As foast t'ad gra, Cha n'aggle dooin, cha jean y Chiarn fakin : chamoo ver Jee Yacob geill da.

8 Gow-jee tastey, shiuish vee-hushtee mastey'n pobble : O shiuish ommydanyn, cuin nee shiu toiggal?

9 Eshyn ren y chleaysh y hoi-aghey, nagh jean eh clashtyn : ny eshyn ren y thooill, nagh jean eh fakin?

10 Ny eshyn ta cummal seose ny ashoonyn : she eshyn ta gynsaghey da dooinney tushtey, nagh jean eshyn kerraghey?

11 Ta fys ec y Chiarn er smooi-naghtyn dooinney : nagh vel ad agh fardail.

12 Bannit yn dooinney t'ou dy smaghtaghey, O Hiarn : as dy ynsaghey ayns dty leigh.

13 Dy vod oo surranse y choyrt da ayns earish seaghyn : derrey vees yn ooig er ny chleiy son ny mee-chrauee.

14 Son cha jean y Chiarn failleil e phobble : chamoo nee eh treigeil e eiraght;

15 Derrey hyndaa-ys cairys reeshtgysbriwnys : nee adsyn ooilley ta firrinagh ayns cree geiyrt er.

16 Quoi nee girree seose m̥árym noi ny mee-chrauee : ny quoi has-sys er my heu noi ny droghyantee?

17 Mannagh beagh y Chiarn er chooney lhiam : cha row saase my chour nagh beagh my annym er ny choyrt ny host.

18 Agh tra dooyrt mee, Ta my chass er skyrraghtyn : ren dty vyghin's, O Hiarn, mish y chummal seose.

19 Ayns ymmodee ny smooi-naghtyn trimshagh v'aym ayns my chree; ta dty gherjagh er ooraghey my annym.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

20 Bî red erbi áyds d'ianu rish stóyl yn niaughráuiys? ta smu-naghtyn skeley mar lyâi.

21 T'ayd d'an jaglym kújaght nyoi anym yn duyne ghayragh: as dýræ yn úil gyn loght.

22 Agh she yn chiarn my ghem-mirk: as she my úih gniart my hreistéel.

23 Íiki e dausyn nan beky: as strúi e áyd ayns nan ganlys héyn, gy jaru strúi nan jarn jîh aysdysn.

## AYRYN.

*Venite exultemus.* psal. 95.

**O** TREDI ligg uin<sup>1</sup> orayn y góyl gys y chiarn: ligg uinn<sup>1</sup> gy krioil bogey y góyl ayns gniart nan sauálys.

2 ligg uin chîit na iænissyn rish toyrnt buiað: as shuin héyn y hoil-saghy gyrjûil aynsyn rish psal-myn.

3 Erson ta yn chiarn na úih vûar: as na riî vuar erskyn gygh ully úih.

4 Ayns y lauynsyn ta ully kuilt-chyn y talluin: as leshyn<sup>1</sup> gniart ny gnockanyn núist.

5 She læshsyn<sup>1</sup> y farkey, as she ren é: as ren e láuynsyn arlu yn talu chirrým.

6 o trædi lig uin ammys y hóyrt as tuitchym shîis as slághiti kian-goyrt rish y chiarn yn fér ghrú shuin.

7 Erson she eshyn yn chiarn nan úih: as she shuiniyn pobyl y phas-tyrsyn as kirri y lauynsyn.

8 ju ma ní shiu klastchen rish y ghorásyn na kreigi nan griaghyn: mar ayns y vrosnaghy as mar

## New Version.

20 Bee veg ayds dy yannoo rish y stoyl-briwnys dy veechairys: ta cummey yn aggair myr y leigh?

21 T'ad chaglym cooidjagh noi annym y dooinney cairagh: as deyrey gy-baase yn uill neuchyn-dagh.

22 Agh yn Chiarn my chemmyrk: as my Yee niart my hreishteil.

23 Cooilleenee eh orroosyn nyn olkys, as stroie-ee eh ad ayns y ghoanlys oc hene: dy jarroo, nee'n Chiarn yn Jee ain ad y stroie.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 95. *Venite, exultemus.*

**O** TAR-JEE, lhig dooin arrane y ghoail gys y Chiarn: lhig dooin dy creoil boggey 'ghoail ayns niart nyn saualtys.

2 Lhig dooin cheet kiongoyrt rish yn enish echey lesh toyrnt-booise: as soilshaghey shin hene gennal aynsyn lesh arraneyn-moyllee.

3 Son ta'n Chiarn ny Yee mooar: as ny Ree mooar erskyn dy choo-illey Yee.

4 Ayns y laue echeysyn ta ooilley corneilyn y thallooin: as niart ny croink she leshyn eh myrgeddin.

5 Yn faarkey she leshyn eh, as eh ren eh: as ny laueyn echeysyn ren aarloos yn thalloo chirrym.

6 O tar-jee, lhig dooin ooashley y choyrt, as tuittym sheese: as glooney kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn y Fer ren shin.

7 Son eshyn y Chiarn y Jee ain: as shynyn pobbles e phastyr, as kirree e laue.

8 Jiu my nee shiu clashtyn e choraa, ny creoi-jee nyn 'gree-aghyn: myr ayns y vrasnagh,

## Old Version.

ayns la y vioulaghy ayns yn 'asyght.

9 Mar viouli ny háeraghyn aggu mish : háyr ayd magh mi, as ghonick áyd my obraghyn.

10 Rŷ dâ 'iíd bláyn liaur va mish korri rish y chilogh shanoni, as duyrt mi : she phobyl ta góyl as y ráyd ayns 'an griaghyn erson ghanell ayd er dooyrt enn er my ráydjyns.

11 Gausyn ren mish lú ayns my ghorri : nagh jeanagh ayd goyl schiagh ayns my æ.

*Cantate domino. psal. 96.*

O GOUGI<sup>1</sup> d'yn chiarn oráyn nóo : gougí<sup>1</sup> orayn d'yn chiarn ully yn tallu sláyn.

2 Gougí oráyn d'yn chiarn, as molligi y ænymsyn : bigi jinsh da hauálys-syn a lá gy lá.

3 Insigi y oneyrsyn dy ny hangristin : as y ientyssyn dy dygh ully phobyl.

4 Erson sh'múyr yn chiarn, as gha vod e gy fiu ve erna volley : té nasmú dy góyl agyl róish na ny jighyn ully.

5 As erson jighyn ully ny hangristin, gha vel áyd agh jallunyn : aghshe yn chiarn ren ny neaughyn.

6 Ta glóyr as ammys na iænishyn : ta púeyr as oneyr ayns y heisyn kasserick.

7 Toergi d'yn chiarn, ó shiusse kinaghyn dyn phobyl : toergi dyn chiarn ammys as púer.

8 Toergi d'yn chiarn yn onéyr ta káyr dâ ænym : toergi læyf giutyn, as targi schiagh ayns ny kurtyn aggesyn.

9 O jeanígi ammys d'yn chiarn ayns boídj<sup>1</sup> ghassrikys : ligge yn talu ully agyl y góyl jæshyn.

## New Version.

as ayns laa yn violagh ayns yn aasagh;

9 Tra ren ny ayraghyn eu mish y vrasnaghey : phrow ad mee, as honnick ad my obbraghyn.

10 Da-eed blein liauyr va mee corree rish y cheeloghe shoh, as dooyrt mee : She pobble ad ta goll er-shaghryn ayns nyn greeaghyn, son cha vel enney er ve oc er my raaidyn.

11 Dauesyn loo mee ayns my chorree : nagh ragh ad stiagh ayns m'ea.

PSALM 96. *Cantate Domino.*

O GOW-JEE arrane noa da'n Chiarn : gow jee arrane da'n Chiarn, ooilley yn slane seiill.

2 Gow-jee arrane da'n Chiarn, as moylley-jee yn Ennymechey : insh-jee magh e hualtys veih laa dy laa.

3 Jean-jee e ooashley y hoilshaghey da ny ashoonyn-quaaagh : as e yindyssyn da dy chooilley phobble.

4 Son ta'n Chiarn mooar, as cha vod eh dy feeu 've er ny voylley : ta ny smoo dy aggle dy ve goit roishyn na dy chooilley Yee.

5 Son cha vel ooilley Jeeghyn ny ashoonyn agh jallooyen : agh she yn Chiarn chroo ny niaughyn.

6 Ta gloyr as ooashley ayns e enish : ta, pooar as onnor ayns ynyd e chasherickys.

7 Cur-jee da'n Chiarn, O shiuish chynneeyn y phobble : cheb-jee da'n Chiarn ooashley as pooar.

8 Cur-jee da'n Chiarn yn onnor cair da'n Ennym echey : cheb-jee ourallyn, as tar-jee stiagh ayns e chooyrtyn.

9 O Cur-jee ooashley da'n Chiarn ayns yn ynyd aalin dy chasherickys : lhig da'n slane seiill y ve arrymagh ayns e enish.

<sup>1</sup> Sic,



## Old Version.

10 lînsigi magh e masky ny hangristin gy næ yn chiarn sh'rii: as gy næ æshyn ren yn sýl kruin gho sickyr nagh vod e ve erna skughey, as kyns ni e yn phobyl y vruinys gy káyr.

11 Ligge ny neuaghyn bogey y goyl, as ligge yn talu ve gannoil: ligge yn farkey shian y ianu as ully na ta áyn.

12 Ligge yn magheyr be gannoil as ully na ta ayn: eis gou ully bilchyn yn ghelli y bogey ræyfs yn chiarn.

13 Erson t'chíit<sup>1</sup> erson t'chíit<sup>1</sup> dy hóyrt bruinys er y tallu: as rish káyr y dy hoyrt brúinys er y týl as yn pobyl rish y irriny.

*Dominus regnavit.* 97<sup>1</sup>.

SHE yn chiarn sh'rii, fodey yn talu ve gannoil je shen: gy jaru fodd ymmydy ny' n<sup>1</sup> ellany ve gannoil je.

2 Ta bojalyn as dorghys kruñ<sup>1</sup> magiyr ymmishyn: she káyr y as bruinys yn ynyd vaghey aggesyn.

3 Hæid ainil ræfsyn: as loske e shúas y noidyn er gygh ún chæyf.

4 Hugg y ainilyn tarniagh soil-shey d'yn týl: ghonick yn tallu e as ve aglagh.

5 Ren ny knuick liæy kasly rish káir ag fæanish y chiarn: ag fæanish chiarn y týl ully.

6 Ta ny neuaghyn ern' insh y gháyr y as ghonick ully yn pobyl y glóyr.

7 Er an gurr mou gy rou aydsyn ully ta janu ammys dy jallunyn graynt as ta agne ack ayns jiaghyn fardalagh: kurgi ammys dasyn shiusse iaghyn ully.

8 Ghyyl Seion jê as gou e bogey:

## New Version.

10 Insh jee mastey ny ashoonyn, dy nee yn Chiarn y Ree: as dy nee eshyn eh t'er n'yannoo yn seihll rhunt cha shickyr nagh vod eh ve er ny scughey, as kys dy jean eh yn pobble y vriwnys dy cairagh.

11 Lhig da ny niaughyn goaill boggey, as lhig da'n thaloo 've gennal; lhig da'n faarkey feiyr, as ooille y ny t'ayn.

12 Lhig da'n magher 've lane dy voggey, as ooille y ny t'ayn: eisht nee ooille biljyn y cheyll boggey ghoail kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn.

13 Son t'eh cheet, t'eh cheet dy vriwnys y thaloo: as lesh cairys dy vriwnys y seihll, as y pobble lesh e ynrickys.

PSALM 97. *Dominus regnavit.*

T'A'N Chiarn yn Ree, foddee yn seihll goaill boggey jeh: dy jarroo, foddee ny ymmodee ellany boggey y ghoail jeh.

2 Ta bodjallyn as dorrhys mygeayrt-y-mysh: ta cairys as briwnys coamrey e stoyl-recoil.

3 Hed aile magh roish: as loshtee eh seose e noidyn er dy chooille heu.

4 Ren ny tendreilyn echey soil-shey y choyrt da'n seihll: honnick y thaloo shen, as ve agglit.

5 Ren ny croink lthei goll-rish kere ec fenish y Chiarn: ec fenish Chiarn y slane seihll.

6 Ta ny niaughyn er hoil-shaghey e chairys: as ta ooille y pobble er akin e ghloyr.

7 Bee adsyn ooille er nyn goyrt gys nearey ta cur oashley da jallooy granit, as ta goaill taitnys ayns Jeehyn fardalagh: cur-jee oashley dasyn, ooille shiush Yeehyn.

8 Cheayll Sion jeh shoh, as ghow

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

as va inínyn Iuda ganoil erson tdy vrúinyssyn, o hiarn.

9 Erson tou us hiarn na sýrje na ully na ta ayns y tallu : tou us trógit shýas fody erskyn ny jiaghyn ully.

10 o shiusse ta grayi aggu er y chiarn, jeaghigi gy bi duoi aggu er yn red ta olk : ta yn chiarn friall anminyn y núyn, lifréi áyd vei lau yn niaughraui.

11 Ta soilshe ern gáas sýas dy klyei ghayragh : as bogey gannoil dy léid as ta dy ghri firrinagh.

12 Gouigi bogey ayns y chiarn shiusse lýei kayragh : as toergi buias erson kuine dyn ghasserick aggesyn.

## ASPYRT.

*Cantate domino. psal. 98.*

**O** GOUIGI oráyn nóo gys y chiarn: erson te ern' ianu redyn ientyssagh.

2 Rish y lau iesh héyn, as rish y rii ghasserick : te er veadthyn ga héyn y varriyght.

3 Ta yn chiarn er soilsaghy y hauálys : y ghayrys te erna hoil-saghey gy foskilt ayns silliy ny hangristin.

4 T'e er guinaghtyn er y vyghin as yirrinny gys tei Israel : as ta ully kúinn y týyl er vackin sauálys nan iih.

5 Soilshi shiu heyn gannoil gys y chiarn shiusse hallunyn ully : gouigi oráyn, gougí bogey, as toergi buias.

6 Molligi yn chiarn er y ghruít : gouigi oráyn gys y ghruít rish psalm dy vías y hoyrt.

## New Version.

ee boggey; as va inneenyn Yudah gennal, er graih dty vriwnyssyn, O Hiarn.

9 Son t'ou uss, Hiarn, ny syrje na adsyn ooilley t'er y thalloo : t'ou er dty hoiaghey seose foddey erskyn dy chooilley Yee.

10 O shiuish ta graihagh er y Chiarn, jeeagh-jee dy der shiu dwoaie da'n olk : ta'n Chiarn coadey anmeenyn e nooghyn; nee eh ad y livrey veih laue ny mee-chrauee.

11 Ta soilshey er n'irree son y vooinder chairagh : as gennallys gherjoilagh dauesyn ta dy chree firrinagh.

12 Gow-jee boggey ayns y Chiarn, shiuish sleih ynrick : as cur-jee booise ayns cooinaghtyn jeh e chasherickys.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 98. *Cantate Domino.*

**O** GOW-JEE arrane noa gys y Chiarn: son t'eh er n'yan-noo reddyn yindyssagh.

2 Lesh e laue yesh héne, as lesh e roih chasherick : t'eh er ghed-dyn da hene yn varriaght.

3 Ta'n Chiarn er hoilshaghey e haualtys : e chairys t'eh er hoi-aghey magh dy foshlit ayns shillee ny ashoonyn.

4 T'eh er chooinaghtyn er e vyghin as e ynrickys gys thie Israel : as ta ny ardjyn sodje mooie jeh'n theihll er vakin saualtys y Jee ain.

5 Jeeagh-jee shiu hene gennal gys y Chiarn, ooilley shiuish chee-raghyn : gow-jee arrane, gow jee boggey, as cur-jee booise.

6 Moylley-jee yn Chiarn er y chlaasagh : gow-jee arrane er y chlaasagh lesh psalm dy hoyrt-booise.

## Old Version.

7 Rish trumpetyn níst as psalm-  
yn : o soilshigi shiu héyn gyrjuil  
kiangoyrt rish y chiarn yn ríí.

8 Ligge yn farkey tyrmáyn y  
ianu as ully na ta aynshen : yn  
sýl kruin as aydsyn ta vaghey áyn.

9 Ligge ny leanaghyn 'an laun  
vóalley, as ligge ny knuick ve  
gyrjuil kújaght kiangoyrt rish y  
chiarn : erson te er jít dy vruinys<sup>1</sup>  
y talu.

10 Rish káyrns ní e yn sýl  
y vruinys : as y pobyl rish kor-  
rmys.

*Dominus regnavit.* psal. 99.

SHE yn chiarn y ríí gada voyd  
an<sup>1</sup> vâ yn pobyl : té sêi edyr  
ny cherúbyn kada voyd anvæ<sup>1</sup> yn  
talú.

2 Ta yn chiarn múar ayns Seion :  
as ayrd erskin y pobyl ully.

3 ver ayd buias dy t'ænyns : ta  
muar ientyssagh as kasserick.

4 Sh'úney lesh púeyr yn ríí  
bruinys<sup>1</sup>, tou ern' ianu arlu káyr :  
as ern' ianu bruinys as káyrns  
ayns jakob.

5 o moligi gy hárd yn chiarn  
nan íih : as tuitchigi fæanish  
stóyl y ghassyn, erson te kas-  
serick.

6 Moises as Aaron masky y  
hagartyn, as Samuel masky leid  
as ta gæmagh er y ænynsyn :  
jæi áyd sho er y chiarn, as ghýl  
e áyd.

7 Loyr e riu magh as yn philler  
vójelagh : erson dríal ayd ny  
fænishsyn aggesyn, as yn lyéi  
hugge dau.

8 Ghyyl ú áyd, o hiarn nan íih,

## New Version.

7 Lesh cayrnyn myrgeddin as  
shawmyn : O jeeagh-jee shiu hene  
gennal kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn y  
Ree.

8 Lhig da'n faarkey feiyr y yan-  
noo, as ooille ny ta ayn : yn seihll  
cruinn, as adsyn ta baghey ayn.

9 Lhig da ny thooillaghyn nyn  
massyn y woalley, as lhig da ny  
croink ve gennal cooidjagh kion-  
goyrt rish y Chiarn : son t'eh  
cheet dy vriwnys y thaloo.

10 Lesh ynrickys nee eh yn  
seihll y vriwnys : as y poble  
lesh cairys.

PSALM 99. *Dominus regnavit.*

SHE yn Chiarn y Ree, lhig  
da'n poble girree magh myr  
sailliu : t'eh ny hoie eddyr ny  
cherubimyn ga dy vel y seihll cha  
anveagh.

2 S'mooar ta'n Chiarn. ayns  
Sion : as ard erskyn dy chooille y  
phoble.

3 Ver ad booise da dty Ennym's :  
ta mooar, yindyssagh, as casherick.

4 Ta pooar y ree graihagh er  
briwnys ; t'ou er hoiaghay seose  
cairys : t'ou er chooilleeney briwn-  
ys as ynrickys ayns Jacob.

5 O cur-jee ard-voylley da'n  
Chiarn y Jee ain : as tuitt-jee  
sheese er nyn ghlioonyn kion-  
goyrt rish stoyl e choshey, son  
t'eshyn casherick.

6 Moses as Aaron mastey e  
haggyrtyn, as Samuel mároosyn  
ta geamagh er e Ennym : deie  
ad shoh er y Chiarn, as cheayll  
eh ad.

7 Loayr eh roo ass y phillar  
vodjallagh : son dreill ad e re-  
cortysyn, as y leigh v'eh er choyrt  
daue.

8 Cheayll oo ad, O Hiarn nyn

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

lyoig u dau o iih, as tou er geraghy ny kummaghyn ack héyn.

9 o gloyrigi gy múar yn chiarn nan iih, as kurgi ammys gasyn er y ghnocksyn ghasserick : erson ta yn chiarn nan iih kasserick.

*Jubilate deo. psal. 100.*

**O** BIGI ganoil ayns y chiarn ully shiusse halluynyn : sher-  
vésigi yn chiarn rish gian, as targi  
fænish y ædysyn lësh oráyn.

2 Bigi sickyr gy ré yn chiarn jih : she æshyn ren shuin as ghani e shuin héyn, she shuiniyn y phobylys yn kirri y phastyr.

3 o shiuligi nan ráyd gys ny dorsyn aggesyn lesh buias y hoyrt as schiagh ayns y ghurtynsyn rŷ moly : bigi búiasoil dasyn, as loyr gi mæi da ænymyn.

4 Eron ta yn chiarn grasúyl ta y vyghin farraghtyn gybrágh : as ta irriny cherahtyn vei shilogh gys shilogh.

*Misericordiam et iudiciū. psal. 101.*

**B**Í m'oráyn dy vyghin as brui-  
nys : duitch, o hiarn, goyms  
oráyn.

2 o ligg dou tuiggel y geadthyn : ayns ráyd niaughrauiyght<sup>1</sup>.

3 kuin higg us hŷyms : immiymys ayns my hei rish kri jiragh.

4 Ghá góym drogh red erbi ayns lau : ta duoi aym er pekaghyn yn niau irriny, gha jean veg léid shen liennaghtyn dúys.

5 Hæid kri frauyrtagh voyms : ghá derry m'ēn er drogh úney.

## New Version.

Yee : leih oo daue, O Yee, as ren oo kerraghey ny obbraghyn fardalagh oc.

9 O cur-jee ard voylley da'n Chiarn yn Jee ain, as jean-jee eshyn y ooashlaghey er e chronk casherick : son ta'n Chiarn yn Jee ain casherick.

PSALM 100. *Jubilate Deo.*

**O** BEE-JEE gerjoil ayns y Chiarn ooilley shiush chee-  
raghyn : shirveish-jee yn Chiarn lesh gennallys, as tar-jee roish e enish lesh arrane.

2 Bee-jee shickyr dy nee'n Chiarn ta Jee : eshyn t'er n'yan-  
noo shin, as cha nee shin hene, shinyn e phobble, as kirree e phastyr.

3 O gow-jee stiagh ayns e ghiat-  
tyn lesh toyrt-booise, as ayns e chooyrtyn lesh moylley : bee-jee booisal dasyn as loayrjee mie jeh'n Ennym echey.

4 Son ta'n Chiarn graysoil, ta e vyghin son dy bragh : as ta'n firriny echey farraghtyn veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

PSALM 101. *Misericordiam et iudicium.*

**B**EE m'arrane jeh myghin as briwnys : hoods, O Hiarn, goym arrane.

2 O lhig dou tushtey y ve aym : ayns y raad dy chraueeaght.

3 Tra nee oo my niartaghey : neem gimmeaght ayns my hie lesh cree ynrick.

4 Cha goym drogh chooish erbee ayns laue : ta dwoaie aym er ny peccaghyn dy neu-firriny : cha jean veg nyn lheid lhiantyn hym.

5 Bee cree camlaagagh er n'eiyr-  
t ass m'enish : cha bee ainjys aym rish drogh phersoon.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

6 quei erbi ta kurr líun er y nabú gynnys struiŷms é.

7 quei erbi núst ta shilliy morn-iagh agge, as kri ayrd gha syr-ryms é.

8 jeaghi my huilyn er 'an láidsyn as ta firrinagh ayns y tallu : gy vod áyd vaghey maryms.

9 quei erbi ta líidjeel báe ghráui : bú eshyn my hervaynts.

10 gha jean duyne erbi m'<sup>1</sup>altóil vaghey ayns my hŷei : gha vurri æshyn ta ginns brægyn ayns my hilliy.

11 Struiyms gy lŷæ ully yn ni-aughraui ta ayns y tallu : gy vod-dym ully ta janu gy holk y roury magh vei ayrd valley yn chiarn.

## AYRYN.

*Domine exaudi. psal. 102.*

**K**LUIN my phaidjer, o hiarn : as ligge m'æmaght chiit huyds.

2 Na falli t'ædys voyms ayns iærish my hyaghyn : krumm tdy ghlŷæshyn huys mar ta mi gæmagh, o klúin mi as shen gy lŷæ.

3 Erson ta my laghyn kæyst er shiul mar jeagh : as ta my ghnaun loisk sŷas, mar veagh e grisi.

4 Ta my ghri boiltch shiis as fioitch kasly rish fáeyr : marshen gy vel mish jarud dy ú m'aran.

5 Erson kora m'akann : skaun ni my ghnaun lianaghtyn rish m' æyl.

6 Ta mish kasly rish pellikan ayns yn 'asygh : as mar æ'n<sup>1</sup> ny hyi ayns yn ynyd pháas.

7 Ta mi ern' arrey as ta mi gy jarru mar véagh e jallu ta seí nalymarkan er mulagh yn tyi.

8 Ta my noidjyn lóyrt gy holk

## New Version.

6 Quoi-erbee ta cooyl chassid e naboo : eshyn neem y stroie.

7 Quoi-erbee myrgeddin t'echey shillee mooaralagh as cree ard : cha surr-ym eh.

8 Ta my hooilyn jeeaghyn orroosyn ta ynrick 'sy cheer : dy vod ad cummal mârým.

9 Quoi-erbee ta leeideil bea chrauee : eshyn vees my harvaant.

10 Cha jean persoon erbee molteyragh cummal ayns my hie : cha surr-ym breagerey dy ve ayns my hilley.

11 Stroie-ym dy Leah ooilleyn vee-chrauee ta 'sy cheer : dy voddym ooillee ny drogh-yantee y astyrt ass ard-valley'n Chiarn.

## MORNING PRAYER.

*PSALM 102. Domine, exaudi.*

**C**LASHT rish my phadjer, O Hiarn : as lhig da my eam roshtyn hood.

2 Ny follee dt'eddin voym ayns earish my heaghyn : croym dty chleayshyn hym tra ta mee geamagh : O eaisht rhym, as shen dy feer Leah.

3 Son ta my laghyn er ltheie ersooyl myr jaagh : as ta my chraueyn chyrmit seose myr smarae aile.

4 Ta my chree er vailleil as fiojit goll-rish faiyr : myr shen dy vel mee jarrood dy ee my arran.

5 Kyndagh rish coraa my accan : scoan nee my chraueyn lhiantyn gys m'eill.

6 Ta mee goll-rish y pelican 'syn aasagh : as myr yn hullet ta goaill ayns yn eaynagh.

7 Ta my chadley er ghoil voym, as ta mee eer myr sparroo : ta soie ny-lomarkan er mullagh thie.

8 Ta my noidyn dy m'oltoaney

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

jîms fei yn lá : as ta aydsyn tá  
kvei orryms lúitt kújaght m'yei.

9 Erson ta mi ern' ú lyéi, mar  
aran : as er masky my iogh rish  
kúo.

10 As shen erson tdy immúiy  
as t'arg erson ta us er my góyl  
sýas, as er my hilge shúis.

11 Ta my lágghyn ern' 'oll er  
shiul mar skáa : as ta mi fióit mar  
fáeyr.

12 Agh farriit us, o hiarn, erson  
gybragh : as tdy ghuiney trýid  
magh gygh ully hilógh.

13 Irríit us, as nú us myghin er  
Seion : erson sh'mí gy jean u  
myghin uríi, gy jaru ta yn iærish  
er jít.

14 as káma? ta tdy herváyntyn  
smúnaghtyn er ny klagghyn æcks :  
as tráig lien ish y akin ayns y  
jann.

15 Goui ny hangristiín agyl dy  
t'ænyms o hiarn : as ully riri-  
yghyn d'yn tallu t'áyrð ý æslid<sup>1</sup>.

16 Nar hrogys yn chiarn syas  
Seion : as nar viís y gloyr erna  
akin.

17 Nar tê chynda gys padjer yn  
voght tráigít : as gyn seiaghe beg  
d' 'an aghin.

18 Bú shó erna skriu dausyn ta  
chúit na ýræ : as molli yn slýei  
viís er nan mræ yn chiarn.

19 Erson iagh é núas vei y ynyd  
kasserick : magh as neau iagh yn  
chiarn er y tallu.

20 Gy vodagh e yn dobran  
læidsyn ta ayns kapy y ghlást-  
chyn : as dy lifráe yn ghlaun ta er  
nan ordyghy gys báas.

## New Version.

fey-ny-laa : as adsyn ta eulyssagh  
m'oi, ta'd er vreearrey cooidjagh  
dy my stroie.

9 Son ta mee er n'ee leoie myr  
arran : as er heiy my yough lesh  
jeir;

10 As shen er coontey dty yym-  
moose as dty chorree : son t'ou  
er my hilgey sheese.

11 Ta my lagghyn er n'gholl  
shaghey myr scaa : as ta mee  
fiójit myr faiyr.

12 Agh nee uss, O Hiarn, far-  
raghtyn son dy bragh : as yn  
chooinaghtyn jeed trooid dy  
chooilley heeloghe.

13 Nee oo girree as bee chym-  
mey ayd er Sion : son te traá dy  
beagh myghin ayd urree, dy jar-  
roo, ta'n traá er jeet.

14 As cre'n-oyr? ta dty harva-  
antyn smooínaghtyn er ny voall-  
aghyn eck : as s'treih lhien dy  
akin ee 'sy joan.

15 Nee ny ashoonyn aggle y  
ghoail roish dt'Ennym, O Hiarn :  
as ooilley reeaghyn y theihll roish  
dt'Ard-ooashley;

16 Tra nee yn Chiarn Sion y  
hroggal seose : as tra vees y  
ghloyr echey er ny hoilshaghey;

17 Tra t'ehdyhyndaa eh henegys  
padjer ny boghtyn treigit : as nagh  
vel eh soiaghey beg jeh nyn aghin.

18 Bee shoh er ny scieue son  
cooinaghtyn da sheelogheyn ry-  
heet : as nee pobbles nagh vel foast  
er ny ruggey yn Chiarn y voylley;

19 Son t'eh er yeeaghyn neose  
veih ynyd e chasherickys : magh  
ass niau hug y Chiarn yn seihll  
my-ner;

20 Dy voddagh eh dobberan  
nyn lheid as ta ayns cappeys y  
chlashtyn : as y chloan y livrey  
t'er nyn gheyrey gys baase;

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

21 Gy vod ayd ænym y chiarn  
y insh ayns Seion : as y ammys  
ag jerusalem.

22 Nar ta yn pobyl chiaglit  
kújaght : as ny ririaghtyn níist dy  
hyrvæs yn Chiarn.

23 Hugg e nûas my gniart ayns  
my iurnæ : as iarr e my laghyn.

24 Agh duyrt mi, o my íih,  
na goui mi er shiul ayns máyn  
m'yæsh : as erson tdy vlæinchyn  
t'ayd farraghtyn trýid gygh ully  
hilógh.

25 Ta us, o hiarn ayns y  
tossiagh er seiaghe búnn y tal-  
luin : as she ny niaughyn ober  
tdy lauyn.

26 Heid aydsyn mou, agh farri  
us : níi aydsyn ully goyl shæn-  
tiyght mar ta komry.

27 as mar ydagh ni us áydsyn y  
ghyghlá, as bi ayd kyghlit : agh  
she us anáyn kædyn, as gha-dèr<sup>1</sup>  
tdy vleinchyn nardy.

28 Níi klaun tdy hervaynt tyn-  
naghtyn : as shassi i slught  
sickyr ayns tdy hilliys.

*Benedic anima. psal. 103.*

**M**OLL<sup>1</sup> y<sup>1</sup> chiarn, O my anym :  
as ully ta erlæf stei jims  
moligi y ænymsyn kasserick.

2 Mol<sup>1</sup> yn chiarn, o my anym : as  
na jarúd ully ny toyrtysyn aggesyn.

3 Ta lyoi ully tdy pheky : as  
slaynaghy ully t'anúyns.

4 Ta sauáyl tdy vée vei kall : as  
ta kurr attaghan ofýrt rish myghin  
as duiys grayigúil.

5 Ta liáeny tdy véal rish redyn  
mæi : ta dy ianu áag as lúr mar  
flyrey.

6 Ta yn chiarn janu káyrys as

## New Version.

21 Dy voddagh ad Ennym y  
Chiarn y hoilshaghey ayns Sion :  
as e ooashley ec Jerusalem ;

22 Tra ta'n pobbler er nyn jag-  
lym cooidjagh : as ny reeriaghtyn  
myrgeddin dy hirveish y Chiarn.

23 Ghow eh ersooyl my niart er  
my yurnah : as ren eh my laghyn  
giare.

24 Agh dooyrt mee, O my Yee,  
ny gow mee ersooyl ayns mean  
m'eash : er son dty vleeantyn's  
t'ad farraghtyn trooid dy chooilley  
heeloghe.

25 T'ou uss, Hiarn, ayns y  
toshiaght er hoiaaghey undin y  
thallooin : as ta ny niaughyn  
obbyr dty laueyn ;

26 Hed adsyn naardey, agh bee  
uss er mayrn : aasee ad ooilley  
shenn myr garmad ;

27 As myr coamrey nee oo ad y  
chaghlaa, as bee ad er nyn gagh-  
laa : agh uss yn Jee cheddin, as  
cha jean dty vleeantyn's failleil.

28 Nee cloan dty harvaantyn  
tannaghtyn : as shassee yn slught  
oc shickyry ayns dty hilley.

PSALM 103. *Benedic, anima mea.*

**B**ANNEE yn Chiarn, O m'an-  
nym : as ooilley ny ta cheu-  
sthie jee'm bannee e Ennym  
casherick.

2 Bannee yn Chiarn, O m'annym :  
as ny jarrood ooilley e hoyrtyssyn.

3 Ta leih ooilley dty pheccah :  
as slaanaghey ooilley dty ghogh-  
any ;

4 Ta sauail dty vioys veih toyrt-  
mow : as dy dty choamrey lesh  
myghin as kenjallys-ghraithagh ;

5 Ta jannoo magh dty veéal  
lesh dheeghyn mie : jannoo oo  
aeg as lajer myr urley.

6 Ta'n Chiarn cooilleeney cairys

## Old Version.

briunys : datusyn ully ta kummit shiis ry agaŷr.

7 lágħ e y rádjyn dy vóyses : y obraghyn dy ghlaun Ísraël.

8 Ta yn chiarn láyn dy hræi as dy vyghin : syrrel fodey, as dy væiys múar.

9 Gha bíi e goni tródje : ghamú t'e kummel y ghorri erson gy-bragh.

10 Gha ren e ruiniyn nyræ nan beky : ghamú jik e shuin nyræ nan olkys.

11 Erson jeagh ghó áyrd as ta yn neau shaghey yn tallu : gho múar ta y vyghin-syn núist dausyn ta goyl agyl ræyf.

12 jeagh gho láen núist as ta yn iàrr vei yn ièrr : ghon shen ta er doŷrt nan bekaghyn voiniyn.

13 Gy jaru mar ta áer góyl træyi er y ghlaun hæyn : gy jaru marshen ta yn chiarn trokroil datusyn ta goyl agyl je-shyn.

14 Erson saun dasyn kre íe ta shuin jant : te kuinaghy nagh vell shuin ag jañ.

15 Gha vel laghyn guyne agh mar féyr : erson te gáas mar losserinyn yn vagheir.

16 Erson gho lyæ as ta yn gŷa ern oll harrish te er shiul : as gha náun d'yn ynyd agge e áragħ.

17 Agh ta mæiys hrokroil yn chiarn farraghtyn erson gybrágh as gybrágh oríusyn ta goyl agyl jê : as y gháyr̄ys er klaún ghlen̄niy.

18 Gy jaru er láid as ta frial y ghúnayntsyn : as smunaghtyn er y abertsyn.

19 Ta yn chiarn ern' ianu arlu y ynyd ayns néau : as ta yn riri-yght aggesyn réel harrish ully.

20 O moligi yn chiarn shiusse ainilyn aggesyn smú ayns gniart :

## New Version.

as briwnys : er nyn son ocsyn ooilley ta tranlaasit-lesh aggair.

7 Hoilshee eh e raaidyn da Moses ; e obbraghyn da cloan Ísraël.

8 Ta'n Chiarn lane dy hymmey as dy vyghin : surranse-foddey, as jeh mieys vocar.

9 Cha bee eh kinjagh corree : chamoo t'eh freayll e yymmoose son dy bragh.

10 Cha vel eh er ghellal rooin lurg nyn beccaghyn : ny er choo-illeeney shin cordail rish nyn mee-chraueeaght ;

11 Son jeeagh cre cha ard as ta niau ayns co-soyllaghey jeh'n thal-loo : wheesh cheddin ta e vyghin dauesyn ta goaill aggle roish.

12 Jeeagh cre cha lbean as ta'n shiar veih'n sheear : choud cheddin t'eh er hoiaaghey nyn beccaghyn voin.

13 Dy jarroo, myr ta chymmey ec ayr er e chloan hene : myr shen ta'n Chiarn myghinagh daue-syn ta goaill aggle roish.

14 Son shione da cre jeh ta shin jeant : t'eh cooinaghtyn nagh vel shin agh joan.

15 Cha vel laghyn dooinney agh myr faiyr : son t'eh gaase myr blaa yn vagher.

16 Son cha leah as ta'n gheaygoll harrish, te ersooyl : as cha der yn ynyd ve ayn enney er ny sodjey.

17 Agh ta mieys myghinagh y Chiarn farraghtyn son dy bragh as dy bragh orroosyn ta goaill aggle roish : as e chairys er cloan chlienney ;

18 Orroosyn dy jarroo ta freayll e chonaant : as ta smooiinaghtyn er e annaghyn dy yannoo ad.

19 Ta'n Chiarn er hoiaagheyseose e stoyl reeoil ayns niau : as ta e reeraght reill harrish ooilley.

20 O bannee-jee yn Chiarn, shiuish e ainleyn, shiuish ta poo-



Old Version.

shiusse ta kuiliny y abertsyn, as klastchen rish kóra y góyn.

21 O moligi yn chiarn shiusse ully y heshaghtyn ghagi-syn : shiusse ny sherváytyn aggesyn ta janu y agney.

22 O lóyrigi mæi d'yn chiarn shiusse ully ny hobraghyn aggesyn, ayns gygh ully ynyd dâ réel-syn : mol us yn chiarn o m'anym.

ASPYRT.

*Benedic anima mea. psal. 104.*

**M**OLL yn chiarn o m'anym : o hiarn my ílh ta us fíir gloróil tou komrit rish ayrd fáslid as oneyr.

2 Tóu dy tdy ghayraghy héyn rish soilshey mar véaghe ry ydagh : as skyley magh ny neauaghyn mar kurtayn.

3 Ta toyrt shoutyn y hiámbyr ayns ny húiskaghyn : as janu charedyn dâ dy ny bojalyn, as gimmiaght er skanyn yn gýæi.

4 Ta janu y áinilyn nan spyr-rydyn : as y hervési nan ainilyn lossy.

5 Hýei e shíis chymsyn yn tal-luin : nagh beágé erna skughey ag iéirish erbi.

6 Ghurys é rish y déifnid nash mar rish ydagh : ta ny huiskaghyn shassú ayns ny knuick.

7 Ag tagh-san<sup>1</sup> t'áyd chá : agg kora dy hárníaghs t'áyd agylagh.

8 T'áyd doll sýas gho ayrd as ny knuick as shíis gys ny kónyn híis : gy jaru gys yn ýnyd tou us erna ordyghe dausyn.

9 Tou er seiaghe dau' an gad-

New Version.

aral ayns niart : shiuish ta cooilleeney e harey, as ta geaish-tagh rish coraa e ghoan.

21 O bannee-jee yn Chiarn, ooilley shiuish e heshaght flaunys : shiuish e harvaantyn ta cooilleeney e aigney.

22 O loayr-jee dy mie jeh'n Chiarn, ooilley shiuish e obbragh-yn, ayns dy chooilley ynyd jeh e reilltys ; bannee yn Chiarn, O m'annym.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 104. *Benedic, anima mea.*

**B**ANNEE yn Chiarn, O m'an-nym : O Hiarn my Yee, t'ou erskyn towse gloyroil, t'ou er ny choamrey lesh Ard-ooshley as onnor.

2 T'ou dy choamrey oo hene lesh soilshey myr lesh garmad : as skeayley magh ny niaughyn myr curtan ;

3 Ta soiaghey beamyn e hiam-ryrn ayns ny hushtaghyn ; as jannoo ny bodjallyn e ainagh, as goll er skianyn ny geayee.

4 T'eh jannoo e ainleyn spyr-rydyn (*ny geayghyn*) : as e hirveishee lossey dy aile.

5 T'eh er hoiaghey undinyn y thallooin : nagh bee eh ec traá erbee er ny scughey.

6 Choodee oo eh lesh y diunid myr lesh garmad : ta ny hush-taghyn lhie ayns ny croink.

7 Ec yn oghsan ayds t'ad chea ersooyl : ec coraa dty haarnagh ta aggle orroo.

8 T'ad goll seose cha ard as ny croink, as sheese gys ny coanyn : eer gys yn ynyd t'ou er phointeil daue.

9 T'ou er hoiaghey ny cagli-

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

laghyn nagh jæd áyd shaghey :  
na chyndá níist dy ghúdaghy yn  
tallu.

10 Ta toyrt ny chibbraghyn gys  
ny strúanyn : ta rýi masky ny  
knuick.

11 Ta ully alagh yn vagheir gif  
jé : as ny hassyllyn kyæi kuir nan  
báa.

12 liorish-syn ag éynli yn áeyr  
bi ynyd vaghey as níi ayd bínnys  
masky ny banglanyn.

13 Ta guiskaghy ny knuick vei  
núas : ta yn tallú liænith<sup>1</sup> rish  
méas t'obraghyns.

14 Tê toyrt magh féir d'yn  
allagh : as luss glass dy hærvées  
geney.

15 Gy vod e bi y hoyrt as y  
tallu, as phíyn ta janú ganoil kri  
yn duyne : as úil dy ianu dá éi  
ganoil, as aran dy gniartaghy  
kri guyne.

16 Ta bílchyn yn chiarn layn dy  
happ : gy jaru cedyryn libanus ta  
eshyn erna heiaghy.

17 Aynshen ta ny háynli janu  
nan ídj : as ta ny bílchyn júys  
nan ynyd vaghi d'yn stóyrk.

18 Ta ny knuick árdy ynyd  
kemmirk dy ny góyr kyæi : as  
marshen ta ny kregyn klagh ghón  
ny koninyn.

19 Dordí é yn æask ghon shér-  
tayn d'ierishyn : as saun d'yn  
grian y goll shíis.

20 Tou janu dorghys gy vod e  
ve yn yi : aynshen ta ully báin  
yn kleu glyasyght.

21 Ta ny íeionyn buriúgh nyræ  
nan gregh : hyrre nan mi er jih.

22 Ta yn grian girri as t'áyd  
doll er shiul kújaght : as t'áyd  
lyei shíis ayns nan uidjyn.

## New Version.

aghyn oc nagh jed ad harrish : ny  
chyndaa reesht dy choodaghey yn  
thalloo.

10 T'eh cur ny geillyn gys ny  
awinyn : ta role mastey ny croink.

11 Ta ooilley beiyn y vagher  
giu jeu : as ta ny assylllyn feie  
cuir nyn baa.

12 Lioroo vees nyn gummal ec  
eeanlee'n aer : as nee ad bingys  
mastey ny banglaneyn.

13 T'eh gushtaghey ny croink  
veih'n yrjid : ta'n seihli er ny  
lhieeney lesh mess dty obbraghyn.

14 T'eh cur magh faíyr son y  
maase : as messyn y vagheragh  
son ymmyd dooinney ;

15 Dy vod eh beaghey y chur  
lesh magh ass y thalloo, as feeyn  
ta gerjaghey cree dooinney : as  
ooill dy chur da eddin gennal,  
as arran dy niartaghey cree doo-  
inney.

16 Ta bíljyn y Chiarn myrged-  
din lane dy hoo : dy-jarroo cedar-  
yn Libanus t'eshyn er hoiaaghey ;

17 Ayndoo ta ny eeaníee jannoo  
nyn idd : as ta ny bíljyn júys  
ynnyd-cummal son y stork.

18 Ta ny croink ard oayli son  
ny goair feie : as myr shen ta ny  
creggyn son ny conninyn.

19 Ren eh yn eayst y phointell  
son imbaghyn shicky : as shíone  
da'n ghrian yn traá dy lhie.

20 T'ou jannoo dorraghys dy  
chur stiagh yn oie : ayn ta ooilley  
beiyn y cheyll rowail mygeayrt.

21 Ta ny líonyn garveagagh  
son nyn spooilley : shirrey nyn  
meaghey veih Jee.

22 Ta'n ghrian girree, as t'ad  
cosney rhyboo cooidjagh : as  
lhie sheese ayns nyn ooljyn.

## Old Version.

23 Ta duyne doll magh gá obyr as dá labraght : naggedere y faskyr.

24 O hiarn gho ymmydi as ta tobraghyns : ayns krinyght ren ú ayd ully ta yn tallu láyn dy tdy verchys.

25 Marshen ta yn fárkey múar as léan níist : yn ynyd ta reddyn snáu gyn érif, béstchyn begy as muary níist.

26 áynshen ta ny longyn doll as aynshen ta yn leviathan shen tou us erna ianu dy góyl y ghlui áynshen.

27 T'áyd shó ully farkiaght oyrtis gy vod us bi y hoyrt dau ayns iérish ghúí.

28 Nar tou dy hoyrt dau e t'áyd dá baglym : as nar tou foskyl y tdy lau t'áyd lienitch rish mei.

29 Nar tou fallaghey t'ædyn t'ayd syit : nar tou goyl er shiul nan anel<sup>1</sup> t'áyd marru, as t'áyd chyndait níist gys an jann.

30 Nar tou ligge dy t'annel<sup>1</sup> doll magh, bíi áyd jant : as níit us nóo níist ædyn yn taluin.

31 Níi fæslid gloróil yn chiarn fannaghtyn erson gybragh : goui yn chiarn bogey ayns y obraghyn.

32 Níi yn tallu krá ag yn chilliy aggesyn : managh jean é agh benelt rish ny knuick, níi ayd jéagh.

33 Goymys oráyn dyn chiarn ghoud as viin bío mollym ny íih ghoud as bíim er marn.

34 As shen mar níi my goyn æshyn y vuiys : bíi my voggey ayns y chiarn.

35 As erson peki bíi áyd er an gurr mou as y tallu, as higg yn

## New Version.

23 Ta dooinney goll magh gys e obbyr, as gys e laboraght : derrey'n aštyr.

24 O Hiarn, cre cha ymmodee ta dt'obbraghyn : ayns creenaght t'ou er n'yannoo ad ooillee, ta'n seihll lane jeh dty verchys.

25 Myr shen ta'n faarkey mooar as feayn myrgeddin : ayn ta cre-tooryn shaauee gyn earroo, beish-tyn chammah beg as mooar.

26 Shen y raad ta ny lhongyn shiauley, as ayns shen ta'n Leviathan : t'ou uss er n'yannoo dy ghoail yn reamys echee ayn.

27 T'ad shoh ooillee farkiaght ort : dy vod oo beaghey y chur daue ayns imbagh cooie.

28 Tra t'ou dy chur daue eh, t'ad dy hagglym eh : as tra t'ou fosley dty laue, t'ad jeant magh lesh mie.

29 Tra t'ou follaghey dt'eddin, t'ad seaghnit : tra t'ou goaill ersooyl yn ennal oc, t'ad geddyn baase, as t'ad chyndait reesht gys nyn ooir ;

30 Tra t'ou lhiggey magh dt'ennal, bee ad er nyn groo : as t'ou cureddinnoadaeaghtyrythallooin.

31 Nee Ard-oaashley gloyroil y Chiarn farraghtyn son dy bragh : nee yn Chiarn boggey 'ghoail ayns e obbraghyn.

32 Bee yn thalloo er-crean ec e hilley : my nee eh agh bentyn rish ny sleityn, bee ad ayns jaagh.

33 Goym arrane da'n Chiarn choud as s'bio mee : neem my Yee y voylley choud as veem er-maym.

34 As shen myr nee my ghoan eshyn y wooiys : bee my voggey ayns y Chiarn.

35 Er son peccee, bee adsyn er nyn goyrt mow veih'n thalloo, as

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

niaughraui gys kian : moll us yn<sup>1</sup>  
chiarn o m'anym moll y<sup>1</sup> chiarn.

## AYRYN.

*Confitemini Domino.* psal. 105.

**O** TOËRGI buias d'yn chiarn,  
as æigi er y ænysyn : insh  
d'yn phobyl kre ny redyn tē erna  
ianu.

2 O ligg dy ny horányn agguish  
ve jēs yn as molligi é : as ligge  
nan daglú ve ié ully ny hobragh-  
yn ientyssagh aggesyn.

3 Bigi gannoil ayns y ænysyn  
kasserick. ligge yn kri acksyn ve  
gannoil ta shyrre yn chiarn.

4 Shyrrigi yn chiarn as y gniart  
shyrrigi y ædysyn gybragh.

5 kuinigi er ny hobraghyn ién-  
tyssagh ren æshyn : y ientyssyn  
as bruinyssyn y véal.

6 O shiusse rass Abraham y  
herváyn : o shiusse ghlaun Iakob  
y ryisyn.

7 She æshyn yn chiarn nan úh :  
ta ny bruinyssyn aggesyn ayns y  
týl ully.

8 Vê riu kuinaghtyn er y ghún-  
aynt as ialtn : ren e dy húsáyn  
shiloghyn.

9 Gy jaru yn kúnaynt ren e rish  
Abraham : as yn lú, lú e dy  
Isaak.

10 As dordi e shen dy Iakob  
ghon lýei : as dy Israel ghon  
chymnæ gybragh farraghtyn.

11 Grá duitch verrym tallu gha-  
náan : kranghyr yn eirys aguish.

12 Trá nagh rou fóyst agh beg-  
gan jusyn : as afd nan joriny  
ayns y tallú.

13 yn trá ghái ayd vei yn átiún

## New Version.

hig jerrey'er ny mee-chrauee : cur  
uss moylley da'n Chiarn, O m'an-  
nym, cur moylley da'n Chiarn.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 105. *Confitemini Domino.*

**O** CUR-JEE booise da'n  
Chiarn, as eie-jee er yn En-  
nym echey : insh-jee da'n pobble  
cre ny reddyn t'eh er n'yannoo.

2 O lhig da ny arraneyn eu 've  
jehsyn, as moylley-jee eh : as lhig  
da'n taggloo eu y ve mychione  
ooilley e obbraghyn yindyssagh.

3 Gow-jee boggey ayns yn En-  
nym casherick echey : lhig da'n  
cree ocsyn 've gennal ta shirrey  
lurg y Chiarn.

4 Shir-jee yn Chiarn as e niart :  
shir-jee e eddin er son dy bragh.

5 Cooinée-jee er ny obbraghyn,  
yindyssagh t'eh er n'yannoo : e  
virrilyn, as briwnyssyn e veal ;

6 O shiuish sluight Abraham e  
harvaant : shiuish chloan Yacob  
t'eh er reih.

7 Eshyn y Chiarn y Jee ain : ta  
e vriwnyssyn ayns ooilley'n seihll.

8 T'eh er ny ve kinjagh cooin-  
aghtagh jeh e chonaant as e  
ghialdynyn : ren eh da thousane  
dy heelogheyn ;

9 Yn eer conaant ren eh rish  
Abraham : as y breearrey loo eh  
da Isaac ;

10 As shen doardee eh da Jacob  
son leigh : as da Israel son con-  
aant dy bragh farraghtyn ;

11 Gra, Dhyts ver-ym thalloo  
Chanaan : cronney nyn eiraght.

12 Tra nagh row ad foast agh  
beggan jeh : as adsyn nyn yoar-  
reeyn ayns y cheer :

13 Tra v'ad scughey veih ashoon

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

gys átiún elle vei yn ririught gys pobyl elle.

14 Ghá ligg e duyne erbi dy ianu agáyr daú : agh hugg e aghsan dy riaghyn er 'an son-syn.

15 Na bennigi my alit : as na jeanigi veg y skeley dy my 'ader-yn.

16 Harrish shen jei é er genniy er y tallu : as strui é ully yn artaghy d'áran.

17 Agh hugge e duyney rúym-busyn : gy jaru Joseph va erna ghreck dy ve na vóyndy.

18 Gorti áyd ny kassyn aggesyn ayns ny stokkyn : ghá yn iærñ schiagh ayns y anym.

19 Naggedere haink yn iærish gy rou y ghuish erna ianu fysseri : ren fokyl yn chiarn y hyirre magh é.

20 Hugg yn ríi fyss as lifræ eshyn : ligg kĩaúrty's y phobyl dasyn goll sýyr.

21 Ren e chiarn jeshyn niist dá hei : as fer réel dá ghuid ully.

22 Gy vodagh é y phrinsaghyn y ynsaghey<sup>1</sup> nyre y agney : as krinyght y ynsaghe<sup>1</sup> dá 'írr ghurley.

23 Haink Israel niist gys éjipt as va jacob na'er jori ayns tallu hamm.

24 As hugg e er y phobyl gaás gy fiir vúar : as ren e aydsyn naslaidjery na nan noidjyn.

25 Hynda yn kri acksyn marshen gy rou dúoi áck er y phobyl : as ren ayd gy niau irrinagh ra hervayntyn.

26 Eish hugg e Moyses y her-váynt : as Aaron ve erna rýi.

27 As iagh áyd shó y gheraghyn nan maskey-syn : as y ientyssyn ayns tallu ham.

## New Version.

gys ashoon : veih un reeriaght gys pobble elley :

14 Cha lhig eh da dooinney erbee aggair 'yannoo daue : agh hug eh ogshan da eer reeaghyn er y ghraih oc.

15 Ny benn-jee rish my Er-ooillit : as ny jean-jee veg y skielley da my adeyryn.

16 Marish shen, doardee eh genney er y cheer : as stroie eh yn slane beaghey dy arran.

17 Agh hug eshyn dooinney rhymboo : dy jarroo Joseph, va er ny chreck son sharvaant ayns bondiaght ;

18 E chassyn ren ad y lhottey lesh geulaghyn : hie guin y yiarn stiagh gys e chree ;

19 Derrey haink y traa dy row e chooish er ny hoilshaghey : ren goo yn Chiarn eshyn y phrowal.

20 Hug y ree chaghter dy eaysley eh : hug prince y phobble e reamys da.

21 Ren eh eh ny hiarn myr-geddin harrish e hie : as kiannoort harrish ooilley é rheam ;

22 Dy oardrail e phrinceyn lurg e aigney : as creenaght y ynsaghey da e ir-choyrlee.

23 Haink Israel myr-geddin gys Egypt : as va Jacob ny yoorree ayns cheer Ham.

24 As vishee eh yn pobble echey dy yindyssagh : as ren eh ad ny s'troshey na nyn noidyn ;

25 Ny creeaghyn ocsyn va myr shen er ny hyndaa, dy row dwoaie oc er e phobble : as hug ad drogh ghellal da e harvaantyn.

26 Eisht hug eshyn Moses e harvaant : as Aaron, v'eh er ny reih ;

27 As hoilshee ad shoh e chowraghyn ny mast'oc : as yindyssyn ayns cheer Ham.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

28 Hugg e dorghys as vé dorghy : as gha rou áyd arrymagh gys y 'okyll.

29 Hynda e nan uiskaghyn gys fuill : as varru e ny hieskyn acksan.

30 Hugg nan dallu magh froggyn ayns shiameryn nan riaghyn.

31 Loyr e yn ffokyl as haink gygh-ully véney ghorghuilagyn as miylyn ayns nan gærifnyn ully.

32 Hugg e dau klaghyn snaghti erson flaghy : as losseryn d'áinil ayns nan dallu.

33 Voail e nan milchyn phiyn núist as nan milchyn fiygagh : as strui e ny bilchyn va ayns jir.

34 Lóyr e yn fokyl as haink ny kellirennagh as brattagyn gyn æryf : as ji áyd sýas yn fæyr ully ayns nan dallu.

35 Voail e ully na rugg hosiagh ayns nan dallu : gy jaru áydsyn byrrymy d'an gniart ully.

36 Hugg e magh ayd núist lesh argyd as áyr : gha rou yn uyne anúyn masky ny kinaghyn acksyn.

37 Va Éjypt núist ganoil d'an immiaght er shiul : erson v'ayd aglagh.

38 Skýyl e magh bojal dy ve na ghudey : as ainil dy hoyrt soilshe læsh yñ.

39 Ag nan agney hugg e dau quaylyn : as lién e áyd rish aran neauagh.

40 Doskyl e yn ghreg ghlagh as liyn ny huiskaghyn magh : marshen gy ren oanyn rýi ayns ynydyn chirrym.

41 As kamma? ghuini e er y iáltyn kasserick : as Abraham y herváynt.

42 As hugg e magh y phobyl rish bogey : as y slyei rýt ry gañ.

## New Version.

28 Doardee eh dorraghys, as ve dorragey : agh cha row ad arrymagh da e ghoo.

29 Hyndaa eh ny nshtaghyn oc gys fuill : as stroie eh yn eeast oc.

30 Ren y cheer oc gymmyrkey magh froggyn : ayns eer shiamyr-yn nyn reeaghyn.

31 Loayr eh yn fockle, as haink dy chooilley cheint dy veishteigyn : as meeylyn ayns ooilley ny ardjyn oc.

32 Hug eh daue claghyn-sni-aghtee ayns ynnyd fliaghey : as lossaghyn aile ayns y cheer oc.

33 Woail eh neesht ny biljyn-feeyney as ny biljyn-figgagh oc : as hug eh naardey ny biljyn v'ayns ny ardjyn oc.

34 Loayr eh yn fockle, as haink ny locustyn, as braddagyn erskyn-earroo : as d'ee ad seose ooilley yn faiyr v'ayns y cheer oc, as stroie ad messyn y thalloon.

35 Varr eh ooilley yn chield er ny ruggey ayns nyn jeer : dy jarroo toshiaght ooilley nyn niart.

36 Hug eh lesh ad magh myr-geddin lesh argid as airh : cha row un phersoon annoon mastey ny kynneeyn oc.

37 Va Egypt lane dy voggey tra jimmee ad rhyomboo : son v'ad ayns aggle roue.

38 Skeayll eh magh bodjal dy choodaghey ad : as aile dy chur soilshey daue 'syn oie.

39 Ec nyn yeeearree hug eh lesh quaylyn : as lhieen eh ad lesh arran veih niau.

40 Doshil eh yn chreg chloaie, as haink yn ushtey magh myr thooilley : myr shen dy roie awinyn ayns ynnydyn chymey.

41 Son cre'n-oyr? chooinee eh er e ghialdyn casherick : as er Abraham e harvaant.

42 As hug eh lesh magh e phobble lesh boggey : as e chloan reiht lesh gennallys;

## Old Version.

43 As hugg e dau taluiny nny hangristín : as gou ayd obraghyn yn phobyl ayns éirys.

44 Gy vodagh áyd y lattysyn y riáal : as y lyóiy nny ghuimel.

## ASPYRT.

*Confitemini Domino.* psal. 106.

**O** TOERGI buias d'yn chiarn erson te grasoil : as ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

2 Quei odys obraghyn fasy l yn chiarn y iínsh : na ully y volley y hoyrt magh.

3 Baniit ta aydsyn ta goni frial briúnys : as janu kayrys.

4 kúini orryms o hiarn nyræ yn fóer tou dy ymmyrkey dy tdy phobyl : o jeagh orryms rish tdy haúalys.

5 Gy voddys maynre dy ryëis akin : as boggey y goyl ayns gann tdy phobyl, as buias y hoyrt marish teirys.

6 Ta shuin ern ianu peky marish nan áeraghyn : ta shuin ern ianu fóil, as ren shuin gy holk.

7 Gha gow nan áeraghyn taskey dy t'ientysyns ayns egipt, ghamu drial ayd tdy veis vuar ayns kúiney : agh v'áyd miarrymagh ag yn arkey, gy jaru ag yn arkey iarg.

8 Na iei ghuym<sup>1</sup> e lieu erson grayi y ænym : gy voddagh y phúer y ianu fysserit.

9 Hugg e aghsan d'yn arkey iarg níst as ve chirimt súas<sup>1</sup> : marshen líd e aydsyn treyd<sup>1</sup> yn deifnid mar tréyfd<sup>1</sup> fásyght.

10 as hau e áyd vei yn lau acksyn ta nan yoi : as lifrée eshyn ayd vei lau yn nóid.

11 as er nan-son-syn ren áydsyn y hýaghyn, haink ny huiskaghyn

## New Version.

43 As hug eh daue thaloo nny ashoonyn : as ghow ad laboraght y phobble son eiraght :

44 Dy voddagh ad freayll e 'lattyssyn : as geill y choyrt da e leighyn.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 106. *Confitemini Domino.*

**O** CUR-JEE booise da'n Chiarn son t'eh graysoil : as ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dybragh.

2 Quoi oddys obbraghyn ooasle y Chiarn y ockley magh : nny oolley e voylley y hoilshaghey?

3 Bannit t'adsyn ta kinjagh freayll briwnys : as jannoo cairys.

4 Cooinee orrym, O Hiarn, cordail rish y foayr shen t'ou d'ymmyrkey gys dty phobble : O jeeagh orryms lesh dty haualtys.

5 Dy voddym fakin maynrys dty chloan reih : as boggey 'ghoail ayns gennallys dty phobble, as booise y choyrt marish dty eiraght.

6 Ta shin er n'yannoo peccah marish nyn ayraghyn : ta shin er chur rishaggair, as erghellal dy olk.

7 Cha dug nyn ayraghyn tasey da dty yindyssyn ayns Egypt, chamoo dreill addty vieys vooar ayns cooin-aghtyn : agh v'ad meeviallagh ecyn aarkey, dy jarroo ec y faarkey Jiarg.

8 Ny-yeih chooin eh lhieu er graih e Ennym : dy voddagh eh yn phooar echey y hoilshaghey.

9 Hug eh sarey da'n aarkey Jiarg myrgeiddin, as ve chyrmit seose : myr shen ren eh adsyn y leeideil trooid y diunid, myr trooid yn aasagh.

10 As haue eh ad veih laue nny tranlaasee : as livrey eh ad veih pooar y noid.

11 As er son adsyn va chionney orroo, choodee nny ushtaghyn ad :

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

harrystu : gha rou anáyn acksyn  
erna agáel.

12 Éish ghred aysyn ny fokelyn  
aggesyn : as gou ayd oráyn molley  
dasyn.

13 As er láyf stei dy gærid iarúd  
áyd ny hobraghyn aggesyn as gha  
vannagh ayd y ghórlly.

14 Agh haink saint orru ayns  
yn ásygh : as viouli ayd jih ayns  
yn' ásygh.

15 As hugg e dau an agney : as  
ghurr e kýylid níist ayns yn anym  
acksyn.

16 kurr ayd korri er móises<sup>1</sup> níist  
ayns ny kabany : as Áaron nú  
yn chiarn.

17 Marshen doskyl yn tallu as  
hugg e súas dathan : as ghudi e  
shessaght Abiram.

18 As ren yn ainil lossy ayns  
nan shessaght : as losk yn losse  
shúas yn maughraui<sup>1</sup>.

19 Ren ayd lyéi ayns horeb : as  
ren ayd ammys d'yn jallu líæitt.

20 Marsho hyndá ayd nan glóer :  
gys kaslys lyæi ta gii trágh.

21 As iarúd ayd jih nan saualagh  
va erna ianu reddyn gho múar  
ayns ejipt.

22 obr'ighyn iéntysagh ayns tallu  
ham : as redyn aglagh ayns yn  
arkey iarg.

23 Marshen duyrt e gebeagh<sup>1</sup> e  
er an strúi áyd, managh bée gy  
hass Moises<sup>1</sup> y'er ryit réyfsyn ayns  
y vayrny : dy hynda er shiul y  
ghorri jumúysagh nagh struiagh  
é aysyn.

24 Gy jaru by<sup>1</sup> ghnáid lio yn  
tallu eunysagh shen : as gha dugg  
ayd veg y ghredjel dá okelsyn.

## New Version.

cha row unnane oc faagit er-  
mayrn.

12 Eisht chred adsyn e ghoan :  
as ghow ad arraneyn-moylle hug-  
geysyn.

13 Agh ayns gerrit dy hraa yar-  
rood ad ny obbraghyn echey as  
cha jinnagh ad ad hene y injil-  
laghey gys e choyrle.

14 Agh hug ad raad da yeear-  
reeyn mee-reilltagh ayns yn aas-  
agh : as ayns cheer gyn ushtey-  
ren ad Jee y vrasnaghey.

15 As hug eh daue nyn yeear-  
ree : as lesh shoh shangid ayns  
nyn anmecnyn.

16 Hug ad corree er Moses  
neesht ayns ny cabbaneyn : as er  
Aaron noo yn Chiarn.

17 Myr shen doshil y thalloo,  
as slug eh seose Dathan : as  
choodee eh sheshaght Abiram.

18 As ren aile brishey magh  
mastey'n cheshaght oc : as ren  
y lossey stroie ny mee-chrauee.

19 Ren ad cummey dow ayns  
Horeb : as hug ad oashley da'n  
jalloo lheit.

20 Myr shoh chaghláa ad nyn  
ghloyr : gys co-chaslys baagh ta-  
gee faiyr ;

21 As yarrood ad Jee yn Saual-  
tagh oc : v'er n'yannoo lheid ny  
reddyn mooarey ayns Egypt ;

22 Obbraghyn yindyssagh ayns  
cheer Ham : as reddyn atchimagh  
ec y faarkey Jiarg.

23 Er shoh dooyrt eh, dy jin-  
nagh eh ad y stroie, er-be dy  
hass Moses e harvaant reiht kion-  
goyrt rish ayns y vrisheymagh :  
dy hyndaa ersooyl e yymmoose  
hrome, nagh jinnagh eh ad y stroie.

24 Dy jarroo, cha ren ad scansh  
jeh'n cheer eunyssagh shen :  
chamoo ren ad credjal e ghoan :

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



## Old Version.

25 Agh ren ayd tallagh ayns nan gabbany : as gha ghlast ayd rish korá yn chiarn.

26 Eish hrogg e shýas y lau nan yóí-syn : d'an dilge harrish ayns yn asygh.

27 Dy hilge magh nan rass masky ny hatiúni : as d'an skelysyn ayns ny taluiniyn.

28 Ren ayd, ayd heyn y hangly ry Báal páor : as ji ayd ourélyn yn varru.

29 Marsho grenni ayd eshyn gys farg rish y ghummeý ack háyn : as va yn ghnapp muar nan maskysyn.

30 Eish hass phinéas shúas as guí é : as marshen hugg yn ghnapp nayrde.

31 as va shen erna ghounty dâsyn erson kayrys : masky gygh ully hilógh erson gybrágh.

32 Hugg ayd korri ersyn níist ag uiskaghyn yn strýif : marshen gy ghorrié Moises er nan-sonsyn.

33 Erson gy grenni áyd yn spyryd aggesyn : marshen gy lóyr gy mighiaelagh ra veliyn.

34 Ghamú strúi aydsyn ny han-gristúin : mar hugg yn chiarn sayry dáu.

35 As v'ayd máskit masky ny hatiúni : as jinsi áyd ny hobraghyn acksyn.

36 Er ghúis as gy dugg ayd ammys dy ny jallúnyn ren tynda gys an gur mou héyn : gy jarro d'-óur-áyd<sup>1</sup> nan meck as ininyn gys jeoulun.

37 As giyrt ayd fuill gyn loght gy jaru fuill nan meck as nan iníin : ren ayd y ourel dy iallunyn ghánaán, as va yn chiúr falliút ry fuill.

## New Version.

25 Agh dirree ad magh ayns ny cabbaneyn oc : as cha ren ad geaishtagh rish coraa'n Chiarn.

26 Eisht hrog eh seose e laue nyn 'oi : dy chur ad naardey ayns yn aasagh ;

27 Dy hilgey magh yn slught oc mastey ny ashoonyn : as dy skeayley ad trooid ny cheeraghyn.

28 Ren ad lhiantyn gys Baal-peor : as d'ee ad ourallyn ny merriu.

29 Myr shoh ghreinnee ad eh gys corree lesh nyn ghrogh ob-braghyn : as va'n chramp dewil nyn mast' oc.

30 Eisht hass Phinehas seose as ghow eh padjer : as myr shen scuirr y chramp.

31 As va shen coontit dasyn son cairys : mastey dy chooilley hee-loghe er son dy bragh.

32 Hug ad corree er myrgeddin ec ushtaghyn y streeu : myr shen dy ren eh Moses y cherraghey kyndagh roosyn.

33 Er-yn-oyr dy ren ad yn spyrryd echeý y vrasnaghey : ayns wheesh as dy loayr eh dy siyragh lesh e veillyn.

34 Chamoo stroie ad ny ashoonyn : myr ren y Chiarn ad y harey.

35 Agh ren ad sheshaght rish ny ashoonyn : as dynsee ad nyn gliaghtaghyn.

36 Ayns wheesh as dy dug ad oashley da ny jallooyn oc, shoh ren chyndaa gys y toýrt-mow oc hene : dy jarroo heb ad ny mec as ny inneenyn oc gys jouyl ;

37 As gheayrt ad yn uill gyn loght ; dy jarroo fuill ny mec as ny inneenyn oc : heb ad ayns ourallyn gys jallooyn Chanaan ; as va'n cheer fo mollaght lesh fuill.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

38 Marshó v'áyd falliit rish nan obraghyn héyn : ass ghai áyd er mardrys lesh an gummey héyn.

39 Shennyfa va korri yn chiarn fadiit nyoi y phobyl : erson ghuish gy rou duoi agge er y eirys héyn.

40 as hugg e harrish áyd gys lau ny hangristi<sup>1</sup> : as va aydsyn va duoi ack orru nan jarnyn har-ryst<sup>1</sup> ú.

41 Ren nan noidjyn trynláys orru : as va ayd ack fou.

42 Sh'immei kyrt lifrée eshyn áydsyn, agh jirri ayd shýas na yoi rish nan gummey hey : as va ayd er nan dóyrt shiis ayns nan olkys.

43 na iei nar ghonick e nan syaghyn : ghýl é an akan.

44 Smúni e er y ghúnaynt as gou e chimmey jusyn nyræ ym-mydi y vyghinsyn : gy jaru hugg e oríusyn ully liid ayd er shiul an kappy dy góyl trey jû.

45 Lifrée shuin, o hiarn nan iih as chiaggyl shuin vei masky ny hangristin gy vod meid buias y hóyrt dy t'ænyms kasserick, as dy ianu nan moggésygh dy tdy vollys.

46 Banniit gy rou yn chiarn jih Israel vei gybragh as sýl gyn ghian : as ligge ully yn phobyl y grá. Amen. Moligi yn chiarn<sup>2</sup>.

## AYRYN.

*Confitemini domino. psal. 107.*

○ TOERGI búias d'yn chiarn erson te grasóil : as ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

2 Ligg ausyn buias y hoyrt. ta yn chiarn er nan giannaghe riist : as er nan lifrée vei lau yn nóid.

## New Version.

38 Myr shoh v'ad neu-ghlen lesh ny obbraghyn oc hene : as hie ad er maarderys lurg nyn yecarreeyn hene.

39 Shen-y-fa va jymmoose y Chiarn er ny vrasnaghey noi e phobble : ayns wheesh as dy row dwoaie echey er e eiraght hene.

40 As livrey eh ad harrish gys laue ny ashoonyn : as v'adsyn va dwoaie oc orroo ny hiarnyn harrystoo.

41 Ren nyn noidyn tranlaase orroo ; as v'ad fo nyn booar.

42 Shimmey keayrt ren eh ad y livrey : agh dirree ad magh n'oi lesh nyn goyrleyn hene, as v'ad er nyn injillaghey son nyn olkys.

43 Ny-yeih tra honnick eh nyn seaghyn : ren eh nyn accan y chlashtyn.

44 Chooinee eh er e chonaant, as va chymmey echey orroo, cordail rish earroo e vyghinyn : hug eh dy jarroo orroosyn ooille y leeideil ad ersooyl ayns cappeeys dy ve erreishagh daue.

45 Livrey uss shinyn, O Hiarn nyn Yee, as chaggil shin veih mastey ny ashoonyn : dy vod mayd booise y chur da dty Ennym casherick, as imraa gloyroil y yan-noo jeh dty voylley.

46 Bannit dy row yn Chiarn Jee dy Israel veih dy bragh, as seihll gyn jerrey : as lhig da ooilleyn pobble gra, Amen.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 107. *Confitemini Domino.*

○ CUR-JEE booise da'n Chiarn son t'eh graysoil : as ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

2 Lhig dauesyn booise y choyrt ta'n Chiarn er veaysley : as er livrey veih laue yn noid ;

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Not in modern book.

Old Version.

3 As er an jaglym magh ass ny taluiniyn : vei yn gniarr, as vei yn gniurr, vei yn tuoi, as vei yn jass.

4 Ghái áyd er shaghran ayns yn 'asygh magh as y ráyd : as gha dóeyr ayd balle erbi dy vaghey ayn.

5 Gakrys as páa : hugg an anym nayrde ayndu.

6 Eish jei ayd er y chiarn ayns nan syaghyn : as lifré eshyn ayd magh as 'an jenid.

7 Lúid e aydsyn magh liórish y rayd káyr : gy vodagh ayd dol gys y valley ren ayd vaghey ayn.

8 O gy jeanagh déney er y honshen yn chiarn y volley erson y váiys : as y ientyssyn y insh te dy ianu er klaun geney.

9 Erson te tóyrt gy lióyr d'yn anym fallym : as liéeny yn anym akryssagh rish méiys.

10 'an léidsyn as ta sei ayns dorghys as ayns skáa yn vays : sickyr kanglit ayns tráyi as iarn.

11 Erson gy ren ayd kagey nyoi goyn yn chiarn : as ren ayd gy hedrym taskey y hóyrt dy ghourley yn ier s'ýrjæ.

12 Hugg e núas níist nan griaghyn treyfd trimshy : huitt áyd shúis, as gha rou veg dy ghuyne lio shuas.

13 Marshen nar jæi ayd gys y chiarn ayns nan syaghyn : lifré æshyn aydsyn magh as 'an jenid.

14 Erson hugg e aydsyn magh as dorghys, as magh dy skáa yn váys : as vrish e ny kanglaghyn acksyn as 'ygh<sup>1</sup> elle.

15 O gy jenagh déney er y honshen yn chiarn y volley erson y váiys : as y ientyssyn y insh te dy ianu erson klaun géney.

16 Erson te er mriissie ny dor-

New Version.

3 As er nyn jaglym ass ny cheeraghyn, veih'n niar, as veih'n neear : veih'n twoaie, as veih'n jiass.

4 Hie ad er-shaghryn ayns yn aasagh ass y raad : as cha dooar ad ard-valley erbee dy chummal ayn ;

5 Accryssagh as paagh : hug yn annym oc naardey ayndoo.

6 Eisht deie ad er y Chiarn ayns nyn seaghyn : as livrey eh ad ass nyn jennid.

7 Leeid eh ad magh er y raad cair : dy voddagh ad goll gys ard-valley va kiarit daue.

8 O dy jinnagh deiney er-y-fa-shen yn Chiarn y voylley son e vieys : as fockley magh ny yindyssyn t'eh dy yannoo son cloan gheiney !

9 Son t'eh jannoo magh yn annym follym : as lhieeney yn annym accryssagh lesh mieys :

10 Lheid as ta ny hoie ayns dorrhaghys, as ayns scadoo yn vaaish : kainlt ayns treihys ayns geulaghyn yiarn.

11 Er-yn-oyr dy row ad mee-viallagh gys goan y Chiarn : as ren ad beg y hoiaghey jeh coyrle yn Er-syrjey ;

12 Ren eh neesht ny creeaghyn oc y injillaghey trooid seaghyn : huitt ad sheese, as cha row unnane erbee dy chooney lhieu.

13 Myr shen tra deie ad gys y Chiarn ayns nyn seaghyn : livrey eh ad ass nyn jennid.

14 Hug eh lesh ad magh ass dorrhaghys, as scadoo yn vaaish, as vrish eh ny kianglaghyn oc veih-my-chielley.

15 O dy jinnagh deiney er-y-fa-shen yn Chiarn y voylley son e vieys : as fockley magh ny yindyssyn t'eh dy yannoo son cloan gheiney !

16 Son t'eh er vrishy ny giattyn

## Old Version.

syn prass : as er moaly ny barryn iarn ayns ygh<sup>1</sup> elle.

17 Ta deney ammyjagh kerit erson nan loght : as kientagh rish 'an olkys.

18 Hugg yn anym acksyn duôl dy dygh ully vène dy vî : as v'âyd gy jaru faggys ag dorrys y vâys.

19 Marshen mar jei ayd gys y chiarn ayns nan syaghyn : lifré æshyn aydsyn magh as 'an jenid.

20 Hugg e y okyl, as lani áyd : as va áyd sauchey vei nan gall.

21 O gy jeanagh deney er y hon-shen yn chiarn y volly erson y væys : as ny hientyssyn y insh te dy ianu erson klaun geney.

22 Gy nouragh ayd dasyn ourel dy vuais y hoÿrt as dy insh magh y obraghyn rish gann.

23 Aydsyn ta doll shiis gys yn 'arkey ayns longyn : as janu 'an jurryssyn er ny huiskaghyn múary.

24 Hii ny deney sho obraghyn yn chiarn : as y ientyssyn ayns y deifnid<sup>1</sup>.

25 Erson agg y okylsyn ta yn gyæ dyrrinagh girri : ta tró<sub>o</sub>el shýas ny tonnyn agge.

26 T'áyd ymmyrkit shýas gys neu, as shiis riist gys y difnid<sup>1</sup> : ta nan anym læy er shiul erson yn syaghyn.

27 T'áyd goll núnn as nall, as bunjernygh kasly rish duyne meis-toil : as t'áyd ag kian nan gáitiy.

28 Marshen nar t'áyd gæmagh er y chiarn ayns nan syaghyn : t'é d'an lifrásyn as 'an jenid.

29 Erson te toyrt er y dorryn fáe y góyl : marshen gy vell ny tonnyn aggesyn kiún.

30 Eish ta vogey òyr erson gy

## New Version.

prash : as er giarey ny barryn yiarn veih-my-cheilley.

17 Ta deiney ómmijagh er nyn gerragheysonnynghrogh-yannoo : as kyndagh rish nyn olkys.

18 Va dwoaie ec yn annym oc er dy chooilley cheint dy veaghey : as v'ad dy jarroo faggys ec dorrys y vaaish.

19 Myr shen tra deie ad gys y Chiarn ayns nyn seaghyn : livrey eh ad ass nyn jennid.

20 Chur eh magh e ockle, as ren eh ad y lheihs : as v'ad er nyn sauail veih nyn doyrnt-mow.

21 O dy jinnagh deiney er-y-fashen yn Chiarn y voylley son e vieys : as fockley magh ny yindyssyn t'eh dy yannoo son cloan gheiney !

22 Dy jebbagh ad da oural dy hoÿrt-booise : as ny obbraghyn echey y ockley magh lesh gennallys.

23 Adsyn ta goll er yn aarkey ayns lhongyn : as ta dellal ayns ny ushtaghyn mooarey.

24 Ad shoh ta fakin obbraghyn y Chiarn : as e yindyssyn ayns y diunid.

25 Son ec e ockle ta'n gheay stermagh girree : ta troggal seose ny tonnyn echey.

26 T'ad er nyn ymmyrkey seose 'syn aer, as sheese reesht gys y diunid : ta'n annym oc lhei er-sooyl er coontey nyn seaghyn.

27 T'ad criht noon as noal, as leaystey myr dooinney meshtal : as t'ad ec kione nyn geilley.

28 Myr shen tra t'ad geamagh gys y Chiarn ayns nyn seaghyn : t'eh dy livrey ad ass nyn jennid.

29 T'eh cur er y sterrym dy ve kuiñe : myr shen dy vei ny tonnyn goaill fea.

30 Eisht t'ad gennal, er-yn-oyr

## Old Version.

vell ayd agg fáe : as marshen té d'an doyr-t-syn gys y vai balliêu y vé áyn.

31 O gy jeanagh déney erryfá shen yn chiarn y volley erson y véiys : as ny hientyssyn y insh té dy ianu erson klaun geney.

32 Gy jeánagh áyd æshyn y volley gy hárd niist ayns shessaght yn phobyl : as æshyn y volley ayns ýnyd ny shandiyght.

33 Ta chyndá ny tuillaghyn gys fáysygh : as chymaghy shuas ny fyrrányn uisky.

34 Tallu meassoil t'e dy ianu pháys : erson yn pecky acksyn ta vaghey áyn.

35 Rúist, t'e janu d'yn aysyght uisky shassú : as chibbryghyn uisky dy hallu chyrrym.

36 As aynshen te d'an syiaghy aydsyn ta akrisagh : gy vod ayd ayrd valley y hrogei dau dy vaghey ayn.

37 Gy vod ayd nan dallu y ghuiir as garraghyn dy vylchyn phiyn y heiaghy : dy hoyrt dau meass dy vishagh.

38 Te dan managhey marshen gy vell ayd tuilliu gy fiir vuar as gha vell e surrail dy nan ialagh dy goll er gúll.

39 As ríist nar t'ayd 'an lydygh as er nan doyr-t ishil : trýid pllógh erbi na syaghyn.

40 Ga liggys e dau dy ve er nan láyght gy holk ag tráni : as ligge dau doll er shaghran as y rayd ayns yn aysyght.

41 Fóyst te kúyny lesh yn voght magh as y voghtynys : as janu teiusyn dá kasly rish shellu kyr-ragh.

42 Smúni ny déney káyragh er shó as goui ayd boggey : as bíi béal gygh ully niaughrauiys erna iái.

## New Version.

dy vel ad ec fea : as myr shen t'eh dy chur lesh ad gys y phurt bailliu 've ayn.

31 O dy jinnagh deiney er-y-fa-shen yn Chiarn y voylley son e vieys : as fockley magh ny yindyssyn t'eh dy yannoo son cloan gheiney !

32 Dy jinnagh ad eshyn neesht y ghloyraghey ayns sheshaght y phobble : as eh y voylley ayns stoyl y chanstyr !

33 Ta chyndaa ny thooillaghyn gys faasagh : as chymaghey seose ny farraneyn ushtey.

34 Cheer messoil t'eh dy yannoo faase : er coontey yn drogh-yannoo ocsyn ta baghey ayn.

35 Reesht t'eh jannoo yn aasagh ny loghan ushtey : as geillyn jeh thalloo chirrym.

36 As ayns shen t'eh soiaghey ny accryssee : dy vod ad ard-valley y hroggal daue hene dy chummal ayn ;

37 Dy vod ad nyn dhalloo y chuiir, as garaghyn-feeyney y hoiaghey : dy ymmyrkey magh daue ny messyn dy vishaghey.

38 T'eh dy nyn managhey ad, dy vel ad bishaghey erskyn towse : as cha vel eh surranse da'n maase oc dy ve ny sloo ayns earroo.

39 Reesht tra t'ad er nyn leoda-ghey as er nyn injillaghey : liorish tranlaase, trooid arkys ny seaghyn erbee ;

40 Ga dy vel eh surranse ad dy gheddyn drogh ghellal veih reiltee tranlaasagh, as lhiggey daue goller-shaghryn jeh'n raad ayns ynaasagh ;

41 Ny yeih t'eh cooney lesh y voght ass e heaghyn : as bishaghey yn lught-thie echey myr shioltane keyrragh.

42 Smooinee yn vooijer chairagh er shoh, as gow-ee ad boggey : as bee becal dy chooilley olkys er ny yeigh.

## Old Version.

43 Quei erbí ta kriny smuni e er ny redyn shó : as tuigi ayd kein-dyls graigoil yn chiarn.

## ASPYRT.

*Paratum cor meum. psal. 108.*

O ÍIH ta my ghri arlu (ta my ghri arlu) : goym oráyn as verryms búias rish yn aylt sháyr t'áym.

2 Duisk us liut as kruit : duisk-yms mi héyn gy fíir voghey.

3 Verrym búias duitch o hiarn masky yn phobyl : goyms oráyn dy volley duitch masky ny hatiouni.

4 Erson ta tdy vyghin nasmu na ny neaughyn : as ta t'irrinys roschyn gys ny bojelyn.

5 Sei shúas u héyn o íih erskyn ny neaughyn : as tdy glóyr erskyn yn tallu ully.

6 Gy vod aydsyn shúney láets ve er an lifráe : ligge tdy lau iesz aydsyn y hauáyl as kluin us mish.

7 Ta jih er loyrt ayns y ghass-rikys : shennýfá góyms boggey as renniym Sichem, as toushym magh kóyn Sukoth.

8 Sh'láyms gilead, as sh'láyms Manasses : she Ephraym níist gniart my ghian.

9 She Juda m'er lyoi, she moab my phäss nú : harrish Edom hil-gym magh my vrayg, er ny philistini niyms barriyght bogil y góyl.

10 Quei lídjys mi gys yn ayrd valley láidjer : as quei ver mish gys Edom.

11 Nagh vel us er nan dregáel o íih : as nagh jæd us o íih magh marish nan shessaghtyn kagi.

12 O kuin léyn nýoi yn noyid :

## New Version.

43 Quoi-erbee ta creeney nee ad goaill ny reddyn shoh gys nyn gree : as toig-ee ad kenjallys-ghraihagh y Chiarn.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 108. *Paratum cor meum.*

O YEE ta my chree aggin-dagh, ta my chree aggin-dagh : goym arrane, as verym moylley lesh rere my phooar.

2 Dooisht, uss lute as chlaa-sagh : dooisht-yms mee-hene feer voghey.

3 Verym booise dhyts, O Hiarn, mastey'n pobble : goym arraneyn-moyllee hoods mastey ny ashoo-nyn.

4 Son ta dty vyghin ny syrjey na ny niaughyn : as ta dty ynrickys roshtyn gys ny bodjallyn.

5 Soie oo hene seose, O Yee, erskyn ný niaughyn : as dty ghloyr erskyn ooilley yn seihll ;

6 Dy vod dty chloan reiht v'er nyn livrey : lhig da dty laue yesh ad y hauail, as clasht uss rhym.

7 Ta Jee er loayrt ayns e chasherickys, Neem er-y-fa-shen boggey' ghoail, as rheynym Sichem : as towse-ym magh coan Succoth.

8 Ta Gilead lhiam's, as lhiam's Manasses : ta Ephraim myrgeddin troshid my ching :

9 Ta Judah my er-reill 'sy leigh, Moab my haagh-nieeaghyn : shooill-ym harrish Edom : harrish Philistia yioym y varriaght.

10 Quoi nee my leeideil gys yn ard-valley lajer : quoi ver lesh mee stiagh gys Edom ?

11 Nagh vel uss er hreigeil shin, O Yee : as nagh jean uss, O Yee, goll magh marish ny sheshaghtyn-cagee ain ?

12 O cooin lhien noi yn noid :

Old Version.

erson sh'fárdalagh kuyney duiy-  
ney.

13 Tréyfd jih ní meid redyn  
muary as she æshyn stampys  
shúis nan nóidjyn.

*Deus laudem meam. psal. 109.*

**N**A kumm tdy hangy o íih dy  
my volley : erson ta béal yn  
neaughraui as beál yn klýei mal-  
toil foskilt oryms.

2 As t'áyd er lóyrt m'yóis rish  
chiangaghyn fallsy : ren áyd my  
ghymshæyn magiyrnt níist rish  
fokelyn myskejagh, as kagy m'yóis  
gyn oeyr.

3 Erson yn grayi dá aymy oriû-  
syn, jeagh mish t'áyd góyl páyrt  
m'yóis : agh ta my dy my hóyrt  
héyn dys padjer.

4 Sho mar t'áyd ern iik duys  
olk erson mæi : as mysjid erson  
m'agney mæi.

5 Tóeyr us duyiny niaughraui  
dy réel harrishsyn as ligge nóid  
ny hammey shassu as yn láu iesh  
aggesyn.

6 Nar viis bruinys erna hóyrt  
ersyn ligg e ve erna agáel múi :  
as ligge y phadjer ve erna hyndá  
gys pecky.

7 Ligge y lágghyn ve beggan as  
ligge anáyn elle y ghurym y  
góyl.

8 Ligge y ghlaun ve gyn a'er as  
y venn na ben treogh.

9 Ligge y ghlaunsyn ve gimaght  
magiyrnt as jérig y hiyrry : ligg au  
y hiyrry é níist ayns ynydyn phays.

10 Ligge yn trenyder ully t'agge  
y ghurr mou : as ligge yn jori y  
obersyn y rúisky.

11 Ma ligg duiney erbi y vê, dy  
goyl tráyi jé : na dy goyl tashey  
er y ghlaunsyn gyn áer.

New Version.

son's fardalagh ta cooney dooin-  
ney;

13 Trooid Jee nee mayd ob-  
braghyn mooarey : as eshyn eh  
ver fo chosh nyn noidyn.

PSALM 109. *Deus laudum.*

**N**Y bee uss dty host, O Yee  
my voylley : son ta beéal ny  
mee-chrauee, dy jarroo, ta beéal  
yn vooijer volteyragh er ny osley  
m'oi.

2 As t'ad er loayrt m'oi lesh  
chengaghyn foalsey : t'ad er jeet  
mygeayrt-y-moo'm lesh focklyn  
dwoaiagh, as er chaggey m'oi gyn  
oyr.

3 Son y ghraih v'aym orroosyn,  
cur-my-ner t'ad nish shassoo m'oi :  
agh ta mish dy chur mee hene  
seose gys padjer.

4 Myr shoh t'ad er chooilteeney  
dou olk son mie : as goanlys er  
son my aigney mie.

5 Nee dooinney mee-chrauee reill  
y ymmyrkey harrish : as shassee  
Noid-ny-hanmey ec e laue yesh.

6 Tra vees briwnys er ny choyrt  
er, bee eh er ny gheyrey : as bee'n  
phadjer echey er ny hyndaa gys  
peccah.

7 Bee e lagghyn giare : as gow-ee  
fer elley yn oik echey.

8 Bee'n chloan echey gyn ayr :  
as y ven echey treoghe.

9 Bee'n chloan echey nyn ger-  
cheenyn, as shooyl ny dhieyn son  
jeirk : shirree ad eh ayns buill  
fadane.

10 Nee'n dooinney tranlaasagh  
oillee ny t'echey y chur mow :  
as nee'n joarree e laboraght y  
spooillee.

11 Cha gow dooinney erbee  
chymmey jeh : ny erreeish y hoil-  
shaghey da e chloan gyn ayr.

## Old Version.

12 Ligge y lught ve erna strui :  
as ayns yn na shilógh ligge y  
ænym ve erna ghurr ass glann.

13 Ligge pecky y áeraghyn ve  
ayns kuinaghtyn ayns shilliy yn  
chiarn : as na. ligg dy pheky y  
vummug ve erna hóyrt er shiul.

14 Ligg 'aù ve gybragh fæanish  
yn chiarn gy vodd e yn kuiny  
acksyn y rourey magh vei yn  
tallu.

15 As shen erson nagh rou y  
agney dy ianu mæi : agh deigyr e  
gy holk yn duiney boght gyn  
ghuynne, gy vodagh é æshyn y  
varru vá syit ag y ghri.

16 Vá y agney ayns guiaghyn  
as taghri e dá : ghá bynney lesh  
banaght, shennyfá bíi e foddey  
vei.

17 Huggé ymmish háyn guiagh-  
yn mar veagh ydagh : as higg e  
schiagh ayns y vñagh mar uisky,  
as mar uil ayns y ghnaun.

18 Ligge ve da mar kloaky  
t'aggé ymmish : as nar yn kryss  
té gybragh kianglit rish.

19 Ligge marshó taghyrt vei  
yn chiarn dy my nóidjyn : as  
dausyn ta loyrt olk nyoí m'anyim.

20 Agh jean us ruym's o hiarn  
jih, nyre t'ænyms : erson she  
millish tdy vyghin.

21 O lifrée mi erson ta mi gyn  
ghúyne as boght : as ta my ghri  
lottit er léyf stei jims.

22 Ta mi doll as shó mar skáa  
ta doll er shiul : as ta mi ym-  
manit er shiul, mar yn kellagh-  
renni.

23 Ta my glúnyn anúyn tréyfd  
troskey : ta m' 'æyl chirmit shýas  
fæguis raurid.

24. Ta mi núst er mæ ghon

## New Version.

12 Bee'n slught echey er ny  
chur naardey : as ayns yn nah  
heeloghe, bee'n ennym echey dy  
bollagh er ny yarrood.

13 Bee olkys ny ayraghyn echey  
er ny reayll ayns cooinaghtyn ayns  
shilley'n Chiarn : as cha bee peccah  
e voir er ny chieltyn.

14 Bee ad dy kinjagh kiongoyrt  
rish y Chiarn : dy vod eh yn  
imraa jeu y astyrt dy bollagh jeh'n  
ooir.

15 As shoh, son nagh row e  
aigney dy yannoo mie : agh ren  
eh tranlaase er y voght gyn cooney,  
dy voddagh eh eshyn y stroie va  
seaghnit ayns cree.

16 Va e haitnys ayns gweeaghyn,  
as hig eh er : cha bynney lesh  
bannaght, shen-y-fa bee eh foddey  
voish.

17 Choamree eh eh-hene lesh  
gweeaghyn myr lesh garmad : as  
hed eh stiagh ayns e vynnagh  
myr ushtey, as myr ooill ayns e  
chraueyn.

18 Bee eh da myr y cloagey t'eh  
dy cheau : as myr y cryss ta dy  
kinjagh mysh.

19 Shoh myr nee eh taghyrt da  
my noidyn veih'n Chiarn : as  
dauesyn myrgeddin ta loayrt dy  
olk noi m'annym.

20 Agh dell uss rhym's, O Hiarn  
my Yee, cordail rish dty Ennym :  
son s'millish ta dty vyghin.

21 O livrey mee, son ta mee  
ymmyrchagh as gyn cooney : as  
ta my chree gooint cheusthie  
jee'm.

22 Ta mee goll ass shoh myr y  
scadoo ta scughey ersooyl : ta  
mee eiyrit noon as noal myr y  
locust.

23 Ta my ghlioonyn annoon lesh  
trostey : ta my eill shymlit son  
laccal soo.

24 Haïnk mee myrgeddin dy ve



## Old Version.

knáid dausyn : ghræi áyd iagh orrym an gian.

25 kúyn layms o hiarn my íih : as sau mi nyræ tdy vyghins.

26 As bíi fys acksyn kyns gy níi e sho tdy laúys : as gy vel us hiarn erna ianu e.

27 Ga ta aydsyn guiaghyn foýst banni us : as ligg 'ausyn ve er an doýrt gys narey ta girri shúas m'yóis, as ligg dy tdy herváynt ve gannoil.

28 Ligge my noidjyn vé kúrit rish náyre : as ligg au ayd héyn y ghudaghy rish an nayre héyn marr ry kloky.

29 As er my hons verryms buias múar d'yn chiarn rish my véal as mollym e masky yn chessaght.

30 Erson shassi e er lau iesh y voght : dy hauáyl y anym vei brúinyn niau gháyragh.

## AYRYN.

*Dixit dominus. psal. 110.*

**D**ÚYRT yn chiarn ry my hiarn sei us er my lau iæsh naggydere niyms tdy nóidjyns yn stóyl kosse dúit.

2 Verr yn chiarn sláyt tdy phuyers magh as Seion : bíi us t'er réel gy jaru ayns yn váeyn masky tdy nóidjyn.

3 Ayns lá dy tdy phúers oúri yn pobyl dúitich ourel agnagh ry ammys kasserick : ta driught<sup>1</sup> cymmyrkys<sup>1</sup> iæ biu ny madjyn.

4 Lú yn chiarn, as gha gou e arys : she sagyrt us erson gybragh nyræ ordyr velkizedeck.

5 Liotti yn chiarn er tdy lau iæssys : gy jaru riaghyn ayns lá y ghorri.

## New Version.

oltooan daue : adsyn va jeeaghyn orrym chrie ad nyn ghing.

25 Cooín lhiam, O Hiarn my Yee : O jean uss mish y hauail cordail rish dty vyghin.

26 As bee fys oc dy nee shoh dty laue : as dy nee uss, Hiarn, t'er n'yannoo eh.

27 Ga dy vel adsyn gweeaghyn, ny yeih jean uss bannaghey : as lhig daue ve er nyn goyrt gys nearey ta girree seose m'oi : agh. lhig da dty harvaant boggey'ghoaill.

28 Lhig da my noidyn ve er nyn goamrey lesh nearey : as lhig daue ve coodit lesh nyn scammylt hene myr lesh cloagey.

29 Er my hon's, veyrm mooa-rane booise da'n Chiarn lesh my vééal : as neem eshyn y voylley mastey earroo yn phobble.

30 Son shassee eh ec laue yesh y voght : dy hauail e annym veih briwnyn neu-chairagh.

## MORNING PRAYER.

*PSALM 110. Dixit Dominus.*

**D**OOYRT y Chiarn rish my Hiarn's : Soie uss er my laue yesh, derrey neem dty noidyn y yannoo stoyl dty choshey.

2 Nee'n Chiarn lorg dty phooar y chur veih Sion : bee uss dty erreill, eer ayns mean dty noidyn.

3 Ayns laa dty phooar nee yn pobble ourallyn arryltagh y hebbal hoods lesh ooashley crauee : ta druight yn cheet ayd er y theihll veih brein y voghrey.

4 Ta'n Chiarn er vreearrey, as cha goweh arrys : T'ou uss Ard-saggyrt dy bragh myr va Melchisedech.

5 Nee'n Chiarn er dty laue yesh : eer reeaghyn y chur mow ayns laa e yymmoose.

## Old Version.

6 verr e bruinys masky n̄y han-  
gristynyn liæni e ny hynydyn rish  
kirpp marru : as brishi e ny kinn  
as y ghielly harrish kyghla chir-  
nyn.

7 Ivi e d'yn trúan ayns y ráyd :  
shenyfá hrogys e shus<sup>1</sup> y ghian.

*Confitebor tibi. III.*

**V**ERRYM buias d'yn chiarn  
rish my ghri ully : gy fallit  
masky yn klyei kredjoil, as ayns y  
chessaght.

2 Ta obraghyn yn chiarn múar :  
shyirit magh júsyn ully ta tatnys  
ack ayndú.

3 Ta y obyr fiu dy ve erna volley  
as ve ayns bóí : as ta y gháyrys  
farraghtyn erson gybragh.

4 Ta yn chiarn myghinagh as  
grasoil marshen ern' ianu y ob-  
raghyn ientyssagh : gy lessagh  
ayd vê ayns kuiney.

5 T'e er doyrť bíi dausyn ta  
goyl agyl ræyf : bíi e gybragh  
agyntagh er y ghúynaynt.

6 Te ern iaghyn púer y obragh-  
yn dá phobyl : gy vodd e y hoyrt  
dausyn eiryght ny hangristiún.

7 Ta obraghyn y lauyn firrinys  
as bruinys : ta y abertsyn ully  
firrinagh.

8 T'áyd shassu síckyr erson gy-  
brágh as gybrágh : as t'áyd jeant  
ayns firrinys as corrymys.

9 Te er gurr ransúr dys y  
phobylys : te er sayre y ghún-  
aynt erson gybragh, s'kasserick as  
arymagh ta y ænmysyn.

10 She agyl yn chiarn tossiagh  
krinyght : ta tuigel mæi acksyn  
ta janu ýræ shen, ta yn molley  
aggesyn farraghtyn erson gy-  
bragh.

## New Version.

6 Ver eh briwnys mastey ny  
ashoonyn : lhieenee eh ny ynn-  
ydyn lesh ny kirp marroo : as  
ard reilltee ymmodee cheeraghyn  
y chur fo-chosh.

7 Iu-ee eh jeh'n strooan er y  
raad : shen-y-fa troggee eh seose  
e chione.

*PSALM III. Confitebor tibi.*

**V**ERYMS booise da'n Chiarn  
lesh ooilley my chree : ayns  
sheshaght er-lheh yn vooijer  
chrauec, as ayns chaglym y phobble.

2 Ta obbraghyn y Chiarn mooar :  
er nyn gheddyn magh lioroosyn  
ooilley ta goaill taitnys ayndoo.

3 Ta'n obbyr echey feeu moylley  
as ooashley : as ta e chairys far-  
raghtyn son dy bragh.

4 Ta'n Chiarn myghinagh as  
graysoil myr shen er n'yannoo e  
obbraghyn yindyssagh : dy lhisagh  
ad ve freillt ayns cooinaghtyn.

5 T'eh er chur beaghey dauesyn  
ta goaill aggle roish : bee eh dy  
bragh cooinaghtyn er e chonaant.

6 T'eh er hoilshaghey da e  
phobble pooar e obbraghyn : dy  
voddagh eh cur daue eiraght ny  
ashoonyn.

7 Ta obbraghyn e laueyn yn-  
rickys as briwnys : ta ooilley e  
annaghyn firrinagh.

8 T'ad shassoo shickyr son dy  
bragh as dy bragh : as t'ad jeant  
ayns firrinys as corrymid.

9 T'eh er choyrť feaysley da e  
phobble : t'eh er harey e chonaant  
son dy bragh ; casherick as arry-  
magh ta'n Ennym echey.

10 Ta aggle y Chiarn toshiaght  
creenaght : toiggal mie t'ocsyn  
ooilley ta dy ymmyrkey ad hene  
cordail rish : ta'n moylley echey  
farraghtyn son dy bragh.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

*Beatus vir.* psal. 112.

**B**ANIIT ta yn duiney<sup>1</sup> ta goyl  
agyl yn chiarn : ta tatnys muar  
agge ayns ny habertsyn aggesyn.

2 Bii y rassyn gniartoil er y  
tallu : bii shilógh yn klyei kred-  
joil baniit.

3 Bii bérchys as palchey ayns y  
heisyn : as farri y ghayrys-syn  
erson gybragh.

4 Ta sóilshe girri shýas d'yn  
duyne<sup>1</sup> ghráui ayns y dorghys :  
ta æshyn myghinagh, graiygh as  
káyragh.

5 Ta duyne<sup>1</sup> mæi myghinagh as  
toyrt er iésaght : as reeli e y  
okelyn rish kial.

6 Erson ghá bii e gybragh erna  
skughey : as bii yn duyne kraui  
ayns kuinaghtyn gybragh faragh-  
tyn.

7 Gha bii é aglagh er drogh  
naiaght erbi : erson ta y ghri  
shassu dain, as krediu ayns y  
chiarn.

8 Ta y ghri sickerit as gha  
skughe : nagge vaick e y agney  
er y noidjyn.

9 T'e er skély gy líæn as er  
doyrt dy ny boghtyn : as ta y  
gháyrysyn farraghtyn erson gy-  
bragh, bii æricksyn erna hrogel  
shýas ry bói.

10 Hii yn niaughraui<sup>1</sup> e as ní e  
y ghraii e : ní e snaggerni rá 'iéky-  
lyn, as kæyf er shiul, hæyd agney  
yn niau<sup>1</sup> ghraui mou.

*Laudate pueri.* psal. 113.

**M**OLIGI yn chiarn (shiusse  
herváyntyn) o molligi ænym  
yn chiarn.

2 Bannit gy rou ænym yn  
chiarn : væi yn iérish sho magh  
erson gybragh.

## New Version.

*PSALM 112. Beatus vir.*

**B**ANNIT ta'n dooinney ta goaill  
aggle roish y Chiarn : ta taitnys  
mooar echey ayns e annaghyn.

2 Bee yn slught echey niartal er  
y thalloo : bee bannaght gour yn  
vooijer ynrick.

3 Bee berchys as palchey ayns  
e hie : as nee e chairys farraghtyn  
son dy bragh.

4 Da'n dooinney crauee ta soil-  
shey brishey magh ayns y dor-  
raghys : t'eh myghinagh, graihagh,  
as cairagh.

5 Ta dooinney mie erreeishagh,  
as coyr er ceasaght : as nee eh e  
ghlare y reill lesh tushtey.

6 Son cha bee eh dy bragh er  
ny scughey : as bee'n dooinney  
ynrick freilt ayns cooinaghtyn er  
son dy bragh.

7 Cha bee eh agglagh jeh drogh  
naight erbee : son ta e chree  
shassoo shicky, as credjal ayns  
y Chiarn.

8 Ta e chree er ny hickyraghey,  
as cha vaill eh : derrey hee eh e  
aigney er e noidyn.

9 T'eh er skeayley dy lheap as  
er choyr da ny boghtyn : as ta e  
chairys farraghtyn son dy bragh :  
bee'n ennym echey er ny hoiaghey  
seose lesh ooashley.

10 Hee yn mee-chrauee eh, as  
bee eh trimshy da : nee eh snag-  
geraght lesh e ceacklyn, as heie  
ersooyl : nee yecarree yn vooijer  
vee-chrauee cherraghtyn.

*PSALM 113. Laudate, pueri.*

**M**OYLLY-JEE yn Chiarn,  
shiuish e harvaantyn : O  
moylley-jee Ennym y Chiarn.

2 Bannit dy row Ennym y  
Chiarn : veih'n tra shoh magh  
er son dy bragh.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

3 Ta ænym yn chiarn molliit  
vei irri shýas ny griæny, gys y  
doll shiis agge.

4 Ta yn chiarn ayrd ærskyn ully  
ny hangristin : as y gloysyn ær-  
skyn ny neaughyn.

5 quei ta kasly rish yn chiarn  
nan iih, agg vell y vagheysyn ghó  
ayrd as fóyst ta dy iislaghe y heyn  
dy iaghyn er ny redyn ta ayns  
neau as tallu.

6 T'é góyl shýas yn imbli magh  
as y jann : as trogell yn voght  
magh as y læi.

7 Gy vodd e æshyn y heiaغه  
máry yn prinsaghyn : gy jaru  
marish prinsaghyn y phobyl.

8 T'é tóyrt er y ven hass dy  
riall týei : as dy vé na meier gan-  
noil dy ghláun.

## New Version.

3 Ta Ennym y Chiarn er ny  
voylley : veih irree gys lhie ny  
greiney.

4 Ta'n Chiarn ard erskyn dy  
chooillee ashoon : as ta e ghloyr  
erskyn ny niaughyn.

5 Quoi ta casley rish y Chiarn  
y Jee ain, ta e ynnyd-vaghee cha  
ard : as ny yeih t'eh ginjillaghey  
eh hene dy chur-my-ner ny redd-  
yn t'ayns niau as er y thaloo?

6 T'eh goaill seose yn fer imlee  
ass y joan : as troggal yn ymmyr-  
chagh veih'n thorran;

7 Dy vod eh eshyn y hoiaghey  
seose mastey ny princeyn : dy  
jarroo mastey princeyn e phobble.

8 T'eh cur er y ven ghennish dy  
reayll thie : as dy ve ny moir  
ghennal dy chloan.

## ASPYRT.

*In exitu Israel. psal. 114.*

**N**AR haink Israel magh as  
Ejipt as tyei Iacob vei ma-  
skey yn phobyl jori.

2 vá judá y ynyd kasserick : as  
Israel y ynyd réel-syn.

3 Ghonick yn farkey shen, as  
ren e chæ : va jurdáyn erna im-  
man er gúll.

4 Ren ny knuick múary brúiki-  
naght mar ræaghyn : as ny knuick  
beggey mar kirri ágy.

5 Kre higg rúyts ó arkey gy ren  
tí chæ : as us Iurdán gy rou er  
t'imman er gúl.

6 Shiusse ghnuick váary gy léym  
shiu mar reaghyn : as shiusse  
ghnuick veggy mar kirri ágy.

7 Krái us hallu ag fænish yn  
chiarn : ag fænish jih Iacob.

8 Ta hynda yn ghregg gys uiskey  
shassu : as yn ghlagh ainill gys  
chibbyr gell.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*PSALM 114. In exitu Israel.*

**T**RA haink Israel magh ass E-  
gypt : as thie Yacob veih  
mastey'n pobble joarree.

2 Va Judah e ynnyd casherick :  
as Israel e reeriaght.

3 Honnick y faarkey shoh, as ren  
eh chea : va Jordan er ny imman  
noi'n choorse.

4 Ren ny sleityn lheim myr  
reaghyn : as ny croink veggey  
myr eayin.

5 Cre haink ort's, O aarkey, dy  
ren oo chea : as ort's, Yordan, dy  
row er dy imman back?

6 Shiuish sleityn dy lheim shiu  
myr reaghyn : as shiuish chroink  
veggey myr eayin?

7 Bee er-creau, uss halloo, ec  
fenish y Chiarn : ec fenish Jee  
Yacob.

8 Hyndaa yn chreg chreoi gys  
poyll ushtey : as y chlagh flint  
gys chibbyr gheill.

## Old Version.

## New Version.

*Non nobis domine. psal. 115.*PSALM 115. *Non nobis, Domine.*

G HANIE duiniyn O hiarn,  
ghanie duiniyn agh dy t'æn-  
ym toeyr yn molley : erson tdy  
vyghin graigul as erson grayi  
t'irrinys.

2 kamma nabbyr ny hangristiñ :  
kadge vell nish yn jih acksyn.

3 As erson yn jih ainiyn, t'é  
ayns neau : t'é ern' ianu kre erbi  
balliesh-syn.

4 Ta ny jallunyn acksyn argyd  
as áyr : gy jaru obyr lauyn geney.

5 Ta béal ack as gha vel ayd  
loyrt : ta suilyn ack as gha vaick  
ayd.

6 Ta klyæsyn ack as gha gluinn  
áyd : ta stroanyn ack as gha vell  
áyd soyraghy.

7 Ta lauyn ack, as gha vell áyd  
láyght, ta kassyn ack, as gha vell  
áyd gimmiaght : ghamu t'áyd  
loyrt tréyfd nan skorniagh.

8 Ta aydsyn d'an ianu<sup>1</sup> é ta kasly  
riu : as margedyn ta ully læid as  
ta toyrt nan dreistéel ayndú.

9 Agh us hyei Israel treist us  
ayns y chiarn : she æshyn 'an  
gymmyrk as an vrialy.

10 Shiusse hyei Aaron toergi nan  
dreisteel ayns y chiarn : she æshyn  
'an<sup>1</sup> ver kuyni, as an<sup>1</sup> fer frialy.

11 Shiusse ta goyl agyl d'yn  
chiarn, toergi nan dreistéel ayns y  
chiarn : she æshyn 'an ver kuyni  
as 'an ver frialy.

12 Ta yn chiarn er guinaghtyn  
oruiniyn as bani é shuin ; gy jaru  
banni é tyei Israel, bani é tyei  
Aaron.

13 Bani e aydsyn ta goyl agyl  
d'yn chiarn : begg as muar níst.

14 ver yn chiarn erifs gáas

C HA nee dooinyn, O Hiarn,  
cha nee dooinyn, agh da dty  
Ennym cur yn moylley : son dty  
vyghin ghraihagh, as er coontey  
dty ynrickys.

2 Cre'n-fa jir ny ashoonyn-qua-  
agh : Cre'n raad ta nish yn Jee oc?

3 Er son y Jee ainyr, t'eh ayns  
niau : t'eh er n'yannoo myr s'goo-  
idsave lesh.

4 Ta ny jallooyn oc argid as  
airh : eer obbyr laueyn deiney,

5 Ta beill oc as cha vel ad  
loayrt : ta sooiilyn oc as cha vel  
ad fakín.

6 Ta cleayshyn oc as cha vel ad  
clashtyn : ta stroanyn oc as cha  
vel ad soaral.

7 Ta laueyn oc as cha vel ad  
loaghtey, cassyn t'oc as cha vel  
ad shooyl : chamoo t'ad loayrt  
trooid nyn scoarnagh.

8 T'adsyn ta jannoo ad casley  
roo : as myr shen t'adsyn ooiiley  
ta cur nyn dreishteil ayndoo.

9 Agh uss hie Israel, treisht uss  
ayns y Chiarn : she eshyn nyn  
gemmyrk as nyn vendeil.

10 Shiuish hie Aaron, cur-jee nyn  
dreishteil ayns y Chiarn : eshyn y  
fer coonee as y fendeilagh oc.

11 Shiuish ta goaill aggle roish  
y Chiarn, cur-jee nyn dreishteil  
ayns y Chiarn : eshyn y fer-  
coonee as y fendeilagh oc.

12 Ta'n Chiarn er chooinaghtyn  
orin, as bannee eh shin : dy  
jarroo nee eh thie Israel y van-  
naghey, nee eh bannaghey thie  
Aaron.

13 Nee eh adsyn y vannaghey  
ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn :  
chammah beg as mooar.

14 Nee'n Chiarn shiuish y vish-

## Old Version.

nasmu, as nasmu : shiusse as nan glaun.

15 She shiusse aydsyn ta baniūt d'yn chiarn : ren neau as tallu.

16 Sh'lesh yn chiarn ully ny neaughyn slayn : t'e er doyrnt yn talu dy ghlaun geney.

17 Gha vel ny mæru dy tdy vollys o hiarn : ghamu t'aydsyn ully ta doll shiis gys yn ynyd dy ve nan dost.

18 Agh molli mæyd<sup>1</sup> yn chiarn : vei yn trá sho magh erson gy-bragh : moligi yn chiarn.

## AYRYN.

*Dilexi quoniam.* psal. 116.

**T**A mi fñir vuiagh : gy gyył yn chiarn kora my phadjer.

2 Gyghroým e y ghlúæsh huymys : shenyfa æiym ersyn ghoud as viým bio.

3 Ta ribbaghyn yn váys er my ghymshæen krun magiyrnt : as gou piæn 'ifrin greým oryms.

4 ióym syaghyn as trimshey as æiym er ænym yn chiarn : o hiarn, ta mi gui oyrtis lifráe m'anymys.

5 Ta yn chiarn graysuol as kayragh : gy jaru ta nan iñh myghinagh.

6 Ta yn chiarn sauáyl yn boght<sup>1</sup> : va mi ayns træi as ghuynt e liam.

7 Chyndá riist eis<sup>1</sup> gys t'æ o m'anym : erson ta yn chiarn er dy ghuiliny.

8 As kamma? ta us er lifráe m'anym vei báas : my huilyn vei jóæir, as my ghassyn vei tuitchym.

9 Immiym féanish y chiarn : ayns tallu yn klyei vió.

## New Version.

aghey ny smoo as ny smoo : shiuish as nyn gloan.

15 Shiuish ta cloan bannit y Chiarn : chroo niau as y thalloo.

16 Ta ny slanë niaughyn lesh y Chiarn : yn thalloo t'eh er choyrnt da cloan gheiney.

17 Cha vel ny merriu coyrnt moylley dhyts, O Hiarn : ny adsyn ooille y ta goll sheese ayns yn oaie.

18 Agh nee shinyn y Chiarn y voylley : veih'n traa shoh magh son dy bragh. Moylley-jee yn Chiarn.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 116. *Dilexi, quoniam.*

**T**A mee feer wooiagh : dy vel y Chiarn er chlashtyn coraa my phadjer ;

2 Dy vel eh er chroymmey e chleaysh hym : shen-y-fa neem geamagh er choud as veem bio.

3 Haink ribbaghyn y vaaish mygeayrt-y-moom : as ghow pianyn niurin greme orrym.

4 Hooar mee seaghyn as trim-shey, as ren mee geamagh er Ennym y Chiarn : O Hiarn, ta mee guee ort, livrey m'annym.

5 Ta'n Chiarn graysoil as cairal : dy jarroo, ta'n Jee ainyn myghinagh.

6 Ta'n Chiarn coadey adsyn ta gyn loght : va mish ayns seaghyn, as chooin eh lhiam.

7 Chyndaa reesht eisht gys dt'ea, O my annym : son ta'n Chiarn er dty chooilleeney.

8 As cre'n fa? t'ou er livrey m'an-nym veih baase : my hooillyn veih jeir, as my chassyn veih tuittym.

9 Neem's gimmeeaght kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn : ayns cheer y sleih bio

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

Old Version.

10 Ghréid mi as shennyfa loy-  
rym : agh vá mi er my syi gy  
muar : duyrt mi ayns ny heir ta  
dygh ully guyne nan mrágeryn.

11 kre yn lúagh verryms d'yn  
chiarn : erson my tóyrtysyn ully  
mæi te erna ianu dúys.

12 Goym kapan yn sauálys : as  
æiym er ænym yn chiarn.

13 Ikym my vriaraghyn nish ayns  
fæanish ully y phobylys : fñir  
dýar ayns shilliy yn chiarn ta  
báas y núyn.

14 Jeagh, o hiarn, kyns gy vell  
mish tdy herváynt : she mish tdy  
herváynt, as mack t'inivýyl, tou er  
mrishie my ghnaun er y ghielle.

15 Ourym duitch óurel dy vúias  
y hoyrt : as æiym er ænym y  
chiarn.

16 Ikym my vriaraghyn d'yn  
chiarn ayns shilliy y phobylys  
ully : ayns kurtyn tyei yn chiarn  
gy jaru ayns dy véyn O Ierusalem.  
molligi yn chiarn.

*Laudate dominum. psal. 117.*

○ MOLLIGI yn chiarn shiusse  
ully ny hangristiñ : molligi  
e shiusse atiunyn ully.

2 Erson ta y gheindylys-syn  
trokroil gybragh nasmu as nasmu  
duiniyn : as ta firriny yn chiarn  
farraghtyn erson gybragh : molligi  
yn chiarn.

*Confitemini domino. psal. 118.*

○ TOERGI buias d'yn chiarn  
erson te graysoil : erson gy vel  
y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

2 Ligge Israel nish goyl rish gy  
vel é graysoil as gy vell y vyghin  
farraghtyn erson gybragh.

3 Ligge tyei Aaron nish góyl

New Version.

10 Ren mee credjal, as shen-y-  
fa neem loayrt; agh va mee dy  
mooar seaghnit : dooyrt mee ayns  
my hiyr, Ta dy chooilley ghooi-  
ney fardalys.

11 Cre'n cooilleeney verym da'n  
Chiarn : son ooilley ny bannagh-  
tyn t'eh er hoilshaghey dou?

12 Neem's goaill cappan y tau-  
alys : as neem geamagh er Ennym  
y Chiarn.

13 Neem my vreearaghyn y  
eek nish kionfenish ooilley e  
phobble : feer deyr ayns shilleyn  
Chiarn ta baase e nooghyn.

14 Cur-my-ner, O Hiarn, kys dy  
vel mish dty harvaant : ta mish  
dty harvaant, as mac dt'inney-  
veyl; t'ou er vrishey my chian-  
glaghyn veih-my-chielley.

15 Cheb-ym hoods yn oural dy  
hoyrt-booise : as neem geamagh  
er Ennym y Chiarn.

16 Eeck-ym my vreearaghyn  
gys y Chiarn, ayns fenish ooilley  
e phobble : ayns cooyrtyn thie yn  
Chiarn, dy jarroo, ayns y vean  
ayds, O Yerusalem. Moylley-jee  
yn Chiarn.

PSALM 117. *Laudate Dominum.*

○ MOYLLEY-JEE yn Chiarn  
ooilley shiuish ashoonyn :  
moylley-jee eh, ooilley shiuish e  
phobble.

2 Son ta e chenjalys vyghinagh  
dy kinjagh ny smoo as ny smoo  
er ny hoilshaghey orrin : as ta  
firriny y Chiarn farraghtyn son  
dy bragh. Moylley-jee yn Chiarn.

PSALM 118. *Confitemini Domino.*

○ CUR-JEE booise da'n Chiarn  
son t'eh graysoil : son ta e  
vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

2 Lhig da Israel nish goaill-rish  
dy vel eh graysoil : as dy vel e  
vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

3 Lhig da thie Aaron nish goaill-

## Old Version.

rish : gy vel y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

4 Gy jaru ligg 'ausyn nish ta góyl agyl d'yn chiarn, góyl rish : gy vel y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

5 Jæi mi er y chiarn ayns<sup>1</sup> sýaghyn : as gháyl yn chiarn mi gy liæn.

6 Ta yn chiarn er my' hæyf : gha góym agyl kre ta duiney dy iantu rúyms.

7 Ta yn chiarn góyl liam, mariusyn ta kuyney liam : shennyfá hiyms m'agney er my noidjyn.

8 T'e na sháyr dy hreistéel ayns y chiarn : na dy hoyrt treistéel erbi ayns duyney.

9 T'e na sháyr dy hreistéel ayns y chiarn : na dy hoyrt treistéel erbi ayns prinsaghyn.

10 Ren gygh ully atún my ghymshæn krunn magiyr : agh ayns ænym y chiarn struiyms ayd.

11 Drial ayd mi schiagh er gygh yn chæyf, drial ayd mi schiagh ta mi grá er gygh yn chæyf : agh ayns ænym y chiarn struiyms ayd.

12 Haink ayd magiyr ymmum kasly rish shellanyn, as t'áyd er an mughy as gy jaru marr yn ainill masky yn dræin : erson ayns ænym yn chiarn struiyms ayd.

13 Tou er sæi orrym gy dokragh gy vodd tuitchym : agh va yn chiarn my ghuyne.

14 She yn chiarn my gniart, as m'oráyn : as she æshyn my hauualys.

15 Ta korá bogey as slaynt ayns yndyn vaghey yn klyei kayragh : ta láu iæsh yn chiarn toyrt redyn gniartoil gy kían.

16 Ta yn varriyght ag lau iæsh

## New Version.

rish : dy vel e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

4 Dy jarroo, lhig dauesyn ta nish aggle orroo roish y Chiarn, goaill-rish : dy vel e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

5 Deie mee er y Chiarn ayns my heaghyn : as hug y Chiarn slane clashtyn dou.

6 Ta'n Chiarn er my lleh's : cha bee aggle orrym jeh ny oddys dooinney y yannoo rhym.

7 Ta'n Chiarn goaill my phaart maroosyn ta cooney lhiam : shen-y-fa hee-ym my yeearee er my noidyn.

8 Te ny share dy hreishteil ayns y Chiarn : na dy chur barrant er-bee gys dooinney.

9 Te ny share dy hreishteil ayns y Chiarn : na dy chur treishteil erbee ayns princeyn.

10 Ren dy chooilley ashoon cheet mygeayrt-y-moom : agh ayns Ennym y Chiarn neem ad y stroie.

11 Ren ad m'y hionney er dy chooilley heu, haink ad chionn orrym, ta mee gra, er dy chooilley heu : agh ayns Ennym y Chiarn stroie-ym ad.

12 Haink ad mygeayrt-y-moom myr shellanyn, as t'ad er ny vooghey myr aile mastey drineyn : son ayns Ennym y Chiarn neem ad y stroie.

13 T'ou er lhie dy trome orrym dy my lhieggal : agh va'n Chiarn my chooney.

14 Ta'n Chiarn my niart as my arrane ; as t'eh er jeet dy ve my hauualys.

15 Ta coraa bogey as slaynt ayns cummallyn y vooijer chai-ragh : ta laue yesh y Chiarn coyrt lesh reddyn yindyssagh gys kione.

16 Ta laue yesh y Chiarn erskyn

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



Old Version.

yn chiarn : ta lau iæsh yn chiarn  
toyrtd redyn gniartoil gy kian.

17 Gha voym báys, ag biym  
bio : agh iínshiyim obraghyn yn  
chiarn.

18 Ta yn'chiarn er my gherraghy  
as er mysmaghtaghy gygæyr : agh  
gha dugg e mi harrish gys báas.

19 Foskyl dúys dorlysyn ny ka-  
ryrygh:gyvoddym dollschiagháyn-  
du, as buias y hoyrt d'yn chiarn.

20 She sho dorlys yn chiarn :  
hæid yn slyei káyragh schiagh áyn.

21 Verrym buias duitch erson  
tou us er my ghlastchen : as vou  
us my hauálys.

22 Ny<sup>1</sup> klagh kædyn dobb ny  
masuni : t'e er jít yn ghlagh ghúin  
ayns y ghornéyl.

23 She sho janu y chiarn : as t'e  
iéntysagh ayns ny suilyn áynyn.

24 She sho yn lá ta yn chiarn  
erna ianu : gouim meid bogey as  
bíi méid ganoil áym.

25 Kúyn liaym nish o hiarn : o  
hiarn, kur huin nish rass.

26 Baníit ta æshyn ta chúiit ayns  
ænym yn chiarn : ta shuín er  
soulaghy áyn mæi dífs, shiusse ta  
dy hyei yn chiarn.

27 She jih yn chiarn ta ern iagh  
yn soilshe duinyn : kangil yn  
óurell rish tæddyn, she gy jaru  
gys ærikyn ny haltyr.

28 She us my íih, as verrym  
búias duitch, she us my íih as  
mollyms u.

29 O toergi búias dyn chiarn  
erson te grasóil : as ta y vyghin  
faraghtyn erson gybragh.

ASPYRT.

*Beati immaculati.* psal. 119.

**B**ANÍIT ta áydsyn ta glan  
ayns y ráyd : as gimiaht  
ayns lyoyi yn chiarn.

New Version.

oosley : ta laue lesh y Chiarn cur  
lesh reddyn yindyssagh mygeayrt.

17 Cha voym baase, agh beem  
er my reayll bio ; dy hoilshaghey  
magh obbraghyn y Chiarn.

18 Ta'n Chiarn er mysmaghtag-  
hey as er mycherraghey : agh cha vel  
eh er my livrey harrish gys baase.

19 Foshil-jee dooys giattyn y cha-  
irys : dy voddym goll stiagh orroo,  
as booise y choyrtd da'n Chiarn.

20 Shoh giat y Chiarn : hed y  
vooijer chrauee stiagh ayn.

21 Ver-yms booise dhyt, son t'ou  
er my chlashtyn : as er jeet dy ve  
my haualtys.

22 Yn chlagh cheddin ren ny  
maasoonee y vee-lowal : ta er jeet  
dy ve yn ard-chlagh chorneilagh.

23 Shoh jannoo yn Chiarn : as te  
yindyssagh ayns ny sooillyn ain.

24 Shoh'n laa ta'n Chiarn er  
n'oardaghey : gow-ee mayd boggey  
as bee mayd gennal ayn.

25 Cooín lhiam nish, O Hiarn :  
O Hiarn, cur dooin nish maynrys.

26 Bannit t'eshyn ta cheet ayns  
Ennym y Chiarn : ta shin er van-  
naghey diuish ta jeh thi'e'n Chiarn.

27 Jee yn Chiarn t'er chur dooin  
soilshey : kiangle-jee yn oural lesh  
coyrdyn, gys eer eairkyn yn altar.

28 She uss my Yee, as verrym  
booise dhyt : uss my Yee, as ver-  
ym moylley dhyt.

29 O cur-jee booise da'n Chiarn,  
son t'eh graysoil : as ta e vyghin  
farraghtyn son dy bragh.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 119. *Beati immaculati.*

**B**ANNIT t'adsyn ta ynríck ayns  
y raad : as ta gimmeaght  
ayns leigh yn Chiarn.

## Old Version.

2 Banniit ta aydsyn ta frialy ny rikórtyn aggesyn : as dy hyrreysyn rish nan gri ully.

3 Erson ta aydsyn nagh vell janu vegg yn olkys : gimmiaght ayns ny raydjyn aggesyn.

4 Tóu er sáyre gy jean mæid gy hymnéagh t'abertsyn y rial.

5 Ó gy béagh my raydjyn ernan ianu gho jiragh : gy voddym tdy liattyssyn y rial.

6 Shen mar nagh bíims er my hóyrt gys nayre : ghoud as víis taskey ayns dy t'abertsyn ully.

7 verryms buias duitch rish kri firrinagh : mar viym ern' ynsaghey bruinyssyn dy gháyrys.

8 Frialyms t'ordaghyns : o na tráeyg mi glan.

*Beth. 1. In quo corrigi<sup>1</sup>. 2.*

**K**RE rish skallyg áyg y rayd y glanny : gy jaru liorish e héyn y réel nyre t'okyls.

10 Rish ully my ghri hyrr mi us : o na ligg dóu doll gy hágaragh as t'abertsyn.

11 Ta mi er vallaghey t'okyls styei ayns my ghri : nagh jeanin pecky t'yois.

12 Banniit ta us o hiarn : o ynsi mish ayns tdy lattyssyn.

13 Rish my væliyns ta mish er mégins : dy ully bruinyssyn tdy væyls.

14 va tatnys ghuish ayns ayns ráyd t'ænishyns : as ayns gygh ully voney dy verchys.

15 Níims loyrt dy t'abertsyn : as gha jarúdym t'okyls, as bii taskey ayns dy tdy raydjyns.

16 Bii my hatnys ayns tdy lattyssyn : as gha jarúdym t'okyls.

## New Version.

2 Bannit t'adsyn ta freayll ny recortyssyn echey : as shirrey er e hon lesh ooilley nyn gree.

3 Son t'adsyn nagh vel' jannoo veg yn olk : gimmeeaght ayns e raaidyn.

4 T'ou uss er harey shin : dy imneagh dy reayll dt'annaghyn.

5 Oh, dy beagh my raaidyn cha jeeragh shen dy voddin dty 'lattyssyn y reayll !

6 Myr shen cha beem er my choyrt gys nearey : choud's ta mee coyrt tastey da ooilley dty annaghyn.

7 Verym booise dhyt lesh cree firrinagh : tra veem er n'ynsaghey briwnyssyn dty chairys.

8 Freill-ym dty oardaghyn : O ny treig mee dy bollagh.

*In quo corriget ?*

**C**RE'N aght nee dooinney aeg e raaidyn y reayll glen : dy jarroo liorish reill eh hene cordail rish dty ghoo ?

2 Lesh ooilley my chree ta mee er hirrey er dty hon : O ny lhig dou goller-shaghryn veih dty annaghyn.

3 Dty ghoan ta mee er ollaghey cheu-sthie ayns my chree : nagh jinnin peccah dt'oi.

4 Bannit t'ou uss, O Hiarn : O ynsee dou dty 'lattyssyn.

5 Lesh my veillyn ta mee er ny ve ginsh : jeh ooilley briwnyssyn dty veeall.

6 Ta taitnys wheesh er ve aym ayns raad dty leighyn : as ayns dy chooilley vonney dy verchys.

7 Neem taggloo jeh dt'annaghyn : as verym geill da dty raaidyn.

8 Bee my haitnys ayns dty 'lattyssyn : as cha jarrood-ym dty ghoo.

## Old Version.

## New Version.

*Gimel. 1. retribue servo tuo. 3.*

**O** JEAN gy mæi dy tdy her-  
váynt : gy voddym ve bio as  
t'okyls y rialy.

18 Foskyl us my huilyn : gy  
voddym y akin ny redyn ientys-  
sagh dy tdy lyois.

19 Ta mi my íori er y tallu : o  
na falli t'abertsyn voym.

20 Ta m'anym brishie magh  
erson yn agney fíir chæ t'e agge  
goni gys tdy vrúinys<sup>1</sup>.

21 Ta us er nayrághey yn slyéi  
morniagh : as kusty ta aydsyn ta  
goll er shaghryn vei t'anaghyn.

22 O chyndá voýms narey as  
aghsan : erson ta mi er vrial tdy  
rikórtyns.

23 Ren riaghyn núist sei as  
lóyrt m'yei : agh ta tdy herváynt  
klaghúit ayns tdy lattysyn.

24 She tdy rikortyns my hatnys  
as m'írr korliy.

*Daleth. 1. adhæsit pavimento. 4.*

**T**A m'anym lianaghtyn gys yn  
úeir : o bioi mish nýre dy  
guys.

26 Ta mi ern' góyl rish my  
ráydjyn, as ghýyl us mi : o ýnsh  
duýs tdy lattysyn.

27 kurr orryms ráyd t'abbertsyn  
y huigell : as marshen ruýms  
loyrt dy t'obraghyn ientysagh.

28 Ta m'anym liéyu er shiul  
erson fíir trimshey : gyrji us mish  
nyræ tokyls.

29 Gou voýms ráyd dy vrágyn :  
as kurr orrym múar y ianu dy  
tdy lyæis.

30 Ta mi er ryéi ráyd ny fir-  
riniy : as tdy vruinyssyn<sup>1</sup> ta mi  
erna<sup>2</sup> kiangoyrt ruým.

31 Ta mi er liántyn gys tdy

*Retribue servo tuo.*

**O** JEAN mie da dty harvaant :  
dy voddym 've bio as dty  
ghoo y reayll.

2 Foshil uss my hooillyn : dy  
voddym fakin reddyn yindyssagh  
dty leigh.

3 Ta mee my yoarree er y  
thalloo : O ny jean uss keiltyn  
voym dty annaghyn.

4 Ta m'anym brishey magh  
son y ghraih feer jeean t'eck dy  
kinjagh gys dt'oardaghyn.

5 T'ou er choyrt oghsan da ny  
mooaralee : as cursit t'adsyn ooilley  
ta goll er-shaghryn veih dty an-  
naghyn.

6 O chyndaa voym's nearey as  
oghsan : son ta mee er vreyalley  
dty recortysyn.

7 Ren princeyn myrgeddin soie  
as loayrt m'oi : agh ta dty harvaant  
thaghey eh hene ayns dty lattysyn.

8 Son ta ny recortysyn ayds my  
voggey : as my ir-choyrlee.

*Adhæsit pavimento.*

**T**A m'anym liantyn gys y  
joan : O jean uss mish y  
vioghey cordail rish dty ghoo.

2 Ta mee er ghoail-rish my  
raaidyn, as t'ou uss er my chlash-  
tyn : O ynsee dou dty lattysyn.

3 Cur orrym toiggal raad dt'an-  
naghyn : as myr shen neem tag-  
gloo jeh dt'obbraghyn yindyssagh.

4 Ta m'anym's ltheie ersooyl  
son eer trimshey : jean m'y gher-  
jaghey cordail rish dty ghoo.

5 Scugh foddey voym yn raad  
dy vreagyn : as cur orrym mooar  
y yannoo jeh dty leigh.

6 Ta mee er reih raad ny firriny:  
as dty vriwnyssyn ta mee er hoi-  
aghey kiongoyrt rhym.

7 Ta mee er liantyn gys dty

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> Omission here ; probably of "selaghey."

## Old Version.

rikoyrtysyn : o hiarn na kurr mou mi.

32 Ríiym ráyd t'anaghyn : nar viis u er seiaghey my ghri ag rémrys.

## AYRYN.

*He. 7. Legem pone. 5.*

**I**NSI dúys o hiarn ráyd dy lattysyn ; as fríalym e gys e jere.

34 kurr dau tuigel as fríaly tdy lyei : ta mi grá fríalym e rish my ghri ully.

35 kurr orrym gimmiaght ayns kassan t'abertsyn erson aynshen ta m'agney.

36 Lubb núas my ghri gys tdy rikóyrtyn : as ghanie gys saint.

37 o chyndá as y ráyd my huilyn nagh vaick ayd fardállys : as bioi us mish ayns tdy ráyd.

38 o sickri t'okyls ayns tdy herváynt : gy voddym agyl y goyl royd.

39 Gou as y ráyd yn aghsan ta mish góyl agyl jé : erson ta tdy vriunyssyn<sup>1</sup> mæi.

40 jeagh ta m'agney ayns t'anaghyn : o bioi mish ayns tdy ghayrys.

*Vav. 3. Et veniat super me. 6*

**L**IG dy tdy vyghin graigüil chüit húyms niist o hiarn : gy jaru tdy hauálys nyræ t'ókyls.

42 Shen mar níus fragyrt y hoyrt gys m'árd valoghteryn : erson ta my hreistéel ayns t'ókyls.

43 o na gou fokyl t'irrinys glan as my véal : erson ta my hreistéel ayns tdy vruinyssyn<sup>1</sup>.

44 Shen mar véylyms gygh ully hrá tdy lyois : ta mi grá erson gybragh as gybragh.

## New Version.

recortysyn : O Hiarn, ny jean mish y choyrt gys nearey.

8 Neem's roie ayns raad dty annaghyn : tra t'ou uss er hoiaaghey my chree ec reamys.

## MORNING PRAYER.

*Legem pone.*

**Y**NSEE dou, O Hiarn, raad dty 'lattyssyn : as freill-ym eh gys y jerrey.

2 Cur dou tushtey, as freill-ym dty leigh : freill-ym eh dy jarroo lesh ooillee my chree.

3 Cur orrym dy immeeght ayns cassan dt'annaghyn : son shen y raad ta my yeeearree.

4 Croym my chree gys dty recortysyn : as cha nee gys saynt.

5 O chyndaa ersooyl my hooill-yn, nagh der ad geill da fardail : as jean-mish y vioghey ayns dty raad.

6 O niartee dty ghoo ayns dty harvaant : dy voddym aggle y ghoail royd.

7 Gow ersooyl yn kerraghey ta mee goaill aggle roish : son ta dty vriwnyssyn mie.

8 Cur-my-ner, ta my haitnys ayns dt'annaghyn : O jean mish y vioghey ayns dty chairys.

*Et veniat super me.*

**L**HIG da dty vyghin ghraihagh cheet myrgeeddin hymys, O Hiarn : dy jarroo dty haualtys, cordail rish dty ghoo.

2 Shen myr verym ansoor da my noidyn : son ta my hreishteil ayns dty ghoo.

3 O ny gow yn goo dy ynricks dy bollagh ass my veel : son ta my hreishteil ayns dty vriwnyssyn.

4 Myr shen freill-ym dy kinjagh dty leigh : dy feer, son dy bragh as dy bragh.

## Old Version.

45 As immiymys ag ræmys :  
erson ta mi shirre t'abertsyn.

46 Lóyryms dy tdy rikortyns  
níst, gy jaru fænish riyghyn : as  
gha góymys náyre.

47 As bíi my vían ayns t'abert-  
syn : va gráyi aym orru.

48 My lauyn níst hrogym shýas  
gys t'abertsyn býany liâm : as bíi  
my smúnaghtyn ayns tdy liattysyn.

*Zain. 1. Memor esto verbi tui. 7.*

○ SMUNI er tdy hervaynt  
myghian t'okyl : ayns tou er  
doyrt orrym my hreistéel y hóyrt.

50 Ta shen my gyrjaghey ayns  
my hýaghyn : erson ta t'okyls er  
my viaghy.

51 Va mi gy fíir vuar ag y klyei  
vorniagh ayns faghid : fóyst gha  
skuùgh mi vei tdy lyæis.

52 Erson ghuini mi er tdy vruin-  
yssyn gybragh farraghtyn o hiarn :  
as gou mi gyrjaghy.

53 Ta mi fíir aglagh : erson y  
niaughraui ta trogáel tdy lyeis.

54 Va ny slattyssyn ayds my  
oranyms : ayns tyei my ioriyght.

55 Smuni mi er t'ænymys o hiarn  
ayns yíerish ny hyi : as driali mi  
tdy lyei.

56 Shó va<sup>2</sup> aym : erson gy drial  
mi t'abertsyn.

*Heth. 11. Portio mea Domine.*

TA us my arns o hiarn : ta mi  
ern' gnialtyn dy rially tdy  
lyæis.

58 Ren mi m'aghyn ishíll ayns

## New Version.

5 As neem gimmeeaght ec my  
reamys : son ta mee shirrey dt'an-  
naghyn.

6 Loayr-yms jeh dty recortysyn  
myrgeddin, dy jarroo fenish ree-  
aghyn : as cha jean-ym nearey  
ghoaill.

7 As bee my haitnys ayns dt'an-  
naghyn : ta mee er ve graihagh  
orroo.

8 My laueyn neesht trog-ym seose  
gys dt'annaghyn, ta mee er ve  
graihagh orroo : as bee my smoo-  
inaghtyn dowin er dty 'lattyssyn.

*Memor esto servi tui.*

○ SMOOINEE er dty harvaant  
cordail rish dty ghoo : ayn  
t'ou er choyrt orrym dy chur my  
hreishteil.

2 Shoh ta dy my gherjaghey  
ayns my heaghyn : son ta dty  
ghoo er my vloghey.

3 Ta mee ec ny mooaralee feer  
vooar ayns faghid : ny-yeih cha vel  
mee er skyrraghtyn veih dty leigh.

4 Son choinee mee er dty vri-  
wnyssyn er dyn chenn earish, O  
Hiarn : as va mee er my gher-  
jaghey.

5 Ta mee fo aggle atchimagh :  
er coontey ny mee-chrauec ta trei-  
geil dty leigh.

6 Ta dty 'lattyssyn er ve my  
arraneyn : ayns thie my yoar-  
reeaght.

7 Ta mee er smooinaghtyn er  
dt'Ennymys, O Hiarn, ayns earish  
ny hoie : as er vreayll dty leigh.

8 Shoh va my gherjaghey : er-y-  
fa dy dreill mee dty annaghyn.

*Portio mea, Domine.*

U SS my eiraght, O Hiarn : ta  
mee er gialdyn dy reayll dty  
leigh.

2 Ren mee my accan imlee ayns

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Omission of a word.

## Old Version.

t'ænish rish my ghri ully o bii  
trokroil dúys nyre t'okyl.

59 jæi mi my ráydjyn hæyn gys  
kuinaghy : as hyndá mi my  
ghassyn gys tdy rikortyns.

60 Ren mi seir as gha ghur mi  
shaghey yn iérish dy rially tabert-  
syn<sup>1</sup>.

61 Ta chymsaghy yn niaughraui  
er my ruisky : agh gha iarud mi  
tdy lyéis.

62 Ag mæyn yi irriym dy hoyrt  
buias duitch : erson tdy vrúinys-  
syn kayragh.

63 Ta mi heshy dausyn ully ta  
goyl agyl róyds : as frialy t'abert-  
syn.

64 Ta yn talu o hiarn layn dy  
tdy vyghyns : o insi duys tdy  
lattyssyn.

*Theth. v. bonitatem fecisti. 9.*

O HIARN tou ern' ianu gy  
grasoil rish tdy herváynt :  
nyre t'okyls.

66 O ynsi dou tuigel firrinagh  
as fysseri : erson ta mi er gredjel  
t'anaghyn.

67 Ma rou mi er my hyaghy  
gha rou er shaghran : agh nish  
ta mi er vrialy t'okyls.

68 Tou us mæi as grasoil o  
ynsi dúys tdy lattyssyn.

69 Ta yn slyei mórniagh er  
gummy bréyg m'yois : agh fré-  
lym t'abertsyn rish my ghri slayn.

70 Ta yn kri acksyn gho raur  
as sáil vucky : agh va my vian  
ayns tdy lyôis<sup>1</sup>.

71 T'é mæi duys gy rou mi  
ayns syaghyn : gy voddym tdy  
lattyssyns y ynsaghy.

72 Ta lyæi dy váyls nas tiery  
duys na milaghyn d'ayr as d'ar-  
gyd.

## New Version.

dt'enish lesh ooilley my chree : O  
bee myghinagh dou cordail rish  
dty ghoo.

3 Deie mee er my raaidyn hene  
gys cooinaghtyn : as hyndaa mee  
my chassyn gys dty recortysyn.

4 Ren mee siyr, as cha lhig mee  
shaghey yn traa : dy reayll dty  
annaghyn.

5 Tasheshaghtyn ny mee-chrauee  
er my roostey : agh cha vel mish  
er yarrood dty leigh.

6 Ec y vean oie neem girree dy  
chur booise dhyt : er coontey dty  
vriwnyssyn cairagh.

7 Ta mee my heshey dauesyn  
ooilley ta goaill aggle royd : as ta  
freayll dty annaghyn.

8 Ta'n seihll, O Hiarn, lane jeh  
dty vyghin : O ynsee dou dty  
'lattyssyn.

*Bonitatem fecisti.*

O HIARN, t'ou er ghellal dy  
graysoil rish dty harvaant :  
cordail rish dty ghoo.

2 O ynsee dou toiggal as tushtey  
firrinagh : son ta mee er chredjal  
dty annaghyn.

3 Roish my row mee seaghnit,  
hie mee er-shaghryn : agh nish ta  
mee er vreayll dty ghoo.

4 T'ou us mie as graysoil : O  
ynsee dou dty 'lattyssyn.

5 Ta ny mooaralee er droggal  
breg orrym : agh freill-yms d'an-  
naghyn lesh ooilley my chree.

6 Ta'n cree oc cha roauyr as  
saill : agh ta my haitnys er ve  
ayns dty leigh.

7 S'mie te er my hon dy row  
mee ayns seaghyn : dy voddym  
gynsaghey dty 'lattyssyn.

8 Ta leigh dty veal ny smoo  
dy voggey dou : na millaghyn dy  
airh as argid.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

## ASPYRT.

*Iod. 1. Manus tuæ fecerūt. 10.*

**T**A tdy lauyns er my ianu as er my ghúmmy : o kur<sup>1</sup> dou tuigell gy voddym t'anaghyn y ynsaghe.

74 Aysdyn ta góyl agyl roydsh bí áyd gannoil nar húi áyd mish : erson gy dugg mi my hreistéel ayns t'okyls.

75 Ta fyss áym o hiarn gy vel tdy vruinyssyn kayr : as gy dugg us d'yn iir irrinysh dy ve er my hyaghyn.

76 O ligge tdy gheindylys myghinagh ve my gyrjaghy nyrgh dy gu dy tdy hervaynt.

77 O ligge tdy hrokryght grayigul chíit húymsh gy voddym ve bíó : erson she tdy lyeish my vian.

78 Ligge yn slyei morniagh ve er an gurr mou erson t'áyd doll gy niaughraui magiyrty dy my strui : agh bíim klaghtúit ayns t'abertsyn.

79 Ligge læid as ta goyl agill<sup>1</sup> roydsh, as baun tdy rikortysyn : ve er nan jyndá húymsh.

80 O ligge my ghri ve slayn ayns t'ordyghynsh : nagh bíim nárit.

*Caph. 2. deficit<sup>1</sup> anima mea. 11.*

**T**A m'anym goyl fodiaght erson tdy hauálys : as ta treistéel mæi aymsh erson t'okylsh.

82 Ta my huilyn goyl vodiagh vuar erson t'okyl : gra kuyn ni us mish y gyrjaghy.

83 erson ta mish er jít kaslyrish bottéel ayns y jáagh : fóyst ghanell mi jarúd tdy lattysyn.

84 kavod ta lághyn dy herváyntsh : kuin víish us kuilinit oriushyn ta dy my eiyrtsh gy holk.

## New Version.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*Manus tuæ fecerunt me.*

**T**A dty laueyn er my chroo as er my chummey : O cur dou tushtey, dy voddym gynsaghey dty annaghyn.

2 Bee adsyn ta goaill aggle royd, gennall tra hee ad mee : er-yn-oyr dy vel mee er choyrty my hreishteil ayns dty ghoo.

3 Ta fys aym, O Hiarn, dy vel dty vriwnysyn cairagh : as dy vel oo ayns eer ynrickys er choyrty seaghyn orrym.

4 O lhig da dty chenjallysh vyghinagh ve my gherjagh : cordailrish dty ghoo da dty harvaant.

5 O lhig da dty vyghinyn graihagh cheet hym's, dy voddym ve bíó : son ta my voggey ayns dty leigh.

6 Lhig da ny mooaralee ve cooditlesh nearey, son t'ad dy olkyssaghy goll mygeayrty dy my stroie : agh neem's smooinghyn dy down er dty annaghyn.

7 Lhig dauesyn ta goaill aggle royd, as t'er hoiggal dty recortysyn : v'er nyn jyndaa hymsh.

8 O lhig da my chree v'er ny hickyraghey ayns dty 'lattyssyn : nagh bee nearey orrym.

*Defecit anima mea.*

**T**A my annym er ghoailly fod-deeaght son dty haualtys : as ta my hreishteil mie er graih dty'ghoo.

2 Ta my hooillyn farkiaght dy jeean son dty ghoo : gra, O cuinn nee oo mish y gherjaghey ?

3 Son ta mee shymlit myr crackan ayns y jaagh : ny-yeih cha vel mee jarrood dty 'lattyssyn.

4 Cre whilleen ta laghyn dty harvaant : cuinn nee oo cooilleen y ghoailly orroosyn ta jannoo tranlaase orrym ?

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

85 Ta yn sl'yei morniagh er g'lyei uigg my ghóurs : nagh vel nyr'g tdy l'yeis.

86 Ta ully t'abertsyn firrinagh : t'ayd janu eiyrt's orrym gy fallsy, o bú us my ghúney.

87 véagh ayd fagys ern' ianu kiann orryms er y tallu : f'óost gha hréeg mi t'abertsyn.

88 Bioi mish nyre tdy ghéin-dyls grayigoil : as shen mar riælyms feanishyn tdy væyls.

*Lamed' In æternū domine. 12.*

**O** HIARN ta t'okyls farraghtyn gybragh ayns neau.

90 Ta t'irrinys n'ist farraghtyn vei yn shilogh gys anáyn elle : tous er sélaghe bunn y tallúin as t'é fannaghtyn.

91 T'ayd fannaghtyn ju nyre t'ordyghyns : erson ta dygh ully redd dy dy hyrvæ's.

92 Agh y be va my hattnys ayns tdy l'fæis : vein er my ghalchey ayns my syaghyn.

93 Gha jarudym gybrágh t'abertsyn erson riusyn tou us' er my vioghy.

94 Sh'latt mish o sau mi : erson h'yr mi t'abertsyn.

95 Ren yn niaughraui l'yei far-kiaght orrym dy my strui : agh smuniyms er tdy rikortyns.

96 Hú'm gy vell gygh ully redd chit gys kiann : agh ta t'aberts f'ir liæn.

*Mem. v. quomodo dilexi. 13.*

**H**IARN kre yn grayi t'aym gys tdy l'yeis fæi yn lá ta mi smunaghtyn áyn.

98 Tou us tryeid t'abertsyn er

## New Version.

5 Ta'n sleih moyrnagh er chleiy ooigyn er my hon : nagh vel cordail rish dty leigh.

6 Ta ooilley dty annaghyn firrinagh : t'ad jannoo tranlaase orrym dy aggairagh ; O bee uss my niart.

7 V'ad faggys er n'yannoo kione orrym er y thalloo : agh cha hreig mee dty annaghyn.

8 O jean mish y vioghey lurg dty chenjallys-ghraihagh : as myr shen freill-ym recortysyn dty vecall.

*In æternum, Domine.*

**O** HIARN, ta dty ghoo farraghtyn son dy bragh ayns niau.

2 Ta dty irriney myrgeddin farraghtyn veih sheeloghe gys sheelloghe : t'ou er hoiaaghey undin ny hooirey, as te er-mayrn.

3 T'ad tannaghtyn gys y laa t'ayn jiu cordail rish dty oardagh : son ta dy chooilley nhee dy dty hirveish.

4 Erbe dy row my voggey ayns dty leigh : veign er herraghtyn ayns my heaghyn.

5 Cha jarrood-ym dty annaghyn dy bragh : son lioroosyn t'ou er my vioghey.

6 Ta mee lhiats ; O saue mee : son ta mee er hirrey lurg dty annaghyn.

7 Ren ny mee-chrauee lhie ayns farkiaght er my hon dy my stroie : agh smooinee-yms er dty recortysyn.

8 Ta mee fakin dy vel jerrey er dy chooilley nhee : agh ta dty annaghyn erskyn towse l'hean.

*Quomodo dilexi !*

**H**IARN, cre'n ghraih t'ayms er dty leigh : fey-ny-laa ta mee smooineaghtyn er dy dowin.

2 T'ou uss trooid dty annaghyn



Old Version.

my ianu naskriny na my noidjyn  
erson t'ayd gybragh maryms.

99 Ta tuigel smu aymys na agg  
m'yíir ynsi erson ta tdy rikortyns  
my smúnaghtyn.

100 Ta mi na skriny na yn  
hiændiyght : erson gy vel mi  
frial t'abertsyn.

101 Drial mi my ghassyn vei  
gygh ully grogh-ráyd : gy voddym  
t'okyls y rial.

102 Gha nel mi er skyrr vei tdy  
vruynys : erson tous dy ny yn-  
saghe.

103 O gho millish as ta okelyn  
dy my skorniagh : ta mi gra na  
smillish na mill dy my véal.

104 Tryíd t'abertsyn ta mi gead-  
thyn tuigel : shennyfá ta duoi  
aym er dygh ully grogh rayd.

AYRYN.

*num. 2. Lucerna pedibus meis. 14.*

**T**A t'okyls lándær dy my ghas-  
syn : as soilshe dy my ghas-  
sanyn.

106 Ta mi er lú as ta mi hou-  
laghy gy sickyr : dy rial tdy  
vruinyssyn káyragh.

107 Ta mi ayns syaghyn erskyn  
touys : biði mi o hiarn nyre  
t'okyls.

108 Ligge ourel fríi my véal us  
y vuías o hiarn : as ynsi dúys tdy  
vruinyssyn.

109 Ta m'anym goni ayns my  
lau : fóost gha vel mí jarud tdy  
lyðis.

110 Ta yn niaughráui er seiaghe  
ryibbe maghóurs : agh foost ghá  
jagh mí er shaghran vei t'abert-  
syn.

111 Tdy rikortyns ta mi erna  
hyrre mar m'eíyrys gybragh : as

New Version.

er my yannoo ny s'creeney na my  
noidyn : son t'ad dy kinjagh már-  
ym.

3 Ta ny smoo dy hushtey aym  
na t'ec my ir-ynsee : son ayns dty  
recortysyn ta mee baarail my  
smooínaghtyn.

4 Ta mee ny s'creeney na'n  
chendeeaght : er-yn-oyr dy vel  
mee freayll dty annaghyn.

5 Ta mee er chummal my chassyn  
veih dy chooilley ghrogh raad : dy  
voddin freayll dty ghoo.

6 Cha vel mee er skyrraghtyn  
veih dty vriwnyssyn : son t'ou dy  
my ynsaghey.

7 O cre cha millish ta dty ghoan  
gys my vlass : dy jarroo ny s'miljey  
na mill da my veéal !

8 Trooid t'annaghyn ta mee  
geddyn tushtey : shen-y-fa ta  
dwoaie aym er dy chooilley ghrogh  
raad.

MORNING PRAYER.

*Lucerna pedibus meis.*

**T**A dty ghoo londeyr da my  
chassyn : as soilshey da my  
chesmadyn.

2 Ta mee er vreearrey, as ta mee  
dy shickyr kiarit : dy reayll dty  
vriwnyssyn.

3 Ta mee seaghnit erskyn towse :  
jean mish y vioghey, O Hiarn,  
cordail rish dty ghoo.

4 Lhig da ourallyn-arryltagh my  
veéal uss y wooiys, O Hiarn : as  
ynsee dou dty vriwnyssyn.

5 Ta m'anym dy kinjagh ayns  
my late : ny-yeih cha vel mee  
jarrood dty leigh.

6 Ta ny mee-chrauce er hoiaaghey  
ribbey er my hon : agh ny-yeih  
cha jagh mee er-shaghryn veih dty  
annaghyn.

7 Dty recortysyn ta mee er  
hirrey myr m'eiraght son dy

## Old Version.

kamma ? tayd gy jaru boggey my ghri.

112 Hugg mi my ghri dy liény tdy lattyssyn goni : gy jaru gys y jere.

¶ *iniquos odio habui.* 15.

**T**A duoi aym oriusyn ta smú-naghtyn drogh redyn : agh shuney liám tdy lyei.

114 She us my rial as my skæ : as ta my hreistéel ayns t'okyls.

115 As y rayd voyms shiuss ta olk : friályms abertsyn my iih.

116 O laidjeri mish nyre t'okyls gy voddym bíó : na ligg dou ve er my ghurr shaghey my hreistéel.

117 kúm mish shýas as bým sauchey ta mi grá as bíi my hatnys gybragh ayns tdy lattyssyns.

118 Tóus er stampe shiis ully aysyn ta doll vei tdy lattyssyn : erson gha vel ayd smúnaghtyn agh maltáryght.

119 Tóus kurr er shiul yn niaughraui ully dyn tallu mar try-styr : shennyfá shúney liám tdy rikortyns.

120 Ta m'éyl kra erson agyl jids : as ta mi goyl agyl dy tdy vruinyssyn.

¶ *feci iudicium.* 16.

121 Ta mi kurr rish yn red ta louel : o na kurr mish harrish gys my hryn lási.

122 kurr er tdy herváynt t'atnys y góyl ayns shen ta mæi : nagh jean yn slyei morniagh veg y nia<sup>1</sup> gáyr dou.

123 Ta my huilyn er gæf er shiul rish jéaghyn erson tdy laint : as erson fokyl tdy ghayrys.

124 O jean rish tdy herváynt

## New Version.

bragh : as cre'n-fa ? t'ad eer bog-gey my chree.

8 Ta mee er chroymmey my chree dy chooilleeney dty 'lattyssyn dy kinjagh : dy jarroo gys y jerrey.

¶ *Iniquos odio habui.*

**T**A dwoaie aym orroosyn ta smooínaghtyn er yn olk : agh shynney lhiam dty leigh.

2 T'ou uss my endeilagh as my choadey : as ta my hreishteil ayns dty ghoo.

3 Ass my enish, shiuish ghroghyantee : freill-ymâ annaghyn my Yee.

4 O niartee mee cordail rish dty ghoo, dy voddym 've beayn : as ny lhig dou tuitym giare jeh my hreishteil.

5 Jean uss mish y chummal seose, as beem sauchey ; bee my haitnys dy jarroo ayns dty 'lattyssyn.

6 T'ou uss er choyr t fo chosh adsyn ooillee ta cur cooyl rish dty 'lattyssyn : son cha vel ad smooínaghtyn agh er molteyracht.

7 T'ou sheebey ersooyl ooillee mee-chrauee yn thallooin myr kesh : shen-y-fa shynney lhiam dty recortysyn.

8 Ta my eill er-creau son aggle jeeds : as ta mee fo atchim dty vriwnysyn.

¶ *Feci iudicium.*

**T**A mee dellal ayns y chooish ta lowal as jeeragh : O ny faag mee fo pooar my hranlaasee.

2 Cur er dty harvaant dy ghoail taitnys ayns shen ny ta mie : nagh jean ny mooaralee veg yn aggair dou.

3 Ta my hoilshey er vailleil lesh jeeaghyn son dty lhaynt : as son goo dty chairys.

4 O dell rish dty harvaant cordail

## Old Version.

nyre tdy vyghin grayigóil : as  
ynsi duys tdy lattysyn.

125 She tdy hervaynt mi, o gial  
dou tuigel : gy vod áynchys ve  
aym er t'æanishyns.

126 She ta tra duitch o hiarn dy  
hoirt hugge tdy lau : erson t'ayd  
er struiel tdy lyei.

127 Erson shúne liam t'anaghyn  
erskyn áyr as klagh sýr.

128 Shennyfa ta mi ghummell  
jiragh t'annaghyns ully : as ully  
rajyn falsy ta my gy glan toyr  
dau duoi.

D. *Mirabilia.* 17.

TA t'iaenyssyn ientyssagh :  
shennyfá ta my anym dan  
vrial áyd.

130 Mar ta t'okyls dol magh :  
t'e toyr soilshe, as tuigel dyn klyei  
imbli.

131 Doskyl mi my véal, as harn  
mi schiagh m'ánel : erson va my  
hatnys ayns t'anaghyn.

132 O jeagh us orryms as bí my-  
ghinagh duys : mar tou klaghte y  
ianu dáfusyn shúney lesh t'áenyms.

133 Réel us my ghasmeidjyn  
ayns t'okyls : as shen mar nagh  
bí réel ag niau-ghrauiys erbi  
orryms.

134 O lifrée mish vei janu á<sup>1</sup>  
gayragh gene : as shen mar rialy  
t'abertsyn.

135 jeagh soilshe t'ædyns er tdy  
herváynt : as ynsi dúys t'ordyg-  
hyns.

136 Ta my huilyns shyillie magh  
rish úisky : erson nagh vel deney  
frial tdy lyéis.

3. *Justus es domine.* 18.

TÓUS káyragh o hiarn : as sh'  
firrinagh dy vruinys.

138 Ta ny feánishyn tóus erna  
háry fiir káyr as firrinagh.

## New Version.

rish dty vyghin ghraiagh : as  
ynsee dou dty 'lattyssyn.

5 Ta mish dty harvaant ; O cur  
dou tushtey : dy voddym toiggal  
dty 'lattyssyn.

6 Te tra dhyt, Hiarn, dy hroggal  
dty laue : son t'ad er choirt naar-  
dey dty leigh.

7 Son shynney lhiam dty annagh-  
yn : erskyn airh as claghyn costal.

8 Shen-y-fa ta mee cummal jee-  
ragh ayns ooilley dty annaghyn :  
agh son raaidyn cammey ta slane  
dwoaie aym orroo ooilley.

*Mirabilia.*

TA dty recortysyn yindyssagh :  
shen-y-fa ta m'annym dy  
reayll ad.

2 Tra ta dty ghoo goll magh :  
te coyrt soilshey as creenaght da'n  
vooinjer ôney.

3 Doshil mee my veéal, as ghow  
mee ennal : son ta my haitnys ayns  
dty annaghyn.

4 O jeeagh orrym, as bee mygh-  
inagh dou : myr boallagh oo jannoo  
roosyn ta graiagh er dty Ennym.

5 Jean my chesmadyn y leeideil  
ayns dty ghoo : as myr shen cha  
vow mee-chraueeaght erbee bar-  
riaght orrym.

6 O livrey mee veih tranlaase  
drogh gheiney : as myr shen freill-  
ym dty annaghyn.

7 Lhig da dt'eddin soilshean er  
dty harvaant : as ynsee dou dty  
'lattyssyn.

8 Ta my hooillyn shillee lesh  
jeir : er-yn-oyr nagh vel deiney  
freayll dty leigh.

*Justus es, Domine.*

TÓU uss cairagh, O Hiarn : as  
ynrick ta dty vriwnysyn.

2 Ny recortysyn t'ou uss er  
n'oardaghey : t'ad erskyn towse  
cairagh as firrinagh.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

139 Ta m'agney chæ gy jaru er my ghæyf : erson gy iarud my noidŷyn t'okelyns.

140 Ta t'okyls erna phrouel gys y ghuid soje : as shúney lesh tdy hervaynt é.

141 Ta mish begg as beggan dy heiaŷhe jims : fôost gha nell mi jarud t'abertsyn.

142 She tdy gháyrŷ káyrŷ gy-bragh farraghtyn : as tdy lyei yn irriny.

143 Ta sfaghyn as trimshey ern' goyl grym oryms : fôost ta hatnys ayns t'abertsyn.

144 Ta káyrŷ t'æanishyns farraghtyn gybragh : o giall dou tuigel as biym biô.

## ASPYRT.

*p. clamavi in toto corde. 19.*

**J**EI mi rish ully my ghri : klúin mi o hiarn, as frialym tdy lattysyn.

146 Ta mi grá gy jaru huyds ta mi gæmagh : kuyn liam as friæl-yms tdy rikortyns.

147 Gy moghey ayns y voghre ta mi gæmagh huyds : erson ayns t'okyls ta mi hreistéel.

148 Ta my huilyn chiit ræyf arry ny hyi : gy voddin ve klaghtiit ayns tokelyn.

149 kluyn my ghorá o hiarn nyre tdy ghéindyls grayigoil : biô mish mar bollagh ú.

150 T'áyd tayrn argere ta dy ganlys janu drogh éyrts orrym : as t'áyd fodey vei tdy lyei.

151 Bú us faggys ag lau o hiarn erson ta ully t'anaghyn firrinagh.

152 My ghian t'æanish-syn baun dou ayd fodey hénnŷ : gy hel us ayd erson gybragh.

## New Version.

3 Ta my ghraih jeean er my choyr̄t eer naardey : son dy vel my noidyn er yarrood dty ghoan.

4 Ta dty ghoo's er ny phrowal gys y chooid sodjey : as ta graih ec dty harvaant er.

5 Ta mee fardalagh, as beg er ny hoiaghey jeem : ny-yeih cha vel mee jarrood dty annaghyn.

6 Ta'n chairys ayds cairys dy bragh farraghtyn : as dty leigh yn irriny.

7 Ta seaghyn as trimshey er ghoail greme orrym : ny-yeih ta my haitnys ayns dty annaghyn.

8 Ta cairys dty recortysyn dy bragh farraghtyn : O giall dou tushtey, as beem bio.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*Clamavi in toto corde meo.*

**T**A mee geamagh lesh ooilleŷ my chree : eaisht rhyrn, O Hiarn, freill-ym dty 'lattyssyn.

2 Hoods, dy feer, ta mee geamagh : cooin liam, as freill-ym dty recortysyn.

3 Ec brishey'n laa ta mee geamagh hoods : son ayns dty ghoo ta my hreishteil.

4 Ta my hobillyn dooisht roish arrey ny hoie : dy voddym my hraa 'vaarail ayns dty ghoan.

5 Clasht rish my chora, O Hiarn, cordail rish dty chenjalys-ghraihagh : cur bree aynym myr boallagh oo.

6 T'ad tayrn er-gerrey ta dy goanlyssagh jannoo tranlaase orrym : as t'ad foddey veih dty leigh.

7 Bee uss er-gerrey ec laue, O Hiarn : son ta ooilleŷ dty annaghyn firrinagh.

8 Mychione dt'annaghyn, ta fys aym foddey er dy henney : dy vel oo er hoiaghey ad er undin shickyr son dy bragh.

Old Version.

New Version.

7. *Vidi humilitatem.* 20.

*Vide humilitatem.*

**O** SMUNI er my hyaghyn as lifrée mi : erson gha vell mi jarúd tdy lyei.

154 kuilín us my ghúis as lifrée mi : biði mi nyre t'okyl.

155 Ta slaynt fodey vei yn niaughráui : erson gha nell áyd janu friuys dy t'abertsyn.

156 Sh'múar dy vyghin o hiarn : biði mish mar ballaghú<sup>1</sup>.

157 Sh'immeay aydsyn ta dy my hyaghyn, as dy my eiyrt gy holk : fóost gha vel mi dol as y ráyd veí tdy rikórtyns.

158 T'e janu chinnyys dou nar hiým aydsyn ta janu gy holk : erson nagh ve áyd frial tdy lyðeis<sup>2</sup>.

159 Smuni o hiarn kyns b'uney liam t'anaghyn : o biði mish nyre tdy gheindylys grayigoil.

160 Ta t'oklys firrinagh vei riu ta ully bruinys dy gháyrys far-raghtyn erson gybragh.

w. *Principes persecuti sunt.* 21.

**D**EIYR prynsaghyn gy holk mi gyn óyr : agh ta my ghrí shassu ayns agyl dy t'okyl-yns.

162 Ta mi gho gannoil dy t'okyls as anáyn ta geadthin kragh vuar.

163 Erson brægyn ta duoi as fúa aym orru : agh sh'uney liam tdy lyðei<sup>2</sup>.

164 Shaght kiyrtyn 'sy lá ta mi dy tdy volley : erson tdy vrúinys káyr.

165 Sh'muar y shúí t'acksyn sh'uneylesh tdy lyoei<sup>2</sup> ; as ghanel áyd júmúygh rish.

166 Hiarn ta mi ern iaghyn

**O** SMOOINEE er my arkys, as livrey mee : son cha vel mee jarrood dty leigh.

2 Gow my chooish ayns laue, as livrey mee : jean mee y vioghey cordail rish dty ghoo.

3 Ta slaynt foddey voish ny mee-chrauee : son cha vel ad cur geill da dty 'lattyssyn.

4 S'mooar ta dty vyghin, O Hiarn : jean meeyvioghey myr boallagh oo.

5 Shimmey adsyn ta dy my voirey as jannoo tranlaase orrym : ny-yeih cha vel mish goll dy lhiattee voish dty recortysyn.

6 Te trimshey dou dy akin ny drogh-yantee : son nagh vel ad freayll dty leigh.

7 Smooinée, O Hiarn, kys shynney lhiam dty annaghyn : O jean mish y vioghey cordail rish dty chenjallys-ghraihagh.

8 Ta dty ghoo's firrinagh er dy rieu : ta ooilley briwnysyn dty chairys farraghtyn son dy bragh.

*Principes persecuti sunt.*

**T**A princeyn er n'yanoo tranlaase orrym gyn oyr : agh ta my chree shassoo ayns aggle jeh dty ghoo.

2 Ta wheesh dy vöggey aym jeh dty ghoo : as t'ec fer ta cosney mooarane spooilley.

3 Er son brægyn, ta feoh as dwoaie aym orroo : agh shynney lhiam dty leigh.

4 Shiaght keayrtyn 'sy laa ta mee dy dty voylley : er graih dty vriwnysyn cairagh.

5 S'mooar ta'n shee t'ocsyn ta graihagh er dty leigh : as cha der nhee erbee orroo eh y hreigeil.

6 Hiarn, ta mee er yeeaghyn son

<sup>1</sup> Sic, see v. 149.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

erson tdy laint sauálagh : as ern ianu nýre t'anaghyn.

167 Dríal m'anym tdy rikórtyns : as b'uney léayd<sup>1</sup> gy fiúr vúar.

168 Ta mi er fríal t'anaghyns as rikortyns : erson ta ully my rádjyn t'ænish us.

n. *Appropinquet deprecation.*

**L**IGGE m'akkan chiit t'ænish o hiarn kurr dou tuigel nyre t'okyl.

170 O ligge m'aghin chiit t'ænish : lifrée mish nyre t'okyls.

171 Nú my vélíyn loyrt dy tdy volley : mar viís ú ern ynsaghy dúys tdy lattysyn.

172 Gy jaru goui my hiange oráyn dy t'okyls : erson ta ully tannaghyn káyroil.

173 Ligge tdy lau kúne liám : erson ta mi er ryei t'anaghyn.

174 Gou mi fodiaght erson dy láint sauálagh o hiarn : as ayns tdy lyoei ta my hatnys.

175 O ligg dy m'anym vé bio, as ni i us y volley : as kúyni tdy vruinyssyn láym.

176 Ta mi er nol er shaghran kasly rish kirri ta kalchy : o shyirr tdy herváynt erson ghanell mi jarud t'anaghyn.

## AYRYN.

*Ad dominum. psal. 120.*

**N**AR va mi ayns sfaghyn jæi mi er y chiarn : ass ghýyl e mi.

2 Lifrée m'anym o hiarn vei mæliyn brægagh : as vei chiange maltóil.

3 kre yn féaghyn viís erna hoyrt na erna ianu duitch us hiange

## New Version.

ddy haualtys slayntoil : as er n'yan-noo lurg dty annaghyn.

7 Ta m'anym er vreyll dty recortysyn : as er choyrt graih erskyn-towse daue.

8 Ta mee er vreyll dt'annaghyn as dty recortysyn : son ta ooilley my raaidyn kiongoyrt rhyt.

*Appropinquet deprecation.*

**L**HIG da my accan cheet kiongoyrt rhyt, O Hiarn : cur dou tushtey cordail rish dty ghoo.

2 Lhig da my aghin cheet gys dt'enish : livrey mee cordail rish dty ghoo.

3 Nee my veillyn fockley magh dty voylley : tra t'ou er m'ynsaghey ayns dty lattysyn :

4 Dy jarroo nee my hengey's arrane y ghoail jeh dty ghoo : son ta ooilley dt'annaghyn cairagh.

5 Lhig da dty laue cooney lhiam : son ta mee er ghoail dty annaghyn myr reih.

6 Ghoo mee foddeeaght son dty haualtys slayntoil, O Hiarn : as ayns dty leigh ta my haitnys.

7 O lhig da m'anym 've bio, as nee eh uss y voylley : as nee dty vruinyssyn cooney lhiam.

8 Ta mee er n'gholl er-shaghryn myr keyrrey chailjey. O cur lhiat thie dty harvaant ; son cha vel mee jarrood dty annaghyn.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 120. *Ad Dominum.*

**T**RA va mee ayns seaghyn deie mee gys y Chiarn : as ren eh m'y chlashtyn.

2 Livrey m'anym's, O Hiarn, vei heillyn breagagh : as vei chengey moylteyragh.

3 Cre'n leagh vees er ny choyrt ny er ny yannoo dhyts, O hengey

Old Version.

falsy : gy jaru sæidjyn gniartoil  
as gæyr rish smaraghyn chæ losky.

4 Smárig ta my væi, gy vel mi  
er m'egnaghy dy vághey marish  
Mesech as dy góyl my vaghey  
masky kabbanyñ kædar.

5 Ta m'anym er vaghey foddey  
nan maskysyn : ta nan noidjyn  
dy hii.

6 Ta mi gobraghy erson shii, agh  
nar liorym riusyn ié shen : t'ayd  
d'an ianu hæyn arlu gys kage.

*Levavi oculos. psal. 121.*

TROGYM syas my huiliyn  
gys ny knuick : as shen ta  
mi ghuyne chiit.

2 ta my ghuyne chiit gy jiaru  
vei yn chiarn : ta ern' ianu neau  
as talu.

3 gha nulli é tdy ghassys ve er  
na skughey : as eshyñ ta dy rialys  
gha jean e kadley.

4 jeagh, eshen ta friall Israel :  
gha jean e seuinaghy na kadly.

5 she yn chiarn e héyn t'er  
kaudi : she yn chiarn t'endeel er  
dy lau iesz.

6 marshen nagh yn grían us y  
losky ayns y lá : na yn eask  
ayns yn yi.

7 nii yn chiarn us y rialy vei  
dygh ully olk : shen eshen gy  
jiaru nii t'anym dy rialy.

8 nii yn chiarn dy goyls magh,  
as dy hiits schiagh y rialy : vei yn  
ierish sho magh, erson gybragh.

*Letatus sum 122.*

VA mi gannoil trá duyrt áyd  
ruyms : háid méid gys tyei  
yn chiarn.

2 Shassi nan gassyn ayn idy  
gorsyn o jerusalem.

3 Ta jerusalem trogit mar ayrd  
valley : ta ag anánys ayns hæyn.

4 Erson aynshen ta ny kynaghyn  
dol sýas, gy jaru kynaghyn yn

New Version.

oalsey : dy jarroo sideyn lajer as  
geyre lesh smaraagyn jiarg loshtee.

4 Smerg dou dy vel mee eginit dy  
chummal marish Mesech : as dy  
vel my ynnyd-vaghee mástey cab-  
baneyn Kedar !

5 Ta m'anym's er chummal  
foddey ny-vud ocsyn : ta nyn noi-  
dyn da shee.

6 Ta mee streeu son shee, agh  
cha vel mee ny-sleaie loayrt roos-  
yn jeh shen : nagh vel ad jannoo  
ad hene aarloos gys caggey.

PSALM 121. *Levavi oculos.*

TROGG-YM seose my hooill-  
yn gys ny croink : vouesyn ta  
my chooney cheet.

2 Ta my chooney cheet dy feer  
veih'n Chiarn : t'er chroo niau as  
thalloo.

3 Cha lhig eh da dty chass dy  
v'er ny scughey : as cha jean  
eshyn cadley ta dt'endeil.

4 Cur-my-ner, cha jean eshyn ta  
freayll Israel : saveenagh ny cadley.

5 Ta'n Chiarn hene dt'endeil-  
agh : ta'n Chiarn dty niart er dty  
laue yesh ;

6 Myr shen nagh jean chiass ny  
greiney oo y lostey 'sy laa : n'yn  
eayst 'syn oie.

7 Nee'n Chiarn uss y choadey  
veih dy chooilley olk : dy jarroo  
eshyn eh nee dt'annym y reayll.

8 Freill-ee yn Chiarn dty ghoill  
magh as dty heet stiagh : veih'n  
traa shoh magh er son dy bragh.

PSALM 122. *Letatus sum.*

S'MOOAR va my voggey tra  
dooyrt ad rhym : Nee mayd  
goll gys thie'n Chiarn.

2 Shassee ny cassyn ainyn ayns  
dty ghiattyn : O Yerusalem.

3 Ta Jerusalem trogit myr ard-  
valley : ta ec unnaneys ayn hene.

4 Son gys shen ta ny kynneeyn  
goll seose, dy jarroo kynneeyn y

## Old Version.

chiarn dy ymmyrke fæanish dy Israel, dy hoyrt buias dy ænym yn chiarn.

5 Erson aynshen ta ynyd sei<sup>1</sup> ny bruinys : gy jaru ynyd syei<sup>1</sup> dy gavid.

6 O gouigi padjer erson shii jerusalem : hæid áyd gy mæi ernan dossagh shuney lesh us.

7 Gy rou jih er læyf styei tdy vallaghyn : as palchys er læyf styei dy tdy phlásyn.

8 Erson gráyi my vráeraghyn as my hessaghyn : niyms ráh mæi y houlaghey duitch.

9 Ta mi gra erson tyei yn chiarn nan iih : shyrrym dy ianu mæi duitch.

*Ad te levavi oculos. psal. 123*

**H**UYDS ta mi trogel syas my huilyn : o us ta vaghey ayns ny neathaghyn.

2 Jeagh gy jaru mar ta súylyn shérvaýntyn jeaghyn gys láu nan meistryn, as mar suilyn innivýyl gys lau y ben væistyr : gy jaru marshen ta mi nan suilyn farkiaght er yn chiarn nan iih naggydere ni myghin oruin.

3 Jean myghin oruin<sup>1</sup> o hiarn jean myghin orruin<sup>1</sup> : erson ta róa vegg dy heiaghe juiniyn.

4 Tá nan anym liénit rish aghsan knáidjóil ny dene berchiagh : as rish sproght ny deney morhiagh.

*Nisi quia dominus. Psal. 124*

**A**GH y be va yn chiarn héyn er nan jæf (nish 'odys Israel y grá :) agh y be va yn chiarn háyn er nan jæyf nar jirri deney shúas nan nyoi.

2 veagh ayd er nan sluggey syas bið : nar v'áyd gho fargúyl jumuiagh ruin.

## New Version.

Chiarn : dy ymmyrkey feanish da Israel, dy choyrt booise da Ennym y Chiarn.

5 Son shen y raad ta stoyl y vriwnys : dy jarroo stoyl-reeoil lught-thie Ghavid.

6 O guee-jee son shee Yerusalem : nee adsyn bishaghey ta graihagh ort.

7 Shee dy row cheu-sthie jeh dty voallaghyn : as sonnys cheu-sthie jeh dty chooyrtyn.

8 Er graih my vraaraghyn as my heshaghyn dooie : guee-ym, son dty vaynrys.

9 Dy jarroo, son graih chiable y Chiarn nyn Yee : shirr-ym dy choyrt dty vie er y hoshiaght.

*PSALM 123. Ad te levavi oculos.*

**H**OODS ta mee troggal seose my hooillyn : O uss ta cummal ayns ny nianghyn.

2 Cur-my-ner, myr ta sooillyn ny fir-vooinjereyjeeaghyn gys lanenyn mainshtyr, as myr ta sooillyn yn inneý-veyl gys laue e ben'ainshtyr : dy jarroo myr shen ta ny sooillyn aynyn farkiaght er y Chiarn nyn Yee, derrey nee eh myghin orrin.

3 Jean myghin orrin, O Hiarn, jean myghin orrin : son cha vel veg eddyr dy hoiaghey j'in.

4 Ta nyn annym lhieent lesh olttoan craidoilagh ny berchee : as lesh goanlys ny mooaralee.

*PSALM 124. Nisi quia Dominus.*

**E**R-be dy row yn Chiarn hene er nyn lieh, foddee Israel nish gra : er-be dy row yn Chiarn hene er nyn lieh, tra dirree sleih seost nyn oi :

2 Veagh ad er nyn sluggey sheese bio : tra v'ad cha eulyssagh ayns corree rooin.



## Old Version.

3 Ta mi gra veagh ny húisk-aghyn er nan máyg : as yn strú er noll harrish nan anym.

4 véagh uiskey doun yn slyei vorniaagh er noll gy jaru harrish nan anym.

5 Agh mollúit gy rou yn chiarn : nagh vel er nan doyrnt shuiniyn harrish ghon kráh gys nan viäckylyn.

6 Ta nan anym er shaghny gy jaru mar áyn, magh as ribbe yn fer maru áyn : ta yn ribbe brist as ta shuiny n lifreit.

7 Ta nan ghuney shassu ayns ánym yn chiarn : ren neau as tallu.

*Qui confidunt. psal. 125.*

**A**YDSYN ta toyrnt nan dreistéel ayns y chiarn, bi ayd gy jaru mar knock Seion : nagh vodd ve er yn<sup>1</sup> skughy, agh shassu gy sickyr erson gybragh.

2 Ta ny knuick shassu magiyrnt Jerusalem : gy jaru marshen ta yn chiarn shassu krún magiyrnt y phobyl vei yn trá sho magh erson gybragh.

3 Erson gha vell slatt y niaughraui chíit gys kranghyr yn klyei ghraui nagh derr yn slyei ghraui nan lau gys olkys.

4 o hiarn jean gy mæi : dausyn ta mæi as firrinagh dy ghri.

5 agh erson léid as ta chyndá er gúl gys nan olkys héyn : líidji yn chiarn aydsyn magh marish yn slyei ta janu olk, agh bú shíi er Israel.

## ASPYRT.

*In convertendo. psal. 126.*

**N**AR hyndá yn chiarn ríist kapy Seion : áish va shuiniyn kasly riusyn ta brynládi.

2 áeis va nan méal líint rish gæary : as nan jange rish boggey.

## New Version.

3 Veagh ny hushtaghyn, dy feer, er vaih shin : as veagh y thooilley er n'gholl harrish nyn annym.

4 Veagh ushtaghyn doun ny mooaralée : er n'gholl eer harrish nyn anmeenyn.

5 Agh moylley dy row gys y Chiarn : nagh veler livreyshin seose son spooilley da ny feeacklyn oc.

6 Ta'n annym ain er scapail, dy jarroo myr ushag ass ribbey yn shelgeyr : ta'n ribbey er ny vrishey, as ta shin er nyn livrey.

7 Ta'n cooney ainyn shassoo ayns Ennym y Chiarn : ta er chroo niau as thalloo.

*PSALM 125. Qui confidunt.*

**B**EE adsyn ta coyrnt nyn dreish-teil ayns y Chiarn, dy jarroo myr cronk Sion : nagh vod v'er ny scughey, agh ta shassoo shickyr er son dy bragh.

2 Myr ta ny croink soit dy cruinn mygeayrt Jerusalem : dy jarroo myr shen ta'n Chiarn mygeayrt e phobble, veih'n tra shoh magh er son dy bragh.

3 Son cha jig lorg ny mee-chrauee er cronney yn vooijner chairal : son nagh der y sleih cairal nyn laue gys olkys.

4 Jean mie, O Hiarn : dauesyn ta mie as firrinagh ayns cree.

5 Er son nyn lheid as ta chyndaa reesht gys yn olkys oc hene : leeid-ee yn Chiarn ad magh marish ny drogh-yantee ; agh bee shee er Israel.

## EVENING PRAYER.

*PSALM 126. In convertendo.*

**T**RA hug y Chiarn chyndaa da cappees Sion : eisht va shin goll rish sleih va dreamal.

2 Eisht va nyn meeall lhiেন্ট lesh gennallys : as y chengey ain lesh boggey.

## Old Version.

3 æis dúyrt áyd masky ny han-  
gristiin : ta yn chiarn ern' ianu  
redyn múary er-nan-son.

4 Ta mi gra ta yn chiarn ern  
ianu redyn múary er nan son  
hanna : ie ta shuin goyl bogey.

5 Chynda nan gapy o hiarn :  
mar ny strúanyn ayns y jass.

6 aydsyn ta kurr ayns jóeyr :  
bunni ayd áyns bogey.

7 Eshyn ta nish doll er y ráyd  
kri, as ta jimmyrke magh rass  
méi : gyn ymné higg é riist rish  
bogey as ver e lesh e vuínyn.

*Nisi dominus. psal. 127.*

**M**ANAGH drogg yn chiarn y  
tyei gha vel yn obyr ack-  
syn agh kalchey<sup>1</sup> ta dy hrogyl é.

2 Managh vríal yn chiarn yn  
ayrd valle : ta yn fer are duyske  
ayns fardayl.

3 Gha vel e agh obyr kallchey<sup>1</sup>  
gy jean shiu sæir dy irri sýas gy  
moghe as marshen gy hamnagh  
góyl fá as dy íi aran yn ymnæ :  
erson marshen te toyrt kadly da  
er grayigoil.

4 Jeagh klaun as meass ny  
brónniy she eirys áyd, as toyrtys  
ta chiit vei yn chiarn.

5 Mar ny seijyn ayns lau foyr :  
marshen ta yn klaun agy.

6 Banniit ta yn duyne ag vel y  
ghéver layn ju : gha gow ayd  
...<sup>2</sup> narr liórish<sup>1</sup> ayd rish nan  
noidjyn ayns y dorrys.

*Beati omnes. psal. 128.*

**B**ANNIIT ta áydsyn ully ta  
goyl agyl y chiarn : as gimi-  
aght ayns y raydjyns.

2 Ersoñ nii us i obraghyn dy

## New Version.

3 Shen y traá dooyrt ad mastey  
ny ashooonee : Ta'n Chiarn er  
n'yannoo reddyn mooarey er ny  
son oc.

4 Ta'n Chiarn, dy-feer, er n'yan-  
noo hannah reddyn yindyssagh er  
nyn son : jeu ta shin goaill boggey.

5 Cur chyndaa da'n chappeeys  
ain, O Hiarn : myr da ny awinyn  
ayns y jiass.

6 Adsyn ta cuirr ayns jeir : nee  
ad buinn ayns boggey.

7 Eshyn ta nish goll er e hosh-  
iaight keaney, as ta cuirr rass mie :  
hig eh reesht dyn dooyt lesh gen-  
nallys, as ver eh lesh e vunneeyn  
márish.

PSALM 127. *Nisi Dominus.*

**M**ANNAGH vel y Chiarn  
troggal y thie : ta'n obbyr oc  
ayns fardail ta dy hroggal eh.

2 Mannagh vel y Chiarn freayll  
yn ard-valley : ta'n arreyder  
dooisht ayns fardail.

3 Cha vel eh agh obbyr caillit dy  
vel shiu ayns siyr dy irree dy  
moghey, as cha anmagh goaill  
fea, as gee yn arran dy imnea :  
son shen myr t'eh coyrt cadley  
dauesyn shynney lesh.

4 Cur-jee my-ner, cloan as mess  
y vrein : t'ad eiraght as gioot ta  
cheet veih'n Chiarn.

5 Myr ta ny sideyn ayns laue  
yn dooinney lajer : eer myr shen  
ta'n chloan aegey.

6 S'maynrey yn dooinney ta'n  
whiver echey lane jeu : cha bee  
nearey orroo tra t'ad coyrt eddin  
da nyn noidyn ayns y ghiait.

PSALM 128. *Beati omnes.*

**B**ANNIT t'adsyn ooillee ta go-  
aill aggle roish y Chiarn : as ta  
gimmeeaght ayns e raaidyn.

2 Son nee oo gee jeh laboraght

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> Torn.

## Old Version.

láun : o smei ta us, as smaynre viist ú.

3 Bú dy veñ mar y billey phiēny láyn dy veass : er vallaghyn dy hýei.

4 dy ghlaun kasly rish banglānyn olif : kruiñ magiyr̄t dy voyrd.

5 jeagh shó mar vñs y duyne banniit : ta goyl agyl y chiarn.

6 nñ yn chiarn magh as Sion myrshēn us y vannaghey : gy váick us jerusalem ayns rah ry dy hyȳl ully.

7 ta mi gra dy váick ú ghlaun dy ghlen̄niy : as shii er Issraell.

*Sepe expugnauerunt. 129.*

S H'IMMY kiyr̄t ren áyd kagey m'f̄oi, vei m'agid<sup>1</sup> shýas : nish odys Israel y grá.

2 Sh'immy kiyr̄t ta mi grá t'ayd er my hyaghyn veim'agidj<sup>1</sup> shúas<sup>2</sup>.

3 Ren ny herynyn tréau er my gryim : as ren ayd krighyn liáur.

4 agh ta yn chiarn káyr̄agh : ern' giarry ribbaghyn yn niaughraui nan skúckaghyn.

5 Ligg au ve er nan doyr̄t gys nayre as er nan jyndá er gúl : ghuiñ as ta drogh agny ack gys Seion.

6 Ligg au ve gy jaru mar yn féer gáas er múlagh ny deiyn : ta fiogh ma bíi e erna harn shúas.

7 íe nagh vell yn phalȳder liény y lau : ghamu eshyin ta kaingley sýas ny búininiyn y oghrys.

8 Marshen nagh vel aysyn ta dol shaghey grá ghuish shen, as yn chiarn dy riagh ræyf : ta shuin soulaghy au' mæi diñs ayns enym yn chiarn.

## New Version.

dy laueyn : O s'mie t'ou, as s'maynrey vees oo.

3 Bee dy ven myr y billey-feeyney messoil, er voallaghyn dy hie ;

4 Dty chloan goll-rish ny ban-glaneyn-olive : mygeayrt-y-mish dy voayrd.

5 Cur-my-ner, myr shoh vees y dooinney bannit : ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn.

6 Nee yn Chiarn magh ass Sion myr, shen oo y vannaghey : dy vaik, too Jerusalem ayns maynrys ooillee laghyn dy vea ;

7 Dy jarroo, dy vaik oo cloan dy chlienney : as shee er Israel.

*PSALM 129. Sepe expugnauerunt.*

S HIMMEY keayrt t'ad er schaggey m'oi veih m'aegid : foddee Israel nish gra ;

2 Dy jarroo shimmeY keayrt t'ad er n'yannoo tranlaase orrym veih m'aegid derrey nish : agh cha vel ad er chosney orrym.

3 Ta ny errooyn er hraaue er my ghreeym : as er n'yannoo creaghyn liauyrey.

4 Agh ta'n Chiarn cairagh : er vishey ribbaghyn ny mee-chrauce dy peeshyn.

5 Lhig dauesyn v'er nyn goyr̄t gys nearey as er nyn gastey : whilleen as ta ayns drogh aigney gys Sion.

6 Dy jarroo, lhig daue've myr y fairy gaase er mullagh y thie : ta fioghery roish my te slane er n'aase ;

7 Lesh cha vel y beaynnēe lhiee-ney e laue : ny eshyn ta kiangley ny bunneeyn e oghrish ;

8 Myr shen nagh vel adsyn ta goll shaghey wheesh as gra, Dy vannee yn Chiarn diu : aigh mie diu ayns Ennym y Chiarn.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Verse not finished.

## Old Version.

*De profundis.* psal. 130.

**M**AGH as y dífínd jei mi  
huyds (o hiarn) hiarn kluin  
my ghorá.

2 o ligge tdy ghlúashyn taskey  
mei y hóyrt : gys kóra m'akkan.

3 Ma víist us o hiarn róo hían  
dy hoyrt taskey kre ta jeant gy  
hagáragh : o hiarn quei odys  
y hyrrell é?

4 Erson ta myghin mayrts : shen  
nyfa víis agyl erna góyl royds.

5 ta mi jeaghin<sup>1</sup> erson y chiarn  
ta m'anym farkiaght er : ayns y  
okylsyn ta my hreistéel.

6 ta m'anym getlagh gys y  
chiarn ræyfs yn are voghrey ta  
mi gra roish are yn voghrey.

7 o Israel treist ayns y chiarn,  
erson marish yn chiarn ta mygh-  
in : as marish-syn ta fýasly rúst  
palchey.

8 As lífree<sup>1</sup> i æshyn Israel : vei y  
pekaghyn ully.

*Domine non est.* psal. 131.

**H**IARN gha vel mi d'agney  
ayrd : ghá vel vegg ny síl-  
liaghyn morniagh aym.

2 Gha vel mi dy my ghliaghty  
háeyn<sup>1</sup> : ayns kuyshyn múary : ta  
ro ayrd dou.

3 ta mi kummel m'anym, da  
rial íshill, kasly rish lianu ta erna  
ghurr vei kíg 'sy . . .<sup>2</sup> váyry : gy  
sickyr, ta m'anym gy jaru mar  
lianu chyrbáyt.

4 o Israel treist ayns y chiarn  
vei yn íærish sho magh erson gy-  
bragh.

## AYRYN.

*Memento Domine.* 132<sup>1</sup>.

**O** HIARN kuini er david : as  
y syaghyn ully.

## New Version.

*PSALM 130. De profundis.*

**V**EIH'N diúnid ta mee er  
n'eamagh hoods, O Hiarn :  
Hiarn, clasht rish my chora.

2 O lhig da dty chleayshyn geill  
y choyrt : da coraa my accan.

3 My vees uss, Hiarn, geyre dy  
ghoail tastey jeh nyn shaghrynys :  
O Hiarn, quoi oddys shassoo fo?

4 Agh mayrts ta myghin : shen-  
y-fa bee aggle er ny ghoail royd.

5 Ta mee jeeaghyn son y Chiarn,  
ta m'anym farkiaght er e hon :  
ayns e ghoo ta my hreishteil.

6 Ta my chree chea gys y  
Chiarn : roish arrey yn voghrey,  
ta mee gra, roish arrey yn voghrey.

7 O Israel, cur dty hreishteil  
ayns y Chiarn, son marish y  
Chiarn ta myghin : as mârishyn ta  
livrey-ys niartal.

8 As livrey-ee eh Israel : veih  
oillee e pheccaghyn.

*PSALM 131. Domine, non est.*

**H**IARN, cha vel mee ardaign-  
agh : cha vel aym shillee  
mooaralagh.

2 Cha vel mee goail orrym dy  
loayrt jeh cooishyn mooarey : ta  
erskyn roshtyn my hushtey.

3 Agh ta mee ginjillaghey m'an-  
nym, as freayll eh fo smaght, myr  
lhiannoo t'er ny harbaa veih e  
voir : dy jarroo ta my annym myr  
lhiannoo charbaait.

4 O Israel, cur dty hreisht ayns y  
Chiarn : veih'n tra shoh magh er  
son dy bragh.

## MORNING PRAYER.

*PSALM 132. Memento, Domine.*

**H**IARN, cooinee er David : as  
oillee e heaghyn.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> Tom.

Old Version.

2 kyns lú e d'yn chiarn : as hugg e briáry dy íih ully gníar-toil Iacob.

3 Gha jiggys er læyf styèi dy ghabban my hyèi : na gha jæyms shúas gys my labbi.

4 Gha syrrym my ghuiliyn<sup>1</sup> dy ghadly, na færugbyn my huylын<sup>1</sup> dy ianu sevinaght : na chiampyl my ghiin dy góyl fæ erbí.

5 Naggedere ioyms magh ynyd ghon chiampyl yn chiarn : ynyd vaghey ghon íih ully gníar-toil Iacob.

6 Jeagh ghýl shuin iê shen kædyn ag Ephrata : ass<sup>1</sup> hæyr shuin e ayns y ghélliy.

7 Hii meid schiagh ayns yn ghabban aglysh aggesyn as tuit meid gy ...<sup>2</sup> er nan glúnyn fæanish stoyl y g ...<sup>2</sup> syn.

8 Irri o hiarn gys t'ynyd fæ : us as arg tdy gníar.

9 Ligge dy tdy hagarlyn ve komrit rish kárys : ass ligge tdy núghyn orayn y góyl rish bogey.

10 Erson grayi dy hervaynt david : na chynda er shiul ædyn tdy ghrúst.

11 Ta yn chiarn ern ianu briar firrinagh dy gavid : as gha jean schyrr vei.

12 Dy væass tdy ghallyn : heiyms er t'ynyd.

13 ma riæfs tdy ghlaun my ghú-naynt as my iæishyn ynsiym dau : sydi<sup>1</sup> yn ghlaun ack níist er t'ynyd fásyl erson gybragh.

14 Erson ta yn chiarn er ryèi Seion dy ve na fnyd vaghey da hæyn : té ern góyl fodiaght er-y-son.

New Version.

2 Kys ren eh breearrey gys y Chiarn : as galdyn casherick y yannoo da Jee Ooilley-niartal Yacob.

3 Cha jig-yms fo clea my hie : chamoo hem seose gys my lhiabee ;

4 Cha derym cadley da my hooilyn, ny saveenagh da fer-rooghyn my hooill : ny cuishlinyn my ching dy ghoail veg y fea ;

5 Derrey yioym magh boayl son chiable y Chiarn : ynyd-vaghee son Jee niartal Yacob.

6 Cur-my-ner, cheayll shin jeh ec Ephrata : as hooar shin eh ayns y cheyll.

7 Hem mayd stiagh ayns y chabbane-agglishe echeysyn : as tuittee mayd injil er nyn ghlioonyn kiongoyrt rish stoyl e choshey.

8 Trog ort, O Hiarn, gys ynyd dt'ea : uss, as arg dty niart.

9 Lhig da dty haggertyn 've coamrit lesh cairys : as lhig da dty nooghyn kiaulleaght 'yannoo lesh boggey.

10 Er graih dty harvaant Ghavid : ny chyndaa ersooyl eddin dty Er oillit.

11 Ta'n Chiarn er n'yannoo breearrey firrinagh da David : as cha jed eh n'oi ;

12 Jeh mess dty chorp : neem's soiaaghey er dty stoyl-recoil.

13 My nee dty chloan freayll my chonaant as my recortysyn neem's gysaghey daue : nee'n ohloan ocsyn myrgeeddin soie er dty stoyl-recoil er son dy bragh.

14 Son ta'n Chiarn er ghoail Sion myr reih dy ve ynyd-vaghee da hene : t'eh er ghoail taitnys aynjee.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Torri.

## Old Version.

15 Shó vîs m'ée erson gybrágh :  
áynshó nîym vaghey erson ta tat-  
nys áym áyn.

16 Baniim y bí rish bishagh :  
as liænym y boghtyn rish aran.

17 karriym y sagartyn rish sláynt  
as nú y núyn bogey y goyl as  
oráyn.

18 Aynshen verryms er ærick  
gávid bláa y hoyrt magh : ta mi  
ern ianu arlu landeer dy my  
ghrist.

19 as<sup>1</sup> erson y noidjyn niyms  
aydsyn y ghomry rish nayre : agh  
er e héyn nú y attaghan bláa.

*Ecce quam bonum.* psal. 133.

J EAGH gho mæi as gannoil  
yn . . .<sup>2</sup> as t'e : bráeraghyn dy  
vaghey kujaght ayns anánys.

2 Te<sup>1</sup> kasly rish yn úil gyæ . . .<sup>2</sup> y  
ghian ren ryi shiis gys yn æss . . .<sup>2</sup>  
gy jaru gys féssáyg Aaron, as . . .<sup>2</sup>  
shiis gys skýrtyn y ydagh.

3 kasly rish driúght hermon :  
shen húitt er knock Seion.

4 Erson aynshen iall yn chiarn y  
vannaght : as bæé erson gybragh.

*Ecce nunc benedicite.* psal. 134.

J EAGH nish moligi yn chiarn :  
ully shiusse shervayntyn yn  
chiarn.

2 shiusse ta ayns yn yi shassy  
ayns tyei yn chiarn : gy jaru . . .<sup>2</sup>  
kúrtyn lyei nan íh.

3 Trogigi syas nan lauyn ayns  
yn ynyd ghasserick : as molligi  
yn chiarn.

## New Version.

15 Shoh'n raad veem ec fea son  
dy bragh : ayns shoh neem cum-  
mal, son ta mee goaill boggey ayn.

16 Neem yn beaghey eck y van-  
naghey lesh bishagh : as neem  
ny boghtyn eck y yannoo magh  
lesh arran.

17 Ny saggyrtyn eck neem y  
choamrey lesh slaynt : as gowee  
ny nooghyn eck boggey lesh ar-  
raneyn-moyllee.

18 Shen y raad verym er niart  
Ghavid dy vlaaghey : ta mee er  
n'oardaghey londeyr son my Er-  
oillit.

19 Er son e noidyn, neem adsyn  
y choodaghey lesh nearey : agh  
er hene nee'n attey echey cur  
magh blaa.

PSALM 133. *Ecce quam bonum!*

CUR-JEE my-ner, cre cha mie  
as eunyssagh te : vraaraghyn,  
dy vaghey cooidjagh ayns un-  
naneys.

2 Te goll-rish yn ooill millish er  
y chione, roie sheese er yn aasaag :  
dy jarroo er faasaag Aaron, as  
ren shillee sheese gys rumbyllyn  
e choamrey.

3 Casley rish druight Hermon :  
huitt sheese er cronk Sion.

4 Son ayns shen ghiall y Chiarn e  
vannaght : as bea er son dy bragh.

PSALM 134. *Ecce nunc.*

CUR-JEE my-ner nish, moyl-  
ley-jee yn Chiarn : ooilley  
shiuish sharvaantyn y Chiarn ;

2 Shiuish ta 'syn oie shassoo  
(shirveish) ayns thie yn Chiarn :  
dy jarroo ayns cooyrtyn thie yn  
Jee ain.

3 Trog-jee seose nyn laueyn  
ayns yn ynyd casherick : as cur-  
jee moylley da'n Chiarn.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Torn.

## Old Version.

4 yn chiarn ren neu as tallu :  
dy hoyrt duitch banaght magh as  
Seion.

*Laudate nomen. psal. 135.*

**M**OLLIGI yn chiarn, molligi  
ænym yn chiarn : moligi é  
o shiusse ermuinjere yn chiarn.

2 Shiusse ta shassu ayns tyéi yn  
chiarn : ayns kúrtyr tyi nan íih.

3 o molligi yn chiarn erson ta  
yn chiarn grásoil : o gouigi oráyn  
molley dá ænysyn erson te gra-  
yiygh.

4 Erson kamma, ta yn chiarn er  
ryéi jacob da héyn as Israel ghon  
y æirys hæyn.

5 Erson ta fyss aym gy vell yn  
chiarn múar : as gy vel yn chiarn  
ainyn ærskyn dygh ully íih.

6 kre erbi y vúias lesh yn . . .<sup>1</sup> shen  
ren e ayns neu as ayns y tallu as  
ayns yn arkey, as ayns gygh ully  
ynynd douin.

7 Te tóyrt magh ny bojalyn vei  
kíim yn týl : as te toyrt magh  
ainyn tarniagh lesh flaghey toyrt  
ny gý . . . yn<sup>2</sup> magh as ny haschagh-  
yn.

8 Vóally ully rugg hoshiagh<sup>1</sup>  
Ejipt : dy guýne as dy véagh  
níist.

9 Hugg e kouraghyn as ientys-  
syn ayns yn véan ayds o us hallu  
Ejipt as pháro as y ermuinjere  
ully.

10 voall e ymmydi atiúnyn :  
varru e rriaghyn gniartoil.

11 Sæhon ríi dy ny hammo-  
ritin, ogg ríi vasan : as ully riri-  
aghtyn<sup>1</sup>.

## New Version.

4 Dy jean y Chiarn chroo niau  
as thalloo : bannaght y choyrnt  
dhyts veih Sion.

PSALM 135. *Laudate nomen.*

**O** MOYLLEY-JEE yn Chiarn,  
cur-jee ard-voylley da En-  
nym y Chiarn : jean-jee eh y  
voylley, O shiuish shirveishee yn  
Chiarn ;

2 Shiuish ta shassoo ayns thie yn  
Chiarn : ayns cooyrtyn thie yn  
Jee ain.

3 O moylley-jee yn Chiarn, son  
ta'n Chiarn graysoil : O trog-jee  
arraneyn-moyllee gys yn Ennym  
echey, son te eunyssagh.

4 As cre'n-oyr? ta'n Chiarn er  
reih Jacob da hene : as Israel  
son e eiraght hene.

5 Son ta fys aym dy vel y  
Chiarn mooar : as dy vel y Chiarn  
ainyn erskyn dy chooilley Yee.

6 Cre erbee s'goodsave lesh y  
Chiarn, shen ren eh ayns niau, as  
er y thalloo : ayns yn aarkey, as  
ayns ooilley ny diunidyn mooa-  
rey.

7 T'eh cur magh ny bodjallyn  
veih ardjyn sodjey magh y theihl :  
as cur magh ny tendreilyn taar-  
nee lesh y fliaghey, tayrn ny  
geayghyn magh ass e hashtaghyn.

8 Woail eh yn chie-d-er-ny-  
ruggey ayns cheer Egypt : cham-  
mah dy gheiney as maase.

9 T'eh er hoilshaghey cowragh-  
yn as yindyssyn ayns y vean ayds,  
O heer Egypt : er Pharaoh as  
ooilley e vooinjer.

10 Woaillee eh ymmodde ashoo-  
nyn : as stroie eh reeaghyn niar-  
tal.

11 Sehon ree ny Amoriteyn, as  
Og ree Vasan : as ooilley reeri-  
aghtyn Chanaan ;

<sup>1</sup> Torn.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

12 As hugg æshyn yn tallu ack-syn dy ve na éirus<sup>1</sup> : gy janu éirus<sup>1</sup> dy Israel y phobyl.

13 Ta t'ænymys o hiarn farraghtyn erson gybragh : margædyn ta dy ghúney ó hiarn vei yn shilógh gys anayn elle.

14 Erson nú yn chiarn y phobyl y ghuiliny : as bi e grasoil dá 'yrmuinjery.

15 Myghian jallunyn ny han-gristiin, gha vel ayd agh argyd as áyr : obraghyn lauyn déney.

16 Ta bæiil ack, as gha vel ayd lóyrt : súylyn t'ack as gha vaick ayd.

17 Ta klúasyn ack, as fóost gha gluyn ayd : ghamú ta vegg yn anyl ayns nan mæil.

18 Ta aydsyn ta d' 'an ianu ayd kasly riu : as marshen ta aydsyn ully ta kurr nan dreistéal áyndu.

19 Molligi yn chiarn shiusse...<sup>2</sup> Israel: molligi yn chiarn shiusse...<sup>2</sup> Aaron.

20 Molligi yn chiarn shiusse...<sup>2</sup> Levi : shiusse ta goyl agyl d'yn...<sup>2</sup> molligi yn chiarn.

21 Mollit gy rou yn chiarn...<sup>2</sup> as Seion : ta vaghey ag Jerusalem.

## ASPYRT.

*Confitemini domino.* psal. 136.

Ó KURRIGI búias d'yn chiarn erson t'e grasoil : as y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

2 Ó kurrigi buias dy iih...<sup>2</sup> ully iih : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

3 Ó kurrigi buias dy hiarn gygh ully hiarn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

## New Version.

12 As hug eh yn cheer oc dy ve son eiraght : dy jarroo son eiraght da Israel e phobble.

13 Ta dt'ennym, O Hiarn, farraghtyn son dy bragh : as dty imraa myrgeddin, O Hiarn, veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

14 Son gowee yn Chiarn cooileeney son e phobble : as bee eh graysoil da e harvaantyn.

15 Er son jallooyn ny ashoonyn, cha vel ad agh argid as airh : obbyr laueyn deiney.

16 Ta beill oc, as cha vel ad loayrt : ta sooillyn oc, agh cha vel ad fakin ;

17 Ta cleayshyn oc, agh cha vel ad clashtyn : chamoo ta veg yn ennal ayns nyn meel.

18 T'adsyn ta jannoo ad casley roo : as myr shen t'adsyn ooilley ta cur nyn dreishteil ayndoo.

19 Moylley-jee yn Chiarn, shiuish hie Israel : moylley-jee yn Chiarn shiuish, hie Aaron.

20 Moylley-jee yn Chiarn, shiuish hie Levi ; shiuish ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn, bannee-jee yn Chiarn.

21 Bannit dy row yn Chiarn veih Sion : ta cummal ec Jerusalem.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 136, *Confitemini.*

Ó CUR-JEE booise da'n Chiarn, son t'eh graysoil : as ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

2 Ó cur-jee booise da Jee dy chooilley Yee : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

3 Ó cur-jee booise da Chiarn dy chooilley hiarn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Torn.



Old Version.

4 Ta ná lymarkan janu ientys-syn múayry : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

5 Ren líorish y ghriniid vúar ny neauaghyn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

6 Ghurr magh yn tallu erskyn ny uiskaghyn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

7 Ren soilshaghyn muary : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

8 yn griæn dy réel yn lá : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

9 yn éask as yn rydlagyn dy reel yn yí : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

10 Voáil Ejipt marish na rugg hosiagh ack : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

11 As hugg e magh Israel vei...<sup>1</sup> masky : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

12 Rish lau gniartoil as ri...<sup>1</sup> magh : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

13 Ráyn yn farkey<sup>2</sup> jiarg ayns...<sup>1</sup> arn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

14 As hugg e er Israel...<sup>1</sup> tryid yn váyn agge : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

15 Agh erson phaaro as...<sup>1</sup> hesh-iaght kagi, hilge ha...<sup>1</sup> ayns ayr-key<sup>2</sup> jarg : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

16 Líid y phobyl tryíd...<sup>1</sup> : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

17 Voáil riaghyn múary : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

New Version.

4 Ta ny lomarkan jannoo yindyssyn mooarey : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

5 Ta liorish e chreenaght erskyn-earoo er chroo ny niaughyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

6 Ren sheeyney magh yn thalloo erskyn ny ushtaghyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

7 Ren soilshaghyn mooarey y chroo : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

8 Yn ghrian dy reill y laa : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

9 Yn eayst as ny rollageyn dy reill yn oie : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

10 Ren Egypt as yn chiedoer-ruggey oc y woalley : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

11 As hug lesh Israel magh yeih ny mast' oc : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

12 Lesh laue niartal as roih sheeynit magh : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

13 Ren y faarkey Jiarg y rheynn ayns daa ayn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

14 As ren Israel y leedeil trooid y vean echey : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

15 Agh er son Pharaoh as e heshaght-caggee, ren eh adsyn y stroie ayns yn aarkey Jiarg : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

16 Ren e phobble hene y leedeil trooid yn aasagh : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

17 Ren reeaghyn pooaral y woalley : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

<sup>1</sup> Torn.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

## Old Version.

18 As gy jaru varru e riaghyn  
gniartoil : erson ta y vyghin far-  
raghtyn erson gybragh.

19 Sæhon rii dy ny hammoriti :  
erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson  
gybragh.

20 As ogg Rii vasan : erson ta y  
vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

21 As hugg e er shiul nan dallu  
ghon eirys : erson ta y vyghin far-  
raghtyn erson gybragh.

22 Ghon eirys dy Israel y' er-  
múinjer : erson ta y vyghin far-  
raghtyn erson gybragh.

23 Ghuini orruin nar va shuin  
ayns syaghyn : erson ta y vyghin  
farraghtyn erson gybragh.

24 As lifree shuin vei nan . . .<sup>1</sup> :  
erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson  
gybragh.

25 Ta toyrt beaghy dy d . . .<sup>1</sup> æyl :  
erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson  
gybragh.

26 6 kurrigi buias dy iih . . .<sup>1</sup> :  
erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson  
gybragh.

27 o kurrigi<sup>2</sup> dy hiarn ny jarnyn :  
erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn er-  
son gybragh.

*Super flumina.* psal. 137.

**L** IORISH uiskaghyn vabi-  
lon . . .<sup>1</sup> shuin shiis, as ren  
shuin kúo : . . .<sup>1</sup> ghuini shuin oyrt  
o heion.

2 As erson nar grúityn g . . .<sup>1</sup>  
shuin shyas áyd : er ny bilchyn  
aynshen.

3 erson aysdyn líd shuiniyn  
shiul nan gimmi, hírr ayd o . . .<sup>1</sup>  
æis oráyn as binns ayns . . .<sup>1</sup> :  
gougi duiniyn anayn dy oranyn  
Seion.

4 kyns góui mæid or yn yn  
chiarn ayns tallu jóri.

## New Version.

18 As ren stroie reeaghyn niar-  
tal : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn  
son dy bragh ;

19 Sehon ree ny Amoriteyn :  
son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy  
bragh.

20 As Og ree Vasan : son ta e  
vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

21 As hug ersooyl yn cheer oc  
son eiraght : son ta e vyghin far-  
raghtyn son dy bragh ;

22 Dy jarroo son eiraght da Is-  
rael e harvaant : son ta e vyghin  
farraghtyn son dy bragh.

23 Ren cooinaghtyn orrin tra va  
shin ayns seaghyn : son ta e vygh-  
in farraghtyn son dy bragh.

24 As ta er livrey shin veih nyn  
noidyn : son ta e vyghin far-  
raghtyn son dy bragh.

25 Ta coyrnt beaghey da dy  
chooilley cill : son ta e vyghin  
farraghtyn son dy bragh.

26 O cur-jee booise da Jee ny  
niaughyn : son ta e vyghin far-  
raghtyn son dy bragh.

27 O cur-jee booise da'n Chiarn  
dy hiarnyn : son ta e vyghin far-  
raghtyn son dy bragh.

PSALM 137. *Super flumina.*

**L** IORISH awinyn Vabylon  
hoie shin sheese as cheayn  
shin : tra ren shin smooiinaghtyn  
orts, O Sion.

2 Er son ny claasaghyn ain,  
hrogh shin ad seose : er ny biljyn  
ta ayns shen.

3 Son adsyn ren shin y leideil  
ayns cappeys, hir ad orrin arrane,  
as bingys ayns nyn drimshey :  
Gow-jee dooin unnane dy arrane-  
yn Sion.

4 Kys oddys mayd arrane y  
Chiarn y ghoail : ayns cheer  
yoarree?

<sup>1</sup> Torn.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

Old Version.

5 My iarúdymys us ó jerusalem :  
ligge my lau iesh y sklyei y iar-  
rúd.

6 Managh guiniym oyrts ligge  
my hiange lianaghtyn gys fyrrugh  
my véal : (ta mi gra<sup>1</sup>) managh  
niarr liâm jerusalem ayn my  
iann.

7 kuini er klaun Edom o hiarn  
ay... lá jerusalem kyns duyrt áyd  
shúis lesh shúis lesh gy jaru gys y  
tallu.

8 o iniin vabilon káistch rish  
boghtany : gy sickyr sh'maynry  
viís na véi-syn<sup>1</sup> ta dy ghuiliny  
mar tou er nan shyrvées.

9 Banúit viís æshyn gouys dy  
ghla...<sup>2</sup> : as hilgys ayd nyoi ny  
klaghyn.

*Confitebor tibi. psal. 138.*

**V**ERRYMY búias du. <sup>2</sup> rish my  
ghrii sláyn : gy jaru...<sup>2</sup> nish  
ny jiaghyn goyms oráyn duitch.

2 Níims ammys gys tdy hia...<sup>2</sup>  
kasserick, as mollym t'ænymys e...<sup>2</sup>  
tdy ghéindyls grayigóil...<sup>2</sup> rinys :  
erson tou us er mo...<sup>2</sup> muar t'æ-  
nym as t'okyls e...<sup>2</sup> ully redd.

3 nar jái mi oyrts, ghýyl...<sup>2</sup> as  
liæn u m'anym rish gniart.

4 Ní ully riaghyn yn t...<sup>2</sup> us y  
volley o hiarn : erson ghýyl...<sup>2</sup>  
fokelyn dy véyls.

5 Gy jaru goui áyd o...<sup>2</sup> ráydjyn  
yn chiarn : gy vell...<sup>2</sup> yn chiarn  
múar.

6 Erson gy ta yn chiarn...<sup>2</sup> te  
toyrt tasky d'yn slyei...<sup>2</sup> slyei  
morniagh t'e jaghyn oriú...<sup>2</sup> fodey  
vei.

New Version.

5 My yarrood-ymys uss, O Yeru-  
salem : lhig da my laue yesh  
jarrood e schlei.

6 Mannagh gooin-ymys orts, lhig  
da my hengey lhiantyn gys drunt-  
yn my veéal : dy jarroo, mannagh  
vel mee soiaghey jeh Jerusalem  
erskyn dy chooilley voggey elley.

7 Cooinnee er cloan Edom, O,  
Hiarn, ayns laa Yerusalem : kys  
dooyrt ad, Sheese lesh, sheese  
lesh, corrym rish y thalloo.

8 O inneen Vabylon, kiarit son  
toyrt-mow : s'maynrey vees y  
dooiney nee uss y chooilleaney  
myr t'ou er hirveish shynyn.

9 Bannit vees eshyn ghoys dty  
chloan : as hilgys ad noi ny clagh-  
yn.

PSALM 138. *Confitebor tibi.*

**V**ERYM booise dhyt, O  
Hiarn, lesh ooilley my  
chree : dy-jarroo fenish ny ainleyn  
goym arraneyn-moylle hoods.

2 Neem ooashley 'choyrt kion-  
goyrt rish dty hiamble casherick,  
as dt'ennym y voylley, er coontey  
dty chenjalys-ghraithagh as dt'yn-  
rickys : son t'ou er ghloyraghey  
dt'Ennym as dty Ghoo erskyn dy  
chooilley nhee.

3 Tra deie mee ort, ren oo m'y  
chlashtyn : as m'anym y choam-  
rey lesh mooarane niart.

4 Nee ooilley reeaghyn y thal-  
looin uss y voylley, O Hiarn : son  
t'ad er chlashtyn goan dty veéal ;

5 Dy-jarroo, gow-ee ad arrane-  
yn ayns raaidyn y Chiarn : Dy  
vel gloyr y Chiarn mooar.

6 Son ga dy vel y Chiarn ard,  
ny yeih t'eh coyrt tastey da'n  
sleih imlee : agh er son ny  
mooaralee t'eh jeeaghyn orroo  
foddey veih.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Torn.

## Old Version.

7 Gy ta mi gimiaght ayns mæan syaghyn, fôost nîi us mish uu-raghy : ...<sup>1</sup> iit ú magh tdy lau er kýæis ...<sup>1</sup> noidjyn, as sau di lau iæsh mish.

8 Nîi yn chiarn y gheindylys grayi ...<sup>1</sup> y ianu mæi duÿs : gy jaru o hiarn ta dy vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh, na syei begg eis dy obraghyn dy lauyn héyn.

## AYRYN.

*Domine probasti.* psal. 139.

○ HIARN ta us my hyirre magh as baun duit mi : saun duit ...<sup>1</sup> lyei shûis, as m'irri shuas tou tuigel my smunaghtyn foddey ræyf.

2 Tous magiyrty my ghassyn as magiyrty my labbi : as fackin magh ...<sup>1</sup> raydjyn ully.

3 Erson jéagh gha vel fok ...<sup>1</sup> my hiange : nagh náun dy ...<sup>1</sup> e ully kújaght.

4 Ta us er my ghummey ...<sup>1</sup> my ghúlyn as er my vialu ...<sup>1</sup> lei u dy lau orrym.

5 Ta læid yn fysseri ...<sup>1</sup> ientys-sagh, as róo ayard ...<sup>1</sup> voddym ros-chyn huggey.

6 kàrt hæyms eis ...<sup>1</sup> spyryd : na kàrt hæyms ...<sup>1</sup> t'æanish.

7 Ma hæyms shýas gys ...<sup>1</sup> ta us aynshen : ma hæyms sh ...<sup>1</sup> nifrin, tou aynshen nîist.

8 Ma goym skæanyn yn ...<sup>1</sup> as furraghtyn ayns ny h ...<sup>1</sup> soje magh dyn arkey.

9 Gy jaru aynshen nîist ...<sup>1</sup> tdy lau mi : as ni tdy lau i ...<sup>1</sup> ghum-mell.

## New Version.

7 Ga dy vel mee shooyll ayns mean seaghyn, ny-yeih nee oo m'y ooraghey : sheeyn-ee oo magh dty laue er eulys my noidyn, as nee dty laue yesh mish y hauail.

8 Nee'n Chiarn e chenjallys-ghiraihagh y yannoo mie dooys : ta dty vyghin, O Hiarn, farraghtyn son dy bragh : ny jean beg y hoiaghey eisht jeh obbyr dty laueyn hene.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 139. *Domine probasti.*

○ HIARN, t'ou er my ron-saghey magh, as er my hoiggal : shione dhyts my hoie-sheese, as my irree-seose; t'ou toiggal ooilley my smooïnaghtyn foddey ro-laue.

2 T'ou uss mygeayrt my chas-san, as mygeayrt my lhiabbee : as fakin ooilley my raaidyn.

3 Son cur-my-ner, cha vel fockle er my hengey : nagh vel uss, O Hiarn, dy slane toiggal.

4 T'ou uss er my chummey cheu chooyloo as cheu veeallou : as er choyrty dty laue orrym.

5 Dy hoiggal shoh, te ro yin-dyssagh as ro-ard er-my-hon : cha voddym roshtyn huggey.

6 C'raad eisht neem chea veih dty Spyryd : ny c'raad neem cosney veih dt'enish?

7 My hem scose gys niau, t'ou ayns shen : my hem sheese gys niurin, t'ou ayns shen myrgeddin.

8 My ghoym skianyn y vogh-rey : as tannaghtyn ayns ny ard-jyn sodje magh d'yn aarkey;

9 Dy jarroo ayns shen myrgeddin nee dty laue m'y leeideil : as nee dty laue yesh m'y niartaghey.

<sup>1</sup> Torn.

## Old Version.

10 Ma jirrym higgs<sup>1</sup> ni yn dor-  
ghys...<sup>2</sup> ghudy...<sup>2</sup>: æis bi m'yi  
erna hynda gys lá.

11 Gy sickyr ghanié yn dorghys  
erbi mayrts, agh ta yn yi gho  
sols ass y lá : ta yn dorghys as  
y soilshe duitch ully mar anáyn.

12...<sup>2</sup> sh'láts my áreniyn : tous  
er...<sup>2</sup> ghudyghy ayns brenn my  
váyre.

13 Verrym buias duitch erson ta  
mi gy haggylagh as gy hientys-  
sagh jant : sh'ientyssagh t'obragh-  
yn, as shen saun dy my anym  
gy fiirve.

14 Gha vel my ghnaun fall...<sup>2</sup> d :  
gy ta mi jant gynnys as kumm  
...<sup>2</sup> ayns y tallu.

15 Ghonick tdy huilyn my vri  
nar fóyst gynn ghummey : as  
ayns...<sup>2</sup> lior va ully my alltyn  
skriut.

16 Va y la gy la kummit : nar  
nagh rou fóost vegg jû.

17 Gho dyær as ta dy...<sup>2</sup> yn  
duys o íih : o gho...<sup>2</sup> muar...<sup>2</sup>  
simm acksyn.

18 Ma érivym ayd t'áyd...<sup>2</sup> ayns  
ærif na yn gennagh :...<sup>2</sup> mi duy-  
sky shúas ta mi...<sup>2</sup> ayns t'ænish.

19 Nagh marr ú yn...<sup>2</sup> ui o íih :  
shiuligi voyms...<sup>2</sup> gene ta páa  
nyr.æ fuill.

20 Erson t'áyd loyrt gy...<sup>2</sup> ynrick  
t'yôis : as ta dy...<sup>2</sup> goyl t'ænym  
ayns fardáyl.

21 Nagh vel dúoi áym...<sup>2</sup> o hiarn  
ta dúoi ack oyrt...<sup>2</sup> nagh vel mi  
jumúygh...<sup>2</sup> ta girri shúas t'yôis.

22 Gy sickyr ta du...<sup>2</sup> aym oriú-  
syn : gy jaru mar as beagh áyd  
my noidjyn.

## New Version.

10 My jiry, Foddee dy jean y  
dorraghys m'y choodaghey : eisht  
bee m'oié er ny hyndaa gys soil-  
shey yn laa.

11 Dy jarroo, cha vel y dor-  
raghys dorragey mayrts, agh ta'n  
oié cha sollys as y laa : ta'n dor-  
raghys as y soilshey dhyts co-laik.

12 Son lhiats my challin : t'ou  
er my choodaghey ayns brein my  
vayrey.

13 Verry booise dhyts, son ta  
mee dy atchimagh as dy yindys-  
sagh er my chroo : mirrillagh ta  
dty obbraghyn, as s'mie ta m'an-  
nym dy hoiggal shen.

14 Cha vel my chraueyn er ny  
cheiltyn void's : ga dy row mee  
jeant dy follit, as er my chummey  
heese er y thaloo.

15 Honnick dty hooillyn yn stoo  
ayms, tra ve foast gyn cummey :  
as ayns dty lioar va ooilley my  
oltyn scrúit ;

16 Valaalurg laa er nyingummey :  
tra nagh row ad foast er jeet rish.

17 O cre cha deyr ta dty choyr-  
leyn dooys, O Yee : O cre wheesh  
ta'n symm oc ?

18 My hem dy choontey ad, t'ad  
ny smoo ayns earroo n'yn ghein-  
nagh : tra ta mee doostey ass my  
chadley, ta mee ayns dt'enish.

19 Nagh jean oo stroie ny drogh-  
yantee, O Yee : immee-jee ass  
m'enish, shiuish gheiney fuilltagh.

20 Son t'ad loayrt dy mee-chai-  
ragh dt'oi : as ta dty noidyn goaill  
dt'Ennym ayns fardail.

21 Nagh vel dwoaie aym orroo-  
syn, O Hiarn, ta dwoaie oc orts :  
as nagh vel mee corree roosyn ta  
girree magh dt'oi ?

22 Dy jarroo, ta slane dwoaie  
aym orroo : myr dy beagh ad my  
eer noidyn.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> Torá.

## Old Version.

23 Prou mi o iŷh as shyirr dyif-  
nid my ghri : shyirr magh mi as  
fæyst my smunaghtyn.

24 Jeagh gy mæi ma ta ráyd ...<sup>1</sup>  
d'olkys aynmys : as lúid mi ayns  
rayd gybragh farraghtyn.

*Eripe me domine. psal. 140.*

**L**IFRÉE mish o hiarn vei yn  
duyne olk : as friall mi vei  
ny drogh uyney.

2 Ta smunaghtyn skelley ayns  
...<sup>1</sup> griaghyn : as brosnaghy shúas  
...<sup>1</sup> f fæi yn lá.

3 T'áyd erna gæryghe nan janga-  
nyn kasly rish arnæj ...<sup>1</sup> shyn ad-  
deryn fuo nan mæy ...<sup>1</sup>.

4 Friall mi hiarn vei ...<sup>1</sup> y niau  
ghraui : frial vei ny ...<sup>1</sup> 'éne, ta  
soulaghy dy hilge ...<sup>1</sup> my immi-  
aghtyns.

5 Héi yn slye morn ...<sup>1</sup> ma  
hours, as skeyl ayd ...<sup>1</sup> læan  
rish t'eddyn : gy jaru as héi áyd  
ribbagyn ayns my ...<sup>1</sup>.

6 Dúyrt mi rish yn chiarn ...<sup>1</sup> us  
my iŷh : klast rish korá ...<sup>1</sup> phad-  
jeryn o hiarn.

7 o hiarn jŷh us gni ...<sup>1</sup> láint :  
toŷu er gúdaghy ...<sup>1</sup> ayns lá yn  
ghagi.

8 Na ligg dy niaughra ...<sup>1</sup> y y  
geadthin o hiarn : na ligg ...<sup>1</sup>  
grogh smunaghtyn doll er hoshi-  
agh nagh bíi áyd roo vórniagh.

9 Ligge olk nan meliyn héyn  
tuitchym er ny kinn acksyn : ta  
dy ...<sup>1</sup> ghimshæyn magiyr.

10 Ligge smarágyn chæ lossy  
tuitchym oriusyn ligg 'au ve er nan  
dilge ayns yn ainill, as ayns yn lagg  
nagh nirri áyd shýas ríist gybragh.

11 Duyne layn dy okelyn gha  
...<sup>1</sup> d e er y hoshiagh er y talu : nú

## New Version.

23 Prow mee, O Yee, as ronsee  
grunt my chree : jean m'y hirrey  
magh, as feysht my smooïnaghtyn.

24 Jeeagh my ta mee ayns raad  
erbee dy olkys : as leeid mee gys  
raad yn vea dy bragh farraghtyn.

*PSALM 140.\* Eripe me, Domine.*

**L**IVREY mee, O Hiarn, veih'n  
drogh ghooïnney : as freill  
mee veih'n dooïnney dewil ;

2 Ta smooïnaghtyn er olk ayns  
nyn greeaghyn : as dy kinjagh  
greesaghey seose anvea.

3 T'ad er shieue nyn jengaghyn  
myr ard-nieu : ta pyshoon yn  
adder fo nyn meillyn.

4 Freill mee, O Hiarn, veih laueyn  
ny mee-chrauee : jean m'y choadey  
veih ny tranlaasee, ta kiarit dy my  
hilgey harrish ayns my raaidyn.

5 Ta ny mooaralee er hoiaghey  
ribbey er my hon, as er skeayley  
magh lieen dy lhean lesh coyr-  
dyn : dy jarroo t'ad er hoiaghey  
trappyn ayns my raad.

6 Dooyrt mee rish y Chiarn,  
She uss my Yee : eaisht rish coraa  
my phadjeryn, O Hiarn.

7 O Hiarn Yee, uss niart my  
lhaynt : t'ou er choodaghey my  
chione ayns laa yn chaggey.

8 Ny lhig da'n dooïnney mee-  
chrauee cooilleen-aigney y ghed-  
dyn orrym, O Hiarn : ny lhig da  
ny saaseyn aggairagh echey goaill  
toshiaght, nagh bee ad-ro-voyrnagh.

9 Lhig da olkys nyn meillyn hene  
tuittym er y chione ocsyn : ta dymy  
hionney stiagh er dy chooillee heu.

10 Lhig da smarageyn jiarg losht  
tuittym orroo : lhig daue ve tilgit ayns  
yn aile, as ayns ny ooigyn dowiney,  
nagh n'irree ad reesht dy bragh.

11 Cha jig y feanish foalsey er y  
hoshiaght er y thalloo : nee olk yn

## Old Version.

...<sup>1</sup> yn drogh úney y helg, dy dilge harrish é.

12 Ta mi síckyr ny ...<sup>1</sup> ilún yn chiarn erson ny moght as gy gumm é shuas ...<sup>1</sup> duyney gyn ghúyne.

13 ver yn duyne kayr ...<sup>1</sup> buias dy t'ænymys : as ...<sup>1</sup> duyne ayns tdy ...<sup>1</sup>

*Domine clamavi. 141.*

**H**IARN ta mi gæ ...<sup>1</sup> jean seir huym : as ...<sup>1</sup> ghora nar æiym huyds.

2 Ligge my phadger ...<sup>1</sup> hoyrt magh ayns t'æanish mar soyrt millys : as ligg ...<sup>1</sup> gell shýas my laun ...<sup>1</sup> ourell faskyr.

3 Sei are o hiarn ...<sup>1</sup> my véayl : as frial ...<sup>1</sup> my véaliyn.

4 Na ligg dy my ghri ve erna ...<sup>1</sup> gys drogh red erbi : na ligg ...<sup>1</sup> ve klaghiit ayns obraghyn niaugh-raui marish ny déne ta obraghe olk nagh niim dy læid ny ...<sup>1</sup> ní aysyn y vuias.

5 Ligge yn niau ghraui naslýi ...<sup>1</sup> ally gy munjeroil : as haghshan ...<sup>1</sup> dou.

6 As na ligg yn úil dýær acksyn ...<sup>1</sup> ghian y vrishié : gy sickyr níym ...<sup>1</sup> jer foost nyoi 'an olkys acksyn.

7 Ligge nan mriunyn ve er nan ...<sup>1</sup> e harrish ayns nyndyn klaghagh : ...<sup>1</sup> od ayd m'okelyns y ghlastchen ...<sup>1</sup> t'ayd millys.

8 Ta nan gnaun nan lyi skæylt ...<sup>1</sup> h y lagg : nagh mar nar ta anáyn ...<sup>1</sup> ie as gayrre fyei er y tallu.

NOTE.—The remainder to "grau chiit" (righteous resort) in the 9th verse of the 142nd Psalm is so torn as not to be worth reproducing. There are also small fragments of two later Psalms.

## New Version.

dooiney tranlaasagh y helg gys e hoyrt-mow.

12 Shickyr ta mee dy jean y Chiarn cooilleeney y ghoail ayns lieh'n voght : as dy gum eh seose cooish yn ymmyrchagh.

13 Verydooiney ynrick myrged-din booise da dty Ennym : as nee'n er-cairagh tannaghtyn ayns dty hilley.

PSALM 141. *Domine, clamavi.*

**H**IARN, ta mee geamagh ort, jean siyr hym : as cur geill da my choraa, tra ta mee jannoo m'accan hood.

2 Lhig da my phadger v'er ny hebbal ayns dty enish myr yn incense : as lhig da troggal seose my laueyn 've myr oural yn astyr.

3 Soie arrey, O Hiarn, roish my veéal : as freill dorrys my veillyn.

4 O ny lhig da my chree ve er ny lhoobey gys drogh obbyr er-bee : ny lhig dou raad y chur dou hene ayns cliaghtaghyn mee-chrauee, mâroosyn ta gobbraghey olk ; er-aggle dy goym commee jeh ny t'ad goail taitnys ayn.

5 Ny s'leae lhig da deiney mie m'y cherraghey ayns aigney-mie : as oghsan y choirt dou.

6 As bee shoh myr ooill slayn-toil, nagh brish my chione : neem padger foast y ghoail noi'n olkys oc.

7 Lhig da ny briwnyn oc cher-raghtyn ayns ynnydyn claghagh : dy vod ad clashtyn my ghoan son t'ad millish.

8 Ta ny craueyn ain ny lhie skeaylt er beéal yn oaie ; 'naght myr ta fer brishey as scoltey fuygh er y thalloo.

9 Agh ta my hooillyn jeeaghyn hoods, O Hiarn Yee : aynyds ta my hreishteil, O ny jean m'annym y hreigeil.

## New Version.

10 Freill mee veih'n ribbey t'ad er hoiaghey er-my-hon : as voish geulaghyn ny drogh-yantee.

11 Lhig da ny mee-chraanee tuitym lesh-y-chielley ayns ny ribbaghyn oc hene : as lhig dooys dy bragh ad y haghney.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 142. *Voce mea ad Dominum.*

**H**ROG mee seose my choraa gys y Chiarn : dy jarroo, gys y Chiarn ren mee my aghin.

2 Gheayrt mee magh my accan kiongoyrt rish : as hoilshee mee da my heaghyn.

3 Tra va my spyrryd ayns trimshy, va sooill ayd er my chassan : ayns y raad va mee shooyl t'ad dy follit er hoiaghey ribbeyer-my-hon.

4 Yeeagh mee myrgeddin er my laue yesh : as honnick mee nagh row fer erbee yinnagh goaill rhym.

5 Cha row ynnyd erbee aym dy chea huggey son sauchys : as cha row dooinney erbee ren scansh jeh my vioys.

6 Deie mee hoods, O Hiarn, as dooyrt mee : Uss my hreishteil as my eiraght ayns cheer y sleih bio.

7 Cur geill da m'accan : son dy injil ta mee er duittym.

8 O livrey mee veih my hranlaasee : son t'ad ro-lajer er my hon.

9 Livrey m'annym ass pryssoon, dy voddym booise y chooyrt da dty Ennym : as shoh my ver oo dou, eisht nee deiney crauee taaghey my heshaght.

PSALM 143. *Domine, exaudi.*

**E**AISHT rish my phadger, O Hiarn, as cur geill da my

## New Version.

yeeearree : cur clashtyn dou er graih dty ynrickys as dty chairys ;

2 As ny gow er dty hoshiaght gys briwnys rish dty harvaant : son ayns dty hilley's cha bee dooinney erbee bio er ny heyrey.

3 Son ta'n noid er n'yannoo tranlaase er m'annym : t'eh er woalley sheese my vioys gys y thalloo : t'eh er m'eiyrt gys y dorraghys, goll roosyn ta er ve foddey marroo.

4 Shen-y-fa ta my spyrryd seaghnit aynym : as ta my chree brisht cheu-sthie jeem.

5 Agh foast ta mee cooinaghtyn er y traa t'er n'gholl shaghey : ta mee smooiinaghtyn dy down er ooilley dty obbraghyn : ta mee dy jarroo baarail mee hene ayns obbraghyn dty laueyn.

6 Ta mee sheeyney magh my laueyn hoods : ta m'annym paagh er dty hon myr thalloo chirrym

7 Eaisht rhym, O Hiarn, as shen dy leah, son ta my spyrryd gannooiinaghey : ny follee voyrn dty eddin, nagh beem casley roosyn ta goll sheese ayns yn oaie.

8 O lhig dou clashtyn dty chenjallys-ghraihagh leah 'sy voghrey, son aynyds ta my hreishteil : jeeagh dou yn raad ayn lhisin gimmeaght, son hoods ta mee troggal scose my annym.

9 Livrey mee, O Hiarn, veih my noidyn : son hoods ta mee chea dy my choadey.

10 Ynsee dou dy yannoo dty aigney, son she uss my Yee : lhig da dty Spyrryd graihagh mish y leeideil gys y cheer dy chairys.



## New Version.

11 Niartee mee, O Hiarn, er graih dty Ennym : as er graih dty ynrickys, jean m'annym y reaghey ass seaghyn.

12 As jeh dty vieys, giare sheese my noidyn : as stroie adsyn ooille y ta jannoo tranlaase er m'annym, son mish dty harvaant.

## MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 144. *Benedictus Dominus.*

**B**ANNIT dy row yn Chiarn my niart : ta gysaghey my laueyn dy chaggey, as my veir dy ghleck ;

2 My varrant as my hoor lajer, my chashtal as my er-livreyee, my endeilagh ayn ta mee treishteil : ta smaghtaghey yn pobble ta fo my reill.

3 Hiarn, cre ta dooinney, dy vel oo coyrt lheid y gheill da : ny mac dooinney, dy vel oo jannoo wheesh jeh ?

4 Cha vel dooinney agh myr red gyn veg : ta e hraa goll shaghey myr y scadoo.

5 Croym dty niaughyn, O Hiarn, as tar neose : benn rish ny sleityn, as bee ad ayns jaagh.

6 Tilg magh dty hendreilyn as skeayl ad : lhig magh dty hideyn, as stroie ad.

7 Sheeyn magh dty laue veih'n yrjid : livrey mee, as saue mee veih ny ushtaghyn mooarey, veih laue cloan yoorree ;

8 Yn becal oc ta loayrt dy foalsey : as ta'n laue yesh oc laue yesh dy volteyrys.

9 Goyms arrane-moyllee noa hoods, O Yee : as hoods neem kiaulleeaght er lute dy yeih stren-gyn.

10 T'ou uss er choyr barriaght da reaghyn : as er livrey David dty harvaant veih gaue yn chliue.

## New Version.

11 Saue as livrey mee veih laue cloan yoorree : yn becal oc ta loayrt dy foalsey, as ta'n laue yesh oc laue yesh dy volteyrys.

12 Dy vod ny mec aynyn gaase seose myr ny biljyn aegey : as dy vod ny inneenyn ain y ve myr corneilyn aalin y chiamble.

13 Dy vod ny thieyn-tashtee ain ve lane, as jeant magh dy palchey lesh dy chooilley horch dy stoyr : dy vod ny kirree ain bishaghey gys thousaneyn as jeih thousaneyn ayns nyn oayll ;

14 Dy vod ny dew ain 've lajer son obbyr, nagh bee assee erbee : ny veg y chappeeys, ny oyr gaccan ayns nyn straidyn.

15 S'maynrey yn pobble ta 'sy stayd shoh : dy jarroo, bannit ta'n pobble ta'n Chiarn oc son nyn Yee.

PSALM 145. *Exaltabo te, Deus.*

**V**ERYMS ard-voylley dhyt, O Yee my Ree : as neem's dty Ennym y vannaghey son dy bragh as dy bragh.

2 Dy chooilley laa verym booise dhyt : as dty Ennym y ghloyraghey son dy bragh as dy bragh.

3 S'mooar ta'n Chiarn, as yindyssagh, feeu dy v'er ny voylley : ta'n mooads echey erskyn roshtyn nyn dushtey.

4 Nee un sheeloghe dty obbraghyn y voylley, gys sheeloghe elley : as soilshee ad magh dty niart.

5 Er-my-hon's, loayrym jeh dty ooshley : dty ghloyr, dty voylley, as dty obbraghyn yindyssagh ;

6 Myr shen dy jean sleih loayrt jeh niart dty obbraghyn yindyssagh : as neem's myrgeddin fockley magh dty phooar ooilleyniar-tal.

## New Version.

7 Bee imraa er ny yannoo jeh ymmodee dty chenjallys : as gow-ee sleih arraneyn jeh dty chairys.

8 Ta'n Chiarn graysoil as mygh-inagh : jeh surranse-foddey, as mieys vooar.

9 Ta'n Chiarn dooie da dy chooilley ghooiney : as ta e vyghin harrish ooilley e obbraghyn.

10 Ta ooilley dt'obbraghyn dy dty voylley, O Hiarn : as da dty nooghyn cur booise dhyt.

11 T'ad soilshaghey gloyr dty reeriaght : as loayrt jeh dty phooar ;

12 Dy vod dty phooar, dty ghloyr, as niart dty reeriaght : v'er ny hoilshaghey da deiney.

13 Ta'n reeriaght ayds reeriaght dy bragh farraghtyn : as ta dty ard-reiller-mayrn trooid dy chooilley heeloghe.

14 Ta'n Chiarn niartaghey lhieusyn ooilley ta aarloo dy huittym : as troggal seose adsyn ooilley ta lhie fo'n errey.

15 Ta sooillyn dy chooilley chretoor farkiaght orts, O Hiarn : as t'ou coyrt daue nyn meaghey ayns imbagh cooie.

16 T'ou fosley dty laue : as lhieoney dy chooilley nhee bio lesh palchey.

17 Ta'n Chiarn cairagh ayns ooilley e raaidyn : as casherick ayns ooilley e obbraghyn.

18 Ta'n Chiarn er-gerrey dauesyn ooilley ta geamagh er : dy jarroo, dauesyn ooilley ta geamagh er ayns ynrickys.

19 Cooilleenee eshyn yn yeearee ocsyn ta goaill aggle roish : clynnee eh myrgeddin yn eam oc, as cooinee eh lhieu.

20 Ta'n Chiarn coadey adsyn ooilley ta graihagh er : agh skeay-

## New Version.

ley dy lhean ooilley ny mee-chrauee.

21 Loayr-ee my veeall jeh moylley'n Chiarn : as lhig da dy chooilley chretoor booise y choyr't da'n Ennym casherick echey son dy bragh as dy bragh.

PSALM 146. *Lauda, anima mea.*

JEAN y Chiarn y voylley, O m'annym : choud as s'bio mee verym moylley da'n Chiarn : dy jarroo, choud as veem er-mayrn, goym arraneyn-moyllee gys my Yee.

2 O ny cur-jee nyn marrant er princeyn, ny er veg jeh cloan gheiney : son cha vel veg y chooney ayndoo.

3 Son tra ta ennal dooinney er n'gholl voish, nee eh chyndaa reesht gys e ooir : as eisht ta ooilley e chiarail goll naardey.

4 Bannit t'eshyn ta Jee Yacob echey son e chooney : as e hreish-teil t'ayns y Chiarn e Yee ;

5 Ta er chroo niau as thaloo, yn faarkey, as ooilley ny t'ayndoo : ta freayll e yialdyn son dy bragh.

6 Ta jannoo cairys dauesyn ta surranse aggajr : ta beaghey ny accryssee.

7 Ta'n Chiarn coyrt feaysley da ny pryssoonee : ta'n Chiarn coyrt soilshey da ny doail.

8 Ta'n Chiarn cooney lhieusyn t'er duittym : ta'n Chiarn goaill kiarail jeh'n vooijer chairagh.

9 Ta'n Chiarn coadey yn joarree, t'eh shassoo ayns lieh yn lhiannoo gyn ayr, as y ventreoghe : agh son raad ny mee-chrauee, t'eh dy hilgey eh bun-ryskyn.

10 Bee yn Chiarn dty Yee, O Sion, ny Ree er son dy bragh : as trooid magh dy chooilley heeloghe.

## New Version.

## EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 147. *Laudate Dominum.*

O MOYLLEY-JEE yn Chiarn ;  
son s'mie te dy ghoaill arra-  
neyn-moyllee gys y Jee ain : dy  
jarroo, s'eunyssagh as gerjoilagh  
te dy ve booisal.

2 Ta'n Chiarn troggal seose  
Jerusalem : as chaglym cooidjagh  
kynneeyn skeaylt Israel.

3 T'eh dy lheihs adsyn ta brisht  
ayns cree : as coyrt medshin dy  
laanaghey ny doghanyn oc.

4 T'eh coontey earroo ny rol-  
lageyn : as ta ennym echey er  
dagh unnane oc.

5 S'mooar ta'n Chiarn aynyn, as  
s'mooar ta e phooar : dy jarroo, ta  
e chreenaght erskyn earroo.

6 Ta'n Chiarn soiaaghey seose yn  
vooijer imlee : as coyrt sheese  
ny mee-chrauce kiart rish y thal-  
loo.

7 O gow-jee arraneyn moyllee  
gys y Chiarn lesh toyrt-booise :  
gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee er y  
chlaasagh gys y Jee ain.

8 Ta coodaghey yn aer lesh  
bodjallyn, as jannoo aarloos yn  
fliaghey son y thaloo : ta coyrt er  
y faiyr dy aase er ny sleityn, as  
lossyreeyn son ymmyd deiney ;

9 Ta coyrt foddry da'n maase :  
as beaghey ny fee aegey ta geam-  
agh huggey.

10 Cha vel eshyn soiaaghey jeh  
troshid cabbyl : chamoo ta geill  
echey da cassyn y choshee bieu ;

11 Agh ta taitnys ec y Chiarn  
ayndoosyn ta goaill aggle roish :  
as ta coyrt nyn dreishteil ayns e  
vyghin.

12 Cur moylley da'n Chiarn, O  
Yerusalem : cur moylley da dty  
Yee, O Sion :

13 Son t'eh er n'yannoo shicky

## New Version.

boltyn dty ghiattyn : as er van-  
naghey dty chloan er cheu-sthie  
jeed.

14 T'eh jannoo shee ayns dty  
ardjyn : as dy dty yannoo magh  
lesh flooyr curnaght.

15 T'eh coyrt magh e harey er  
y thaloo : as ta e ghoo roie feer  
leah.

16 T'eh tilgey sniahtey myr  
ollan : as skealey yn lieh-rio myr  
leoae.

17 T'eh ceau magh e rio ayns  
peeshyn mynney : quoi ta abyldy  
hurranse y feayraght echey.

18 T'eh coyrt magh e ghoo, as  
dy hennue ad : t'ed sheidey lesh  
e gheay, as ta ny ushtaghyn roie.

19 Hoilshree eh e ghoo da Jacob :  
e 'lattyssyn as e oardaghyn da Is-  
rael.

20 Cha vel eh er ghellal myr  
shoh rish ashoon erbee elley : cha-  
moo t'ec ny ashoonnee tushtey jeh  
e leighyn.

PSALM 148. *Laudate Dominum.*

O MOYLLEY-JEE Chiarn  
niau : moylley-jee eh ayns yn  
yrjid.

2 Moylley-jee eh, ooilley shiuish  
e ainleyn : moylley jee eh shiuish  
e heshaghtyn-caggee.

3 Moylley-jee eh, ghrian as eayst :  
moylley-jee eh, ooilley shiuish rol-  
lageyn as soilshey.

4 Moylley-jee eh ooilley shiuish  
niaughyn : as shiuish ushtaghyn ta  
erskyn yn aer.

5 Lhig daue Ennym y Chiarn y  
voylley : son loayr eh yn fockle,  
as v'ad jeant : doardee eh, as v'ad  
er nyn groo.

6 T'eh er n'yannoo ad shicky  
son dy bragh as dy bragh : t'eh er  
choyrt daue leigh nagh bee er ny  
vrishey.

7 Moylley-jee yn Chiarn er y

## New Version.

thalloo : shiuish whaleyn, as ooilley ny ynnydyn dowiney.

8 Aile as sniaghtey garroo, sniaghtey meen as keay : geay as sterrym, cooilleeney e ghoo ;

9 Sleityn as dy chooilley chronk : biljyn messoil, as dy chooilley villey cedar ;

10 Beilyn as maase jeh dy chooilley cheint : cretooryn snauee as eeanlee skianagh ;

11 Reeaghyn y thallooin, as dy chooilley phobble : princeyn as ooilley briwnyn y theihll ;

12 Deiney aegey as moidynyn, shenn gheiney as paitchyn, moyley-jee Ennym y Chiarn : son ta'n Ennym echeysyn ny-lomarcan ooasle, as e ghloyr erskyn niau as thalloo.

13 Troggee eshyn seose dy ard niart e phobble : nee ooilley e nooghyn eshyn y voylley : dy feer cloan Israel, dy jarroo yn pobble ta dy hirveish eh.

PSALM 149. *Cantate Domino.*

**O** GOW-JEE arrane noa gys y Chiarn : lhig da agglish ny nooghyn eshyn y voylley.

2 Lhig da Israel boggey 'ghoaill aynsyn ren eh y chroo : as lhig da cloan Sion 've gennal ayns nyn Ree.

3 Lhig daue moylley yn Ennym echey ayns y daunsin : lhig daue arraneyn-moyllee 'ghoaill huggey lesh tabret as y chlaasagh ;

4 Son ta taitnys ec y Chiarn ayns

## New Version.

e phobble : as t'eh cooney lhieu-syn ta jeh cree imlee.

5 Lhig da ny nooghyn 've gennal dy gloyroil : lhig daue boggey 'ghoaill er nyn lhiabbaghyn.

6 Lhig da arraneyn-moyllee Yee 've ayns nyn meel : as cliwe dy ghaa foyr ayns nyn laue ;

7 Dy ghoaill cooilleeney er ny ashooonee : as dy cherraghey yn pobble ;

8 Dy chiangley ny reeaghyn oc ayns geulaghyn : as ny deiney ooasle oc lesh draghtyn yiarn ;

9 Dy ghoaill cooilleeney orroo, myr te scrut : lheid yn ooashley t'ec ooilley e nooghyn.

PSALM 150. *Laudate Dominum.*

**O** CUR-JEE moylley da Jee ayns e chasherickys : moylley-jee eh ayns yrid e phooar.

2 Cur-jee moylley da ayns e obbraghyn ooasle : moylley-jee eh cordail rish e phooar erskyn ear-roo.

3 Cur-jee moylley da lesh feiyr y chayrn : moylley-jee eh er y lute as y chlaasagh.

4 Moylley-jee eh lesh ny cymballyn as daunsin : cur-jee moylley da er ny greinyn strengit as y feddan.

5 Cur-jee moylley da er ny cymballyn shiaullit : moylley-jee eh er ny cymballyn bingey.

6 Lhig da dy chooilley nhee ta ennal ayn : moylley 'choyrt da'n Chiarn.

## Appendix A.

## ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	Text.	MS.	Page.	Line.	Text.	MS.
22	12	tru	tnu	279	4	chiang-	ghiang-
30, 69,	14, 25,	} row	ron			laghyn	laghyn
80, 574	2, 34			306	29	véaragh	kéaragh
50	12	hiúnyn	hiuyn	313	4	Dattyn	Daltyn
51	9	diuss	diufs	314	head-	Núrabí	Nú Barna-
52	16	smu	snu		ing		bi
54	29	ynsegy	ynseghy	318	8	li ny	liený
55	17	ghiryrt	ghiyrt	"	22	jeamagh	jeanagh
60, 175	29, 20	e,	er	"	26	ghuínliný	ghuínliny
61	22	kinlinit	kuilinit	320	18	lóyrt	hóyrt
69	30	dy	gy	324	1	dragy	dragyr
70	3	obraghen	obraghey	325	14	dí	dy
73	21	aynayn	anayn	334	18	búiasasoil	búiasoil
74	4	haghyn	haghyr	351	11	Warduni	Uarduni
75, 433	31, 13	tonigi	Gouigi	356	3	agyn	ag yn
76	6	yeangí	jeangí	"	12	iēni	iēm
76, 278	22, 29	ayns	ayms	361	40	joi	yoi
83	3	vayd	rayd	369	18	nar	nan
88	12	prowell	pronell	380	10	trokeil	trokreil
91	7	tóyrt	lóyrt	381	19	benerylt	beneylt
95	11	mióuer-	mióner-	382	6	ghredin	ghrediu
		agh	agh	"	26	shuon	shuin
"	16	y	yn	"	38	nimmagh-	miñmagh-
98, 125	23, 15	ghlawn	ghlaun			yn	yn
101	5	heskeyl	hoskeyl	389	5	banglan-	banglán-
120	29	kadjili	kadjilgi			eyn	yn
124, 128,	11, 25,	} na	ma	399	20	Fall	(?) fall
391, 462,	8, 16,			413	8	kiyrt yn	kiyrtyn
578	40			416	31	yiirr	jiir
145	17	rou	gou	419	28	miseratur	miserea-
149	20	geltyn	gettyn			tur	
160	5	nui	mui	438	39	tobriaghy	tobraghy
162, 362	20, 28	firr	fiir	439, 560	20, 18,	veliyms	veliyms
164	24	myrg	nyrg	463, 534	30, 14	my	ny
184	10	ell	elle	469	25	væmys	ræmys
191	16	fýyre	sýyre	498	28	hrogáel	hregáel
201	23	giims	giins	513	22	loght	boght
225	29	héusnys-	héunys-	518	12	Tou	Gou
		agh		527	22	gha	ga
256	29	légg	léyg	552	18	mar	nar
257	31	as	us	573	16	byattagan	brattagan*
258	17	arn *	jarn	578	1	loisht	loiskt
259	3	trú	tnú	590	10	ghræge	ghræghe
267	10	hoghaslys	koghash-	621	25	hammey	hanmey
		lys		"	42	ma	na
274	25	lossy	lossh (?)	622	26	nar	mar
276, 321,	32, 16	} ny	my	635	25	trogáel	tregáel
629	3			653	34	as	er

\* This is a recent insertion, there being no word in the original MS.

## APPENDIX A.

## OMISSIONS.

Page.	Line.	Omissions.
49	14	as <i>before</i> ry
51	24	dy " spyryd
52	25	t'e " toyrt
78	19	y " jethyn
"	29	y " liouray
66	21	note 2 <i>should be after</i> fiály.

The following points should not have been inserted :

Page.	Line.	
341	17	comma <i>after</i> agge
352	22	" " keragh
450	13	" " aght

## ERRORS IN NEW VERSION.

Page.	Line.	Non	<i>should be</i>	Noo
17	20	Chredjeu	" "	Chredjue
388	30	my-hooillyn	" "	my hooillyn
479	33	jymmoosh : ag	" "	jymmoosagh
571	22	snaauee	" "	snauee
609	10			

## Appendix B.

## ALTERNATIVE READINGS IN MARGIN OF OLD VERSION.

Page.	Line.	Text.	Alternative.	Modern Version.
26	37	myghin	trokeryght	myghin
28	24	myghinagh	trokroil	myghinagh
31	36	dullíú	dilliu	bishaghey
32	2	dýsyn	déysyn	ghortey
127	16	fíi	fóaly	fee
161	33	sleíchyn	munnaghyn	sleityn
196	23	ghrañ	krón	villey
203	14	uhar tyyl	quei er [tyyl]	quoi-erbeee
225	32	iatt	gorrys	ghiat
236	7	éthyn	edyn	eddin
250	8	soilsaghy	jeanu	soiaghey
256	4	ymnée	duyt	
282	30	tack	kiis	keesh
286	22	jeagh	toer mynar	cur-my-ner
297	3	vrée	feattyn	
343	32	niau ouli	[niau] ghientagh	gyn logh
392	6	góll	agael	lhiggey
399	35	abertsyñ	hannaghyn	annaghyn
434	37	úeyst	ýeyst	eysht
503	20	gnúys	vóyid	eddin
526	20	tuil	úel	ooillaghey
533	39	m'néanish	m'íenish	kiongoyrt rhym
540	39	ihny	jinny	hionney
541	33	kúl	kiyl	keeill
542	5	kerygh	kerryghy	kerraghey
546	41	smýrr	ranrys	smuirr
568	38	amser	íerish	earish
612	10	gærifnyn	geirnyn	ardjyn
"	18	kellirennagh	friaryghyn	locustyn
"	38	oanyn	stramyn	awinyn
613	3	éirys	íerlys	eiraght
618	24	jurryssyn	eurysyn	
640	32	kurr rish	goil rish	dellal
"	39	gæf	kaif	vaillail
651	17	ghélli	ghylli	cheyll
659	27	simm	érf	symm

## Appendix C.

## ALTERATIONS OF LATER DATE THAN OLD VERSION.

Page.	Line.	Old Version.	Alteration.	New Version.
17	17	gyn sallgy	glan	glen
18	4	erskyn feanyght na insh	erskyn tashte	erskyn roshtyn nyn dushtey
19	1	ie	je	jeh
"	7	jin	magh	magh
20	10	dnlli é	Ren é surrans	Ren surranse
41	23	Rom	Reúif	(Romans)
42	15	daltyn	obraghyn	obbraghyn
"	34	drasteyn	cheleiragh	chelleeragh
46	31	rius	riu	riu
71	17	kabden	kianourt	kiannoort
73	3	idraghtyn	phrowal	prowal
75	21	vrynryght	malteraght	foalsaght
"	25	toyrt búoi	oasley	onnor
76	19	heyr	var ayd lackal	tra v'ad laccal
82	5	kinny vúar	ve feer kiun	kinney vooar
91	21	kapy	prisoan	pryssoonyn
94	32	muynaghyn	slejyn	sleityn
95	1	váys	whiyd	chooid
"	8	baygh	doowi	dooie
96	14	dy	Michian	mychione
98	22	schiankyr	chiandeagh	chenndeeaght
108	30	jalltyn	jannow	yannoo
109	16	himny	conaant	chonaant
110	21	muyne	slew	slican
165	31	(obliterated)	scrent	screut
176	19	jaked	cuoat	cooat
185	16	genaghtyn	seeagha	soiaghey
186	26	yiry	ariu	
196	1	orny	mwolla	moalley
198	3	shuilaghani	traylty	troailtee
223	5	(?) krediu	* kredial	chredjal
232	30	naggy vou i	derre tai	derrey t'ee
282	1	mioulaghy	kallanma	toyrt-mow
283	1	hipikratyn	fielagh crauee fawlsa	chrancee-oalsey
289	12	fúest	gawl rish	goaill-rish
302	21	grangheryn	lottyn	lottyn
342	35	shéje	ennal	bree
344	4	gum ú	freayl ou	vreill oo
"	5	sabaoth	doonaugh	doonaght
362	2	(obliterated)	goo	goo
363	26	abyrtysyn	anaghyn	annaghyn
"	30	jeanji	gonigi	gow-jee
364	2	jeanngh	fer ren	fer-croo
369	9	kallaghyn	girp	kirp
380	19	haghny	scapael	goll trooid
381	1	gettyn	giettn	gheddyn
383	29	jeoul	drogh spyrud	drogh spyrryd
423	28	féyt	kerayl	kiarail
424	5	boll	sallaghy	spot
458	3	nastnoiagh	na skera yli	ny s'kiarailee
"	6	dy ieru	goyl [rish]	goaill-rish
"	16	mollaghy	gweéaghyn	gwee-mollaght

\* "kredial" was put in the text, as it is only a surmise that "krediu" lies underneath it.

Page.	Line.	Old Version.	Alteration.	New Version.
460	21	yskyl	yn dollan	chleayst
"	33	frassyrtagh	miveialagh	roonagh
"	34	kriyght	kreiys	creoghys
"	44	ysseri	hushta	tushtey
461	36	strui	stroet	toyr-mow
488	17	tent egluish	kabayne	cabbane
504	27	lughid	flughid	soo my chorp
526	3	ghleiu	ghleiw	chliwe
527	10	hállu	ashioon	cheer
"	14	ghian	jerre	jerrey
539	21	nagærún	kiyrt na ga	ny cheayrtyn
542	3	ta áou	t'an vicia rish	t'an vio rish
552	16	síúlaghanyn	licheryn	wagaanee
573	16		brattagan	praddag
583	26	ræfsyn	rofhsyn	roishyn
589	25	kippy	y tlatt iarn	buillaghyn
627	43	gáas	bishagh y goyl	vishaghey
658	30	kàrt	kre ynyd	c'raad

## Appendix D.

### PROBABLE ERRORS IN MS. NOT ALREADY NOTED.

Page.	Line.	Spelling in MS. and Text.	Probable Spelling.	Page.	Line.	Spelling in MS. and Text.	Probable Spelling.
33	19	áinglyl	áingyl	360	45	ny ta	my ta
35	8	shuniyn	shuiniyn	363	15	y imneagh	yimneagh
37	5	mé as	meas	364	6	jiúmnajagh	jiúmusagh
"	18	sheri	scheri	379	1	ninnmagh-yn	mimmagh-yn
95	30	ghu	ghur	414	34	fyssag	fyss ag
138	29	phágh	phág	416	15	as	an
142	20	quoi	quei	435	4	inyu	inynd
165	7	ghygh lá	ghyghlá	459	26	amnys	ammys
170	16	austyl	austyl	493	32	voghil y	voghilly
178	12	krey	knef * or kneyf	505	11	bealraghyn	bealraghyn
196-7	various	hoghillly	boghilly	510	42	liéu	lién
236	24	liórish er	liorish or	532	32	niymshiym	niynshiym
257	4	ajyntagh	agyntagh	533	7	ghul ú	ghulú
315	26	nish	insh	"	25	magh	nagh
340	13	tá ta	tá	556	42	<i>there should be no comma after oyr</i>	
355	2	gy hñ nar	nar hñ yn				
		bñ yn	sagart				
		sagart	gy hñ				

### OMISSIONS IN MS.

Page.	Line.	Omissions.
183	20	Manx for "the wrath"
539	16	goyl <i>after</i> la
547	15	y <i>before</i> ghliu

\* There is a correction here, but it cannot be made out.



*The Outlines*  
*of the*  
*Phonology of Manx Gaelic*

BY

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## P R E F A C E

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THE object of the following treatise is to illustrate and explain the phonology of the Gaelic of Bishop Phillips' Prayerbook, as far as that is practicable, by means of the pronunciation of the Manx of the present day; and it is due mostly to accident and loose thinking that digressions beyond that limit have here and there been made. It is hoped, that, when an adequate Manx grammar comes to be written, a portion of the labour will prove to have been lightened by the present attempt to give a survey of the sounds of the language. But it would have been far better if this task had been undertaken by a native. I know, however, of no Manx Gael devoted to studies of this kind, nor have I heard of any Scotch or Irish Gael prepared to devote much attention to questions of Manx philology—soon. The force of the adverb may be left to be explained by what follows towards the close of this preface.

And here the preface might have ended, had it not been thought desirable that the reader should be told how my study of Manx has been pursued. In other words, it is deemed right that he should be enabled, in some measure, to estimate for himself how far he may rely on what I have to say on a subject so difficult as that of Manx phonology. The answer to this would have to take into account two things, the means which I found of acquainting myself with spoken Manx, and my own capacity of making use of those means. Over this capacity or lack of capacity I pass in silence, as I should

probably be the last person in the world to estimate it correctly: all that I wish to say here is, that some hints as to my personal equation in matters of speech will be found here and there in the outlines themselves.

Then as to the means, they fall into two classes of very dissimilar documents, living and dead, men and books. Of the latter I need mention only those devoted to the teaching of the language :—

The first to fall into my hands was a facsimile reprint of Kelly's Grammar. It was printed in 1870 for Mr. Bernard Quaritch, and it is described on the title page as follows; 'A practical Grammar of the antient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man, usually called Manks. By the Rev. John Kelly, LL.D., Vicar of Ardleigh, and Rector of Copford, in the County of Essex. Edited, together with an Introduction, Life of Dr. Kelly, and Notes, by the Rev. William Gill, Vicar of Malew.' (Douglas, Isle of Man: Printed for the Manx Society in 1859). It appears to have been commenced by Dr. Kelly in the year 1766 and completed in 1780, for the instruction of Bishop Hildesley. The first edition was printed in the year 1804, but by the time of the formation of the Manx Society in 1858, it had, according to the Rev. Mr. Gill, become so scarce 'that a copy could with difficulty be found from which to re-edit the work.' The edition of 1859 consists of 92 pages octavo, and the work does credit to the author, considering the date of its production; but it can hardly be called a grammar. Among other shortcomings, it has next to nothing to say concerning the syntax of the language, at least in the ordinary sense of the word syntax.

The next volume to be mentioned is Kelly's Dictionary, printed for the Manx Society in 1866. The Manx-English part was edited by Mr. Gill from Dr Kelly's manuscript, which had been complete since the year 1795: the author, Dr. Kelly, died in 1809. But the history of the English-Manx part is somewhat different, as will be seen from its title-page, which runs as follows: 'An English and Manx Dictionary, prepared from Dr. Kelly's triglot Dictionary, with Alterations and Additions from the Dictionaries of Archibald Cregeen and John Ivon Moseley, by the Rev. W. Gill, Vicar of Malew, Translator to the Tynwald Court, and the Rev. J. T. Clarke, Chaplain of St. Mark's.' (Douglas: Printed for the Manx Society, 1866). Now

Dr. Kelly's Triglot Dictionary was arranged for English with the equivalents given in Manx, Irish, and Scotch Gaelic in parallel columns. Mr. Moseley is described by Mr. Gill as a Manchester gentleman, 'who without any of the advantages of a residence in the Isle of Man, had prepared a dictionary which reflected great credit on his intellectual acumen and philological research.' His dictionary appears never to have been printed.

But Mr. Cregeen's work was published in 1835 and is described on the title-page as follows: 'A Dictionary of the Manks Language, with the corresponding Words of Explanations in English; interspersed with many Gaelic Proverbs: the Parts of Speech, the Genders, and the Accents of the Manks Words are carefully marked; with some etymological Observations, never before published. By Archibald Cregeen, Arbory, Isle of Man' (Douglas: Printed for the Author by J. Quiggin, North-Quay, 1835). One of the advantages of this little dictionary, which has become very scarce, is that it marks the tone-syllable. Speaking more generally one is impressed by the sobriety and acumen of the author. In fact the work contrasts very favourably in these respects with Dr. Kelly's Manx-English Dictionary, which is diversified by etymological extravagances of a quaint nature. It is, however, but right to say, that as I have never seen the Triglot Dictionary, I do not know how many of those extravagances are to be ascribed to Dr. Kelly and how many to the Editor. And in any case the important fact is to be placed to Dr. Kelly's credit, that he took a very laborious part in the publication of the first complete translation of the Bible, the first volume of which issued from the press in 1771, and the third and last in 1775; for, in collaboration with the Rev. Philip Moore, he revised, corrected, and translated the Manx text, which he afterwards superintended alone as it passed through the press.

Next come to be passed in rapid review before the reader the living documents to which I have alluded, and, in order to mention them as briefly as possible, I find it best to extract a few entries from the pages of my scrap-book: My first visit to the Isle of Man was a short one in the latter part of July 1886: the occasion was an invitation from the Rev. Ernest B. Savage, St. Thomas' Parsonage, Douglas, to inspect the ancient Ogam inscriptions known in the Island. They were new to

me, so I went to see them eagerly, and began for the first time to take interest in Manx as a living speech. Mr. Savage introduced me to Mr. A. W. Moore and also to Mr. W. J. Cain, clerk of Braddan Church and native of the parish of Braddan, who read Manx to me several times. Mr. Cain is one of the best Manxmen living, and whenever I visit the Island he reads for me and listens with patience to my many questions.

I was not able to revisit the Island till 1888, when I remained there from the 7th of September till Michaelmas. I had lessons in reading Manx daily from Mr. John Kermode of Surby and Mrs. Keggin of Cregneish, both in the parish of Rushen, in the south of the Island. I had assistance also from Mr. John Sansbury of Surby and Captain Waterson of Colby. In the north I had daily lessons of the same kind from Mr. Cannell, clerk of Michael Church, and Mr. John Joughin of Balla Crebbin, in Andreas. The latter was a native of Bride and had been brought up within sight of the Point of Ayre. He had been a Wesleyan preacher and for preaching he preferred Manx to English to the end of his life. He was a man of more than average ability, and he had probably a more complete mastery of his language than any other Manxman whom I have had the good fortune to know. During my stay at Kirk Michael I derived valuable information also from Mr. Killip of Clyeen, who is one of the best living readers of Manx.

My next visit was in 1890, and it lasted from the 11th of July to the 11th of August. I spent it partly at the Archdeacon's at Andreas, where I read with a Mr. Mylrea, a Wesleyan preacher and blacksmith from the parish of Braddan, and with others. I had opportunities there of studying the pronunciation also of an aged woman called Mrs. Cowley, born and bred in the parish of Bride: her pronunciation seemed to me to be the least affected by English that I had ever heard. During my stay in the north I read also with Mr. Cannell of Kirk Michael, and Mr. Killip of Clyeen; but the latter part of my stay was spent in the south in order to read again with Mrs. Keggin.

The following year, 1891, I spent in the Island the interval from the 9th of April to the 23rd. The first part of my stay was spent at Peel, where I read repeatedly with an octogenarian native of Dalby,

named William Quirk; and I had instructive interviews with Mr. Cashen, assistant harbour-master, with Mr. Dawson and Captain John Kelly. Also I read again with Mr. Killip and with Mr. Mylrea; and before leaving I had a day with a Wesleyan preacher, named Mr. Henry Cubbon, at his native place in the Ronnag in the parish of Arbory. I agreed to read with him the following year, but alas! it was not to be: I regret that I had not heard of him earlier, for he died in the course of the ensuing winter.

My next stay in the Island was in 1892, from the 28th of July to the 16th of August, most of which time I devoted to reading at Ramsey with Mr. Thomas Callister, a native of the parish of Ballaugh, whose pronunciation I found particularly helpful in the matter of nasal vowels. I read also occasionally with Mr. John Boyd and Mr. John Crye, both men brought up in the parish of Lezayre. I had readings also with Mr. Cannell and Mrs. Keggin before leaving.

My last visit took place last year and extended from the 10th to the 22nd of July, during which time I had readings with Mr. Killip of Clyeen, and Mr. Cannell of Kirk Michael, also with Mr. John Stephen of Ballaugh, but my constant teacher was Mr. Callister, whom I visited daily at Pooldooie, his native place in the parish of Ballaugh.

In the foregoing notes I have given the names of those to whom I am most deeply indebted, but my cordial thanks are also due to other Manxmen who facilitated my work in various ways, especially by helping me to discover in each neighbourhood the persons most likely to be of use. But these two groups put together would hardly form a tithe of the number of men and women to whom I am obliged for their contributing to my training in the Manx language; for almost all my days in the Island were spent in listening to Manx talk, and in the attempt to join in it myself. In that way I have been fortunate enough to find opportunities of studying the pronunciation of every parish and of most of the villages in the Island. This leads me to mention further how I spent the day there: After enjoying an early breakfast, and fixing no time for any other meal, I would set out for the house of some one who could read for me, and the reading took about an hour, without reckoning the time spent in con-

versation in Manx and the discussion of the many questions which I had to ask. Sometimes I read with more than one person in the course of the same day. But on the way, whether going or coming, I talked to everybody who had leisure to talk to me, and in the Isle of Man, somehow, a great many people have leisure. For you seldom find anybody there working against time or imperiling his heart by rushing to catch an express train. So in my rambles I had the boldness to attack stonebreakers on the roadside, blacksmiths at their anvils, carpenters in their workshops, and shoemakers at the last, in fact all and sundry who were likely to know any Manx. When I failed to elicit any useful information of a linguistic nature, I tried another tack, and generally succeeded in learning something about the legends and superstitions of the Island. In passing it may be mentioned that the result of my gleanings in that field will be found in two papers published in *Folk-Lore*, ii. 284-313, iii. 74-91.

For my purpose, however, I consider that the shoemakers were the most helpful class of men; they were also unaccountably numerous in some of the villages. I found them always kindly and willing to talk, though nobody ever seemed to pay them for anything; and I may say that I have spent hours at a stretch patching Manx dialogues under the direction of shoemakers, both at Kirk Michael and the little village between Surby and the parish church of Rushen. When I met people in the roads and lanes in places where I was unknown, I used to ask them questions in Manx. They would invariably answer in English; for Manxmen, when addressed by a stranger in Manx, regard him as taking liberties with them, and feel altogether differently from my own countrymen, who usually dote on any stranger who learns a few words of Welsh. When the answer in English came, I used to shake my head and say in Manx, that I was a Welshman. Thereupon I had an opportunity sometimes of trying my chance in a Manx dialogue, and I made some progress. At any rate I gathered as much from the compliment, left-handed though it was, which the women sometimes bestowed on my performance, by exclaiming that they had never before known that Welsh was so like Manx. It is needless to say that much of my time was taken up by the notes which I had to make of the pronunciations I heard, and



of other facts deserving of being placed on record. The phrases which I learnt to sound during the day had to be analysed in the evening with the aid of Kelly and Cregeen: some of them resisted all my attempts, and the attempts, even when successful, used to occupy me at first till midnight or even considerably later. Such, briefly described, was the way in which my day was wont to be spent in the Isle of Man.

It is to me a cause of grief and profound sadness to see how rapidly the men and women who can talk and read Manx are disappearing. With the exception of Mr. Cashen, who makes a point of studying Manx and Manx Folklore, I might describe all those who rendered me assistance in Manx, as persons who had reached the prime of life or else had already passed it. Indeed, by the time of my last visit no less than four of those with whose names the reader is now acquainted had departed this life, to wit Mr. Joughin, Mr. Mylrea, Mr. Cubbon, and Mrs. Keggin. With regard to the prospects of Manx as a living language, one has frankly to confess that it has none. So far as my acquaintance with the Island goes, there are very few people in it now who habitually talk more Manx than English. Among those few one may perhaps mention the fishermen living in the little village of Bradda, in Rushen, some of whom I have surprised conversing together in Manx. Such is their wont, I learn, when they are out of doors, but when they enter their houses they talk English to their wives and children, and in this conflict of tongues it is safe to say, that the wives and children have it. Perhaps Manx might be said to be more living in the village of Cregneish, on the Howe still further south; but even there I knew of only one family where Manx appeared to be more talked than English, and that was Mrs. Keggin's. She was an octogenarian who had two sons living with her, together with a granddaughter in her teens. That girl was the only Manx-speaking child that I recollect meeting with in the whole Island.

One cannot help contemplating with sadness the extinction of a language, even though confined to such a small area as the Isle of Man; but the idiom of the Lancashire 'tripper' must triumph, and it is not rash to prophesy that in ten or fifteen years the speakers of Manx Gaelic may come to be counted on the fingers of one hand.

In the meantime it is my sincere wish that some trained phonologist, who speaks Irish or Scotch Gaelic as his mother tongue, may go carefully over the ground which I have tried to survey—and that soon—in order to correct the errors which may be found to disfigure the following outlines.

Except when haunted by the thought of the rapid extinction of Manx as a living language, I used to enjoy my study of it greatly. This was partly because my friends in the Island made my stay there so pleasant, and partly because it is always a source of delight to me to be able to trace the phonetics of a language from the earliest dawn of its documentary existence down to the most curtailed pronunciations of its vocables in the mouths of one's contemporaries. In the Manx of the present day we have one of the lineal descendants of the Goidelic attested by the earliest Ogmic monuments of Great Britain and Ireland. Besides, the study of Manx phonology is by no means a bad corrective of the effect of constantly seeing Irish written in an orthography which is more historical than phonetic. Manx, it is true has no vast stores of literature; but from the point of view of the phonologist even poverty of that kind has its consolation. For it leaves the natural tendencies of the language less trammelled, and keeps a freer sphere of evolution for its sounds. The result in Manx, as it would be found to be also in the other Goidelic dialects, is, that the changes of sound to which it testifies, work out with a precision falling not hopelessly short of mathematical accuracy. To suppose that modern Goidelic, because not blessed with a vigorous literature, must be a lawless jargon—lawless like the savages that speak it, as it is sometimes put—is not only not true, but is almost the exact contrary of the truth, so far at least as concerns the phonology. The mere spelling is a different matter, though even that has its interest, a wider interest, in fact, than has hitherto been usually supposed in the case of Manx.

There now remains for me only the pleasant task of acknowledging my obligations to my philological friends, especially to Dr. Whitley Stokes for a variety of information on Celtic questions, and to Mr. Standish H. O'Grady for keeping me from falling into all manner of error in matters of Irish pronunciation; to Mr. Morfill for patiently reading the proof-sheets, and to Dr. J. A. H. Murray for doing the

same and helping me from time to time with many valuable hints, which I have not been able to acknowledge one by one; also to Professors A. S. Napier and J. Wright for warning and advice; and lastly to Dr. Henry Sweet, whose works have helped me more than I can tell, though I have been a hopeless laggard in learning from him and others who have laboured to make phonology an exact science.

JOHN RHÛS.

OXFORD, 1894.



# CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. THE VOWELS . . . . .	I
II. THE NASAL VOWELS . . . . .	31
III. THE SEMIVOWELS . . . . .	49
IV. THE ASPIRATE . . . . .	70
V. THE CONSONANTS—PRELIMINARY REMARKS . . . . .	76
VI. THE LABIALS . . . . .	83
VII. THE DENTALS . . . . .	92
VIII. THE GUTTURALS . . . . .	116
IX. THE NASAL CONSONANTS . . . . .	131
X. THE LIQUID CONSONANTS . . . . .	145
XI. THE SIBILANTS . . . . .	151
XII. DIALECT AND ORTHOGRAPHY . . . . .	160
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS . . . . .	181



# THE PHONOLOGY OF MANX GAELIC.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE VOWELS.

IN attempting to deal with the Manx vowels, I have had to classify them as best I could according to their effect on my ear; for I rarely could ascertain with any precision how they are formed. I should have been glad to have described them in the exact terminology with which Dr. Sweet's works on English philology have made us familiar; but convinced as I am that my ear has not been trained—under no circumstances probably could it have been trained—to appreciate the nice distinctions which English phonologists think it requisite to draw between closely related vowels, I have abstained from the attempt to follow their example. Even if I escaped blundering hopelessly in such an effort, it would only tend to make the reader fancy that I am blest with a power of discrimination which I cannot claim in the matter of phonetics. I have therefore been satisfied in the case of the commoner vowels to speak of them as short and long, open and close. The former distinction is indicated in the usual way; and as to the latter I find it enough for my purpose to underdot the ordinary symbols to indicate the close vowels. On surveying the result of this comparatively rough classification, I find what I had not exactly anticipated, that the Manx vowel system follows in the main a very simple rule not unknown in other languages. It is this: the short vowels are mostly open and the long vowels mostly close. This holds good in four out of the five cases in point, as follows:—

Open—*a, e, i, u.*

Close—*ā, ē, ī, ū.*

The fifth case, forming the exception, is *o*, which occurs pretty often

both long and open, resembling the pronunciation of *a* or *aw* in the English words 'all' and 'drawl'; but this sound in Manx is recruited largely from borrowed words. Before leaving this point it is but right that I should warn the English reader, that Manx close vowels, especially *ā*, *ē* and *ī*, are perceptibly more close than the corresponding vowels in English. Lastly, the language teems with modified vowel sounds and diphthongs, some of which present considerable difficulty due in a great measure to the fluidity, so to say, of the pronunciation of the present day.

### Open *a*, short.

By this I mean the prevalent open *ā* in Manx, and I identify it with the Welsh *ā* of my native dialect in North Cardiganshire: it is of the same complexion as the long *a* of the English word 'father.' It occurs accented in such words as the following:—*liānu*, now written *lhiannoo* 'a child' (Ir. *leanbh*, Sc. *leanabh*), *shaght* 242, 643, *shiaght* 279, still *shiaght* 'seven' (Goi. *seachd*), *schiaigh*, *stchiaigh* 392, now *stiagh* 'in, into' (Ir. *asteach*, Sc. *steach*), and *klagh*, now written *clagh* 'stone,' but it belongs to this word only as pronounced in the north of the Island, in the parishes, for example, of Lezayre, Kirk Andreas, and Kirk Bride.

This vowel also forms the accented element in the diphthong *ai* in such words as *drein* 93, now written *drine* 'thorns' (Ir. *draighean*, Sc. *draighionn* 'a thorn'), pronounced exactly like the Welsh equivalent *drain* in N. Cardiganshire, *ghái* 484, 550, 552, now *hie* 'went' (Ir. *chuidh*, Sc. *chaidh*). Similarly *thyei*, *tei* 430, 506, now *thie* 'house' (Ir. *teach*, but Sc. *taigh*), has mostly the same diphthong, and I have heard it in *lyei* 'law,' as pronounced in the North, sometimes in the South also.

The same *ā* enters into a diphthong *au* as in *ieu* 42, 274, 531, now *yíow* 'will or shall get' (Ir. *gheibh* 'finds,' Sc. *gheibh* 'will or shall get'): this I give just as I have heard it pronounced at Cregneish in the extreme South.

This vowel unaccented is common in such words as *agh*, still *agh* 'but' (Ir. *achd*, Sc. *ach*), *as*, still *as* 'and, as' (Goi. *agus*, *a's*) *tossiagh*, now *toshiaght* 'beginning' (Ir. *toiseach*, *tosach*, Sc. *toiseach*), *mióulaghy*, now *miolaghey* 'to tempt.'

<sup>1</sup> The abbreviation stands for *Goidelic*, which in this context is the short way of saying *Irish Gaelic and Scotch Gaelic*.



Open *a*, long.

This is approximately the *ā* of the English word 'father,' and it is not uncommon in Manx, especially when an *a* which, etymologically speaking, is short, has been lengthened in an accented syllable, as for example, in the word *fackin*, *fakkin*, *fackkin*, *fakin*, now *fakin* 'to see' (Ir. *faicsin*, *feicsin*, Sc. *faicsinn*, *faicinn*), *liabbi* 520, now *lhiabbee* 'bed' (Ir. *leabadh*, Sc. *leaba*), *klaghley* 168, now written *cliaghley* to 'be wont, a habit or custom' (Ir. *cleachdadh*, *cleachd*, Sc. *cleachd*), *klastchen*, now *clashlyn* 'to hear' (Ir. *cloisdin*, Sc. *claistinn*), *shassu*, now *shassoo* 'to stand' (Goi. *seasamh*). Here also comes *naa* in *yn náa* 227, now written *yn nah* 'the second.'

I have sometimes heard this vowel in monosyllables ending with *s*, such as *glass* 'green, blue, grey' (Goi. *glas*), pronounced just like its Welsh equivalent *glās* and so in *jass* 617, now *jiass* 'south' (Goi. *deas*). But more usually the *a* in these words and the like is decidedly short or of an intermediate length, though when the *ss* is lisped into *th* the vowel then becomes long, as when *cass* 'foot' becomes *cath*, which sounds in that case just like the Cardiganshire pronunciation of the Welsh *cāth* 'a cat.'

Close *a*, short.

By this is meant the *ɑ* which is heard in the standard pronunciation of the English words 'man,' 'bad,' 'cab,' and the like. It is, to say the least of it, not common in Manx, but I think I have heard it sometimes in the participle *jant*, *jeant* 70, still *jeant* 'done or made' (Ir. *déanta*, Sc. *deanta*, *deante*), which is however more usually pronounced *jýnt* in the North and *jěnt* in the South. I think that I have also heard this vowel in the word *griæn* 655, now *grian* the 'sun' (Goi. *grian*). Perhaps I might mention here such words as *chiarn* 'lord' (Goi. *tighearna*), and *sayrn*, now *sarn* (in *Jy-sarn* 'Saturday,' Ir. *dia sathuirn*, Sc. *di-sathuirne*), but the prevailing tendency, especially in the South, is to lengthen the vowel in both these words.

Close *a*, long.

This is the Welsh close *ā* of Merioneth in *tād* 'father' and *fān* 'fire,' and so far as I can judge it is nearly the sound of the English *a* of 'man' prolonged.' In Manx it is the regular representative of Irish *á* and *ó*, and in the Phillips Prayerbook it is variously written *áa* (*aa*), *áy* (*ay*), and simply *á* (*a*). 1. Take for instance the following

examples: *ynnáyn*, 273, *ynayn*, *anáyn* 18, 342, *anáyn* 48, now *unnane* 'one,' used as a substantive and represented in Old Irish by *oenán* 'ullus,' which I have heard as *nán* in the colloquial Irish of Con-naught; *báys*, now *baase* 'death' (Ir. *bás*, Sc. *bas*); *bangláyn* 286, now *banglane* 'a branch' (Goi. *meanglán*); *lāa*, *lá*, *la*, now *laa* 'day' (Ir. *láthe*, *lāe*, *lá*, Sc. *latha*, *la*, *lo*); *Kissaige* or *Kissage* (for *Mac Isaak*) pronounced *Kizāg* with the stress laid on the *ā*, and pointing back to a time when the *aa* of *Isaak* 109, *Isáck* 63, now *Isaac* had a meaning to which the Anglo-Manx form of this name, as *Kissack* (pronounced *Kizac*), does not testify. But the Manx pronunciation of *Parláyn* 17, 325, now *Parlane*, identified with *Bartholomew*<sup>1</sup>, is not always so familiar or certain, for I have heard it made into *Parlén* by a Kirk Michael man whom I questioned about it. On the other hand the converse confusion occurs now and then in the Phillips Prayerbook in the case of *Mary Magdalene*; for we there meet not only with *Maléen* 130, *Maléyn* 180, and *Malén* 147, but also with *Maláyn* 147.

This vowel *ā* sometimes arises from a contraction of other vowels, as in *áer*, *aer*, now written *ayr* 'father' (Goi. *athair*, Latin *pater*, Eng. *father*; and the loanword *áeyr* 608, now *aer* 'air' has the same sound.

2. The following will serve as instances of Manx *áy*, *áa*, or *á* for Irish *ó*: *sáa* 326, now *saa* 'younger,' from *aa*=O. Irish *óa* 'younger,' *áyg* 112, now *aeg* 'young' (Goi. *óg*), *ágidg* 432, *agidg* 558, *agid* 649, now written *aegid* 'the days of one's youth,' *buó* 112, now *baa* (Ir. *bó*), genitive of *booa* 'cow,' *brynládi* 647, now *branlaadee* to 'rave' (Ir. *bríonglóidim* 'I dream'), and *féssáyg* 652, now *faasaag* 'a beard' (Ir. *feasóg*, Sc. *feusag*).

The sound of long *ā* comes so near that of *ē* that I am not certain with regard to them in diphthongs; but on the whole I think we have *āu* rather than *ēu* in the word *dausyn*, now *dauesyn* 'to him' (Ir. *dóibh-sean*, but Sc. *dhóibh-san*), *kráui* (p. 7), now *crauee* 'religious,' and

<sup>1</sup> It is needless to say that in reality there is no connection between these names, *Parláyn* being in fact the pagan name which in its Irish form is *Partholan* or *Partholon*, ascribed to one of the earliest colonizers of Ireland. The Manx form *Parláyn* and the Scotch *Parlane* go to show that the Irish was more exactly *Partholán*, which agrees in vowels with Giraldus' *Bartholanus* (see his *Topographia Hibernica*, Dist. III. cap. ii, in the Rolls Ed. vol. v. 140; also the Scottish Review, vol. xvi, p. 245). The Kirk Michael man I have mentioned knows of an old ruined church in his neighbourhood called Keeill *Phariā*, as he pronounced it, and as I have heard another Kirk Michael man pronounce it since. This I take to be the 'Keeill Pharlane' mentioned in Mr. Arthur W. Moore's *Surnames and Place-names in the Isle of Man*, p. 215—it will be most convenient to refer in future to that work as *Manx Names*.

possibly *fréau* 45, now *fraue* 'root' (Goi. *freumh*). This diphthong is approximately the *ēw* of Welsh *llēw* 'lion,' as pronounced in North Wales, and the *ow* of the Cockney pronunciation of English 'down' and 'town.'

#### Open *e*, short.

The sound meant is, so far as I can judge, that of *e* in the English words 'get' and 'men,' and it occurs in Manx in such words as *renn*, *ren* 164, still *ren* 'did, made' (Ir. *righne*, *rine*, Sc. *rinn*), *er*, still written *er* 'on him' (Goi. *air*), *krediu* 17, 347, *kreidiu* 22, now *credjue* 'belief' (Ir. *creideamh*, Sc. *creideamh*, *creideadh*).

It enters into the diphthong *éi* as in *læyg* 44, 69, *leyg* 423, now *lhaih* 'to read,' *tái* 109, 222, 'she is,' now written *l'ee* and pronounced *fi* in parts of the South. I think I have heard it also as the diphthong of the Manx word *grayg* 353, *grayig* 364, 401, 402, *grayi* 30, 42, 363, now *graih* 'love.' But these forms baffle me, as the Irish is *grádh*, genitive *gráidh*: this would, perhaps, account for the form, but in this instance there has been change of gender from a Goidelic neuter to a Manx feminine.

Sometimes the vowel *ě* enters into a diphthong *eu* as in *cheu* 170, now *chiow* 'to warm' (Ir. *teóghaim* 'I warm,' Sc. *teoidh* 'to warm'), *jeym* 469, now *yiowym* 'I shall get' (Ir. *gheibhim* 'I find,' Sc. *gheibh mi* 'I shall get'). I have found this diphthong also in the word *cliwe* 'a sword,' the plural of which I have heard pronounced in the South *kleünyn*, though the singular in the same district seemed to be more nearly *klōu*. The Phillips Prayerbook has *klieu* 121, and *kleiu* 169, 369, *klyeiu* 81, with a plural *kleiunyn* 542, *kleinyn* 122, or *klyeinyn* 121. Here and there the word has still a dissyllabic sound: thus a native of Bride was laughed at by some Kirk Michael men for pronouncing the word to me in their hearing as *klě̃̃u* or *klě̃̃u*, but he persisted; and I have heard it since in the longer form in the mouths of natives of Dalby, Arbory, Laxey, Ballaugh, and Andreas: compare the Irish *cloidheamh*, Sc. *claidheamh*, Welsh *cleddyf* 'sword.'

Unaccented, this vowel occurs in such words as *kasserick*, now *casherick* 'holy, hallowed' (Ir. *coisrigthe*, Sc. *coisrigte*), *aggesyn*, now written *echeysyn* 'with him, his' (Sc. *aige-san*). Similarly when it comes before the tone-syllable as in *erbi*, *erbi* 493, 506, now *erbee* 'in the world, at all' (Ir. *ar bith*, Sc. *sam bith*), and *shennyfá*, *shennefa* 560, now *shen-y-fa* 'therefore.'

Open *e*, long.

By this I mean the same vowel lengthened as in *æym*, *ieym* 113, *iém* 90, now *eam* 'to call' (O. Ir. *égem*, Mod. Ir. *éigheamh*), *æshyn*, *eshyn* 120, *eshin*, now *eshyn* 'he, him, it' (Ir. *ésean*, Sc. *esan*), *shéu*, *shœú* 263, now *shéyoo* 'sixth' (Ir. *séamhadh*, for a more correct *seiseadh*, Sc. *seathadh*), *shyrvæsi*, *shyrvéesi*, now *shirveishee* 'servants.'

Close *e*, short.

By this is meant an *e*, which nearly approaches *i*; I have only noticed it in the diphthong which occurs in such words as *bleyn*, now *blein* or *blëin* 'a year' (Ir. *bliadhain*, Sc. *bliadhna*), but the diphthong in this word is not unfrequently reduced in the North to *i*, as also in the verbal form *vein* 563, now written *veign* 'I should be' (Ir. *bhídhinn*, Sc. *bhithinn*).

Close *e*, long.

This sound cannot be mistaken as the final of certain Manx monosyllables, where I identify it with a similarly situated *e* usual in N. Cardiganshire Welsh, especially in such words as *é* 'he,' *onté* 'n'est-ce pas.' I am not acquainted with it in English, but I hear a vowel closely resembling it in such French words as *dès* and *près*. As instances of its use in Manx the following words are in point: *e*, now written *eh* 'he, him, it' (Ir. *é*, Sc. *e*), *te*, now *te* or *l'eh* 'he or it is' (Ir. *tá sé*, but Sc. *tha e*), *she*, still written *she* 'it is, yes' (Goi. *is é*), *bé*, *be*, still written *be*, to 'be' (Ir. *beith*, Sc. *bith*), *brée*, *bré*, *bræe*, *bræ*, now *breh*, 'birth' (Goi. *breith*), *liè*, *liæ*, now *lieh* 'side, part, party' (Goi. *leith*), and Goidelic *áir* becomes *ēr* as in *náre*, *nayre* 91, 356, 438, 560, now written *nearey* 'shame' (Goi. *náire*), and *laair* 'a mare' (Goi. *láir*). To these may be added *aur* 488, 490, *áyr* 552, 561, *áer* 220, now *airh* 'gold,' as though it came from the Latin genitive *auri* treated as *āiri*, and resembled in pronunciation the Welsh *aur* more than the Goi. *ór*. I have noticed natives of Kirk Michael making *te* almost into *tī*, and altogether they show a tendency to pronounce long *e* decidedly towards *i*.

This vowel seems to me to form the first element of the diphthong in *bríu* 240, now written *bríw* 'a judge,' but not unfrequently the *e* here passes into an *i*, which is probably the pronunciation intended by the spellings *bríu* and *bríw*. But a dissyllabic pronunciation of this word is by no means extinct: I remember an Andreas man pro-

nouncing it *bréiu*, and I have often heard it in the parish of Ballaugh: compare the Irish and Scotch form which is *breitheamh*.

### Open *i*, short.

One of the sounds of short *i* is open like that of this vowel in the English words 'pit' and 'give.' We have it in such words as *bing* 'a jury' (Goi. *binn* 'accusation, sentence'), *imíyght* 373, now *imneeaght*, 'to walk' (Ir. *imtheacht*); and I have sometimes heard *kéyd* 280, *kied* 80, 232, now *keead* 'a hundred' (Ir. *ceud*, Sc. *ceud*, *ciad*), shortened into *kíd*, for instance by a native of Kirk Arbory. In words like *immiaght* there is a tendency to substitute *ǵ* for the *í* in *im*-; and I have noticed the same thing in words like *fiddier* 'a weaver,' genitive *fiddieragh*<sup>1</sup>, as in *eggey fiddieragh*, 'a weaver's web.'

The same vowel occurs unaccented, for instance, before the accented syllable in such words as *lifree*, now *livrey*, to 'deliver,' and *shilógh*, *shilóh*, now *sheeloghe*, 'a generation'; and in the colloquial *feer* 'true,' which, as a proclitic is pronounced *fí* as in *feer-vie* 'very good.' I have to confess my inability to decide by my ear whether it is *í* or *ǵ* that we have in plurals, genitives, and other forms such as the following, though I guess from the consonants that it is *i*: *maddi*, now *moddee* 'dogs' (Ir. *madaidh*), *pecki*, now *peccee* 'sinners' (Ir. *peacthaigh*, Sc. *peacaigh*), *dúni*, now *doonee* in the Manx for Sunday, namely, *jy-doonee* (Ir. *domhnach*, *dia domhnaigh*, Sc. *didomhnaich*); *kráui* 423, 647, now *crauee* 'religious, godly' (Med. Ir. *crabaid*, *crabuid*, genitive of *crabad*, Mod. Ir. *crabhadh* 'religion'); and *kiaulliaght* 'making music,' pronounced *kǵóllāgh* (compare Ir. *ceolair-eacht*, instead of which the Manx form supposes *ceolaidheacht*), derived from *kiaull* 'music' (Goi. *ceól*).

To these may be added for certain the *i* in participles like *bannit*, now *bannit* 'blessed' (Ir. *beannuighthe*, but Sc. *beannaichte*), *glóriit*, now *gloyrit*, 'glorified.'

### Open *i*, long.

The sound here meant is the long one of the *í* already discussed, and so far as I am able to judge it is the same as the vowel in such English words as 'pier,' 'clear,' 'fear.' In Manx it occurs in such

<sup>1</sup> So this word deviates strikingly from the Irish *figheadbair*, Sc. *figheadair* 'weaver,' and it is probably the origin of the surname *Nidderagh* (for *Mac yn 'idderagh* 'Son of the Weaver'), which I have seen in an early fragment of the parish register at Jurby; see also Moore's *Manx Names*, p. 76.

words as *Jíh*, *Jih*, now *Jee* 'God' (Goi. *día*); *Khríst*, now *Creest* 'Christ' (Goi. *Críosa*); *bi* 608, now *bee* 'food' (Goi. *biadh*); and *iikym*, now *eekym* 'I shall or will pay' (Ir. *iocaim*, Sc. *iocaidh mi*).

It enters into a diphthong *īy* as in *ririught*, *ririaght*, *ririoght*, now *reeriaght* 'a kingdom,' pronounced in modern Manx *ririŷgh*, *fíir*, now *feer* 'true' (Goi. *fíor*), *fiagh*, now *feeagh* 'price, value' (Goi. *fiach*), *briyry* 548, now *breearrey* 'a vow, an oath' (O. Ir. *bríathar* 'a word, a verb,' Sc. *briathraich* 'to affirm, assert, maintain').

This diphthong *īy* is, in fact, the ordinary Manx continuator of Goidelic *ía*, when the latter does not, as a final, become *ī* (written *ee*), as in *bi*, now written *bee* 'food,' just mentioned, and *jíh*, now written *jee* 'god.'

#### Close *i*, short.

By this I mean a close *i* not usual in English, but of the same complexion as the *i* in French words like 'ligné,' 'fille.' I have heard it in Manx in the word *blein* 'a year,' when the diphthong therein is reduced to a single vowel, and even when the diphthong is retained the second element in it is this short *i*; also in *shinniyn*, *shuiniyn* 27, 29, now *shinyn*, frequently pronounced *shingyn* 'we, us,' *bille* 46, *billey*, still *billey* 'a tree' (Ir. *bile* 'a sacred tree'), *irri*, now *irree* 'a rising' (Ir. *eirghe*, Sc. *eirich*), and *iísh*, now *ish* 'she, her' (Goi. *ise*).

It forms the accented element in the diphthong *iu* in words like *slieu*, *sleu*, now *slieau* 'a mountain' (Goi. *slíabh*) which I cannot distinguish from *sliu* 547, now written *shleeu*, 'to whet' (Ir. *sliobhaim* 'I polish'). Here may also be mentioned the pronoun *shiuss*, *shiusse*, now written *shiuish*, which however I have only heard as a correction of *shiuss*: the latter seems the pronunciation natural to a Manxman who does not know the spelling *shiuish* (Goi. *síbhse*).

Short *i* unaccented occurs, I think, in the first *i* of the word *inín* 104, *inín* 43, now written *inneen* 'girl, daughter' (Early Ir. *inigena*, Mod. Ir. *inghean*), that is, when it is not cut down to a monosyllable, by dropping the initial vowel; and of the word *ririught*, now *reeriaght*, literally meaning 'a king's kingdom,' as the first part probably consists of *ríi*, now *ree* 'king' (O. Ir. *rí*, genitive *ríg*).

It forms the unaccented element in the diphthong *ui* in words like *fuill* 276, still written *fuill* 'blood' (Goi. *fuil*).

#### Close *i*, long.

The sound meant is that of the previous vowel prolonged: it is common enough in Welsh. Thus we have it in N. Cardiganshire

in such a word as *mín* 'edge,' and it is nearly the same as English *ē* in 'see,' 'mean,' but to my ear it is closer or more squeezed, while this *ī* of the Welsh *mín*, for example, is identical in pronunciation with the *i* of the French '*mine*,' unless the latter is slightly shorter. It occurs in such Manx words as *Bridey*, genitive of St. Bridget's name as in *Skeeylley Vridey* 'Parish of Bride' (Med. Ir. *Brigit*, gen. *Brigte*); and to my hearing *ī* is pronounced long in *brissie* 344, now *brishey*, to 'break' (Goi. *briseadh*).

This vowel seems to form the accented element of the diphthong in such words as *skriú* 176, now *screenu*, to 'write' (Goi. *sgriobh*), and 259, *stryif* 537, now *streenu* 'strife.'

#### Open *o*, short.

By this is meant an *o* like the *o* of the English word 'not'. In the South of the island this sound pretty generally holds the place of Northern *ö*, as in *son* 'sake, for the sake,' *kross* and *krösh*, now *crosh* 'a cross' (Ir. *cros*, Sc. *crois*), *ghonick*, now *honnick* 'saw' (Ir. *chonnaire*, Sc. *chonnaic*), *tossiagh*, now *toshiaght* (p. 2).; and *klagh* 'a stone,' is pronounced *clagh* in the South, but *clagh* in the North.

It enters into a diphthong *oi* as in the word *lyoi* 43, now *lhiy* 'a colt' (Ir. *loth* 'a colt, a filly'); *lyoi*, *lyei*, now *leigh* 'law' (Goi. *lág*, borrowed probably from the O. Norse *lög* 'law'); *lyei*, *lyi*, now *lhie* 'a lying down' (Ir. *luigh*, Sc. *laidh*); and *lyoi*, now *leih* to 'forgive' (O. Ir. *doluigim* 'I forgive'). Ordinarily these words have much the same pronunciation, but when attention is called to it, Manx speaking people think that they make slight distinctions. As a matter of fact they never rely on those distinctions, for they resort to other means of avoiding ambiguity: thus *goll dy lhie* is said both of a person going to lie down in bed and of the sun setting, whereas going to law is *goll gys y leigh* (*gys y lyei* 142), literally 'going to the law'¹.

#### Open *o*, long.

This vowel ranges in point of complexion from that of the *ö* in the English word 'not' to that of the *aw* in the English word 'draw': this latter sound, however, is the prevailing one. It occurs frequently

¹ Since the above was put in type I have taken down from the mouth of a native of Ballagh, Mr. Thomas Callister, the following pronunciations of these words: *l̥hi* for (1) a calf, (2) law, (3) forgive, and *l̥oi* for (1) a colt, and (2) lying down. Here the *ö* represents a sound almost as open as that of *a* in the English word *all*.

in Manx, as in the words *shó*, now *shoh* 'this' (Ir. *so* and *seo*, Sc. *so*, pronounced *sho*); *róo* 563, *ro*, still *ro* 'too, too much' (Ir. *ro*, Sc. *ra*, Welsh *rhy*); *boght* 'poor' (Goi. *bochd*), *noght* 'to-night' (Goi. *nochd*), *hoght* (Goi. *a h-ochd*), *boggey*, *bogey*, now *boggey*, 'joy' (Ir. *bocaim* 'I skip like a deer'), *pobyl* 343, now *pobbyl* 'people' (Ir. *pobul*, Sc. *pobull*), *austyl* 17, now *ostyl* 'apostle' (Ir. *absdal*, Sc. *abstol*).

#### Close *o*, short.

The vowel intended is *ø*, identical so far as I can judge with the first vowel in the diphthongized *o* of the English word 'go,' the first *o* in 'zoology' and the *ow* of 'arrow' and 'window.' In Manx it is not uncommon in the North in such words as the following: *son* 'sake, for the sake' (Goi. *son*), *drogh-* 'bad' (Goi. *droch-*), *ghonick*, now *honnick* 'saw,' *orym*, now *orrym* 'on me' (Goi. *orm*), *tossiagh*, now *toshiaght* 'beginning.' But in most words of the kind the short *ø* is superseded in the South of the Island by short *o*, but I am not at all certain that this is not too sharp a distinction between the South and the North: perhaps it would be more accurate to regard both as pronouncing open *ø*, but *ø* approaching the complexion of the *o* of the English word 'not' in the North, and of *aw* in the English word 'draw' in the South.

It enters into the diphthong *øu* as in *gou*, now *ghow* 'took' (Med. Ir. *rogab*, Sc. *ghabh*), *yn ghou* 467, now *y choau* 'chaff' (Sc. *cathamh*), *douin* 556, now *douin* 'deep' (Goi. *domhain*), *ourel*, now *oural* 'an offering' (Ir. *offráil*), *tou*, now *t'ou* 'thou art' (Ir. *tá tú*, Sc. *tha thu*).

I am not certain that I have ever heard in Manx a diphthong *øi*, however often the spelling might lead one to expect it.

In unaccented syllables *ø* may possibly be heard in words like *korá* 50, *kora* 628, now *coraa* 'voice' (Goi. *comhrádh*), but the tendency is to make it into *kýráa*; similarly with *ririoght*, more usually *ririaght*, with the *o* or *a* pronounced *ý*; and so with other unaccented syllables in point.

#### Close *o*, long.

By this *ō* is meant the long vowel corresponding to the short *ø* already mentioned: it is the ordinary *ō* in Welsh monosyllables and, I believe, in French words like 'Claude' and 'mode.' In Manx we have it in such words as *bio* 451, 530, still *bio* 'living, alive' (Goi. *beo*, Welsh *byw*), *fóost*, *fóyst*, now *foast* 'yet' (Goi. *fós*), *goyl*, now *goaill* to 'take' (Goi. *gabhdáil*), and *río* (read *rió*) 573, now *rio* 'frost' (Ir. *reodh*, Welsh *rhew*).



Open *u*, short.

By this I mean a vowel which seems to me closely to resemble the *u* of the English words 'put,' 'book,' and 'poor.' It is the common short *u* in Manx, and at first I frequently supposed it a kind of close *o*, which it approaches. It occurs in such words as *hugg* 556, now *hug* 'brought, gave' (Goi. *lhug*), and *gy dugg* 366, now *dy dug* 'that (he) gave' (Sc. *gu'n d'lhug*); *kurr* 560, now *cur* 'put, place' (Ir. *cuir*); *kummell* 44, now *cummal* to 'hold, maintain' (Ir. *congabhail*, Sc. *cumail*); *dúyney*, *duyne*, now *dooiñney* 'man' (Goi. *duine*, Welsh *dyn*); *suiskell*, now *sushtal* 'gospel' (Goi. *soisgéul*), and *úskey*, *uisky*, now *ushtey* 'water' (Goi. *uisge*).

It enters into a diphthong in the adverbs *súas*, *sýas*, now *seose* 'upwards' (Goi. *suas*), and *núas* 78, now *neose* 'from above, downwards' (Goi. *anuas*). I am not certain what the second element in this diphthong may be, but it lies between *ø* and *ÿ*, while the whole combination is a modification of the *úa* or *ja* of *jasyl* 'noble,' mentioned in the next paragraph. The adverbs *súas* and *núas* are also liable to be now and then pronounced short and then they seem to me to be sounded with *u* or *ö*, *sus*, *mus* or *sös*, *nös*.

Open *u*, long.

By this I mean the long sound of the same complexion as the last mentioned short one, and I have heard it commonly enough in the two last mentioned adverbs, which may then be represented as *sūs* and *nūs*. Otherwise I know it only in one or two diphthongs, namely *ñy* in the word *jasyl*, now *oasle* 'noble, worshipful' (Goi. *uasal*<sup>1</sup>),

<sup>1</sup> In all the Goidelic dialects *uasal* means 'noble,' which must be regarded as the metaphoric sense of 'high,' as proved by the related adverbs *súas* and *núas*, and by the Welsh equivalent *uchel* 'high,' comparative *uwch* 'higher.' The Celtic languages provide an etymological parallel to *uasal* in the Manx *ishill* 30, *ishil* 481, *ishyil* 105, now *injl* 'low,' O. Irish *isel*, Welsh *isel* 'low,' which seems to analyse itself into *in-s-el* from the preposition *in* (now *yn* 'in' in Welsh) with *s* as in Greek *eis*, and *ēf*. As to meaning compare *ἐπερι* and *inferi*, *ēv* and *in* respectively. Outside the Celtic languages with their *yasal*, *uasal*, and *uchel*, we have an equivalent in the Greek *ὑψηλός* 'high, lofty,' so the former have probably to be regarded as representing *ūc-s-el*, for an earlier *ūp-s-el*, or *ūp-s-ġ*, from a prepositional word *up* of the same origin as English 'up' and 'over,' German 'auf' and 'über.' Why the forms postulated should be *in-s-* and *ūc-s-* and not *in-s-* and *ūc-s-* as suggested by Greek forms like *ὑψι* and *ὑψος* I do not know; but the presence of the sibilant does not appear to have anything to do with the length of the vowels, as may be seen from related forms without the sibilant, namely *iyghtyr* 129, now *eaghtyr* 'height, surface, upper hand' (Goi. *uachdar*).

which, with its accent shifted, is sometimes made into *uysl* or *wysl*, and in one pronunciation of the word *fuar*, now written *feayr* 'cold,' which see further under *û*, *ü*. The other diphthong into which *û* enters is *ûi*, which I have heard in words like *creoi* 'hard,' *leoie* 'ashes,' *leoie* 'lead,' as pronounced by natives of Ballaugh and Jurby.

#### Close *u*, short.

This *u* is of the same complexion as the *u* of such English words, as 'ooze,' 'two,' and 'into.' I am not aware that I have ever heard it in an accented syllable except perhaps as part of a diphthong; and I must confess that I am not quite certain of this identification. Here follow one or two instances of the diphthong I have in view, namely *ui*, as in *duoi* 640, now *dwoaie* 'hatred,' *dûi* 26, 467, now *dooie* 'belonging or proper to, kindly, hereditary' (Med. Ir. *duthoig* 'belonging to,' Sc. *duthaich* 'one's own country'), which has its *û* or *oo* short, as I have often noticed in the term *Mannanagh dooie* 'a true Manxman,' but it is sometimes to be heard pronounced long in the South.

This *u* is probably the vowel of the unaccented syllables in the following words: (1) for Goidelic *am*, as in *arlû* 117, 135, *arlu*, 229, now *arloo* 'ready' (Med. Ir. *aurlam*, *urlam*, *airlam*, *irlam*), *janu*, now *jannoo* 'to do, make' (Ir. *deanamh*, Sc. *deanadh*), *karru*, now written *kiarroo* 'fourth' (Ir. *ceathramhadh*, Sc. *ceathramh*). (2) For Aryan *u* or *w* as in *shellu* 119, 619, now written *shelloo* 'a herd or flock, a possession' (Ir. *seilbh* 'property, a herd,' Sc. *seilbh* 'possession, a beast or living creature in one's possession'). So after *r*, as in the following instances: *aru* 453, 549, now *arroo* 'corn' (Ir. *arbha*, cf. Sc. *arbhar* 'standing corn'), of the same origin as Welsh *erw* 'an acre,' Latin *arvum* 'ploughland'; *jiaru* 420, *jaru* 482, now *jarroo* 'true, truly' (O. Ir. *derb*, Mod. Goi. *dearbh*, Eng. *true*); *marru* 66,

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But the fact of the vowel having been *û* in the Celtic *uc-s-el* supplies a reason why the *ya* or *ûa* of the Manx form does not follow the rule of words with the ordinary Goidelic *ûa*, as that represents a diphthong which in Gaulish used to take the form of *ou*. This *ou*, it is needless to say, does not appear in the Gaulish equivalent of *yasal*, *uasal*, *uchel*: it was not *ouxel* but *uxel*, that is probably *ûtsel*, as in *Uxellodunum* which meant the 'High town.' The usual etymology attempts to derive these Celtic adjectives from a root *aug* (as in the Latin *augeo*); see Brugmann's *Grundriss*, ii. 194, and elsewhere, but the above account of the words was suggested in my *Celtic Britain*, p. 306, as far back as 1882. Since the above was written, I have read unanswerable objections raised by M. Duvau in the *Mémoires de la Soc. de Linguistique de Paris*, vol. viii. pp. 256-9, against the kind of etymology of *ûasal* favoured by Brugmann and others.

now written *marroo* 'dead' (O. Ir. *marb*, Mod. Goi. *marbh*, Welsh *marw*); *shiarru* 124, *shiaru* 547, now written *sharroo* 'bitter' (Med. Ir. *serb*, Mod. Goi. *searbh*, Welsh *chwerw*); *tarroo* 'a bull' (O. Ir. *tarb*, Mod. Goi. *tarbh*, Welsh *tarw*, Gaulish *tarvos*, Latin *taurus*). As to the treatment after *n* compare the obscure words *liano* 392, now written *liannoo* 'a child' (Ir. *leanbh*, but Sc. *leanabh*) and *bannoo* 'a suckling pig' (Ir. *banbh* and *banabh*, Welsh *banw* 'a young pig'). (3) Lastly, Norse *f* has been similarly treated as in *Calloo* the 'Calf of Man,' called in Old Norse *Manar-kálfr*.

It is this also possibly that forms the second and unaccented element in several diphthongs, as in *ieu*, now *yio* 'will or shall have' (p. 2 above), *kráui*, now *crauee* 'religious' (p. 7), *skriu*, now *screeu* to 'write' (p. 9), *gou*, now *ghow* 'took' (p. 10), and *doo* 'black' (p. 15 below).

#### Close *u*, long.

This *ū* is the long vowel corresponding in sound to the short *u*, and it is like the *oo* of the English words 'food,' 'moon,' and 'cool.' It is the long *u* ordinarily occurring in Manx, and we have it in such words as *ú* (usually written in the Phillips Prayerbook *ú*, now written *oo* 'thou' (Goi. *tú*, *thú*); *lú* 123, 494, now *loo* 'oath' (Ir. *lúgha*, Welsh *llw*), *atiún*, now *ashoon* 'a nation' (derived from *nation* with its initial *n* treated as usual in Manx as part of the definite article *yn*); *púsey*, now *poosey* 'a marriage' (Goi. *pósadh*); *dúghys* 20, now written *dooghys* 'nature, kind, species' (Ir. *duthchas*, *duchas* 'one's birthplace,' a hereditary right, a lawful custom,' Sc. *duthchas* 'a hereditary failing, or propriety of conduct'), derived from *dooie* (Goi. *duthoig*, *dúthaich*, p. 12), of the same origin as the Welsh *teithi* (= *tec-t-i*), said of the characteristics or properties of a person or thing in a state of natural perfection, also of the idioms of a language.'

It occurs likewise as the accented element of a diphthong *ūi* which I have heard in *ooig* 'a cave.'

Also a diphthong *ūa* or *ūy*, which see discussed under *ū* (p. 20 below).

And in a diphthong *ūæ* which we seem to have in the verb now written *hoor* 'found, did find,' as to which see the remarks under long *æ* (p. 25 below).

#### Short *y*.

In Manx spelling *y* is the most frequently recurring vowel character except *a*, and this must be my reason for the use made of it here to

represent a sound more usually written otherwise in works on phonology. By short *y* in Manx I mean the sound of *y* in the North Cardiganshire pronunciation of the words *yn* 'in,' and *yr* 'the:' to my hearing it is identical with that of *u* in the English words 'but' and 'gun.' It occurs in such words as *chymne*, *chymney*, *chymney* 148, now *chymney* 'testament, will' (Ir. *tiomna*, Sc. *tiomnadh*); *molymyrkan* 130, *dy lomyrkan* 465, *nalomarkan* 19, now all three *ny lomarkan* 'alone,' but literally 'in his or her solitude,' that is *molymarkan* means 'in my solitude, alone (of me),' *dy lomyrkan* 'in thy solitude, alone (of thee),' and *na lomarkan* 'alone (of him or her)'—the noun may be compared to the Modern Irish word *lomargain* 'devastation or desolation;' *spyryd*, now *spyryd* 'spirit' (Goi. *spiorad*); *ymmyrts* 27, 37, now *ymmyrch* 'necessity, distress,' probably for *ym-byrch* with *byrch* contracted from *berchys* 563, or *berlys* 'wealth, riches' (Ir. *beartas*, but Sc. *beairteas*). Lastly, Modern Manx not unfrequently reduces *ar* preceding a consonant into *ÿ* as in *ayrd* 163, 560, *ÿrd* 294, now *ard* 'high' (Goi. *ard*) and *jarg* 130, 148, *jiarg* 380, still *jiarg* 'red' (Goi. *dearg*), pronounced respectively *ÿd* and *jÿg*.

It enters into a diphthong *ÿi* as in *ryi* 88, 612, now *roie* 'a running' (Ir. *rioth*, but Sc. *ruith*); *duich* 550, now *dhyt* 'to thee' (Ir. *duit*, Sc. *dhuit*); *lyoi* 220, now *lheyi* 'a calf' (Goi. *laogh*), which is sometimes pronounced *lÿi*, as for example, by natives of Dalby who thereby distinguish it from *leoie* 'lead,' pronounced by them *lÿi*. Here may also be mentioned a group of words with *i*<sup>1</sup> (probably for *igh* or *idh*) forming the second element of a diphthong which I have heard variously pronounced *ÿi*, *ÿi*, and even *ÿi*. The principal instances are the following: *slyei*, *slyæi* 83, *slyi* 560, now *sleih* 'people' (Med. Ir. *slóg*, *sluag*, genitive *slóg*, *sluaig*, Mod. Ir. *sluagh*, Sc. *sluagh*); *tryei*, *trei*, now *treih* 'miserable' (Med. Ir. *tróg*, *truag*, genitive mas. *truaig*, Mod. Ir. *truagh*, Sc. *truagh*); *teigyn* 564, now *teighyn* 'hatchets,' plural of *teigh* (Med. Ir. *tuag*, dative fem. *tuaig*, Mod. Ir. *tuagh*, Sc. *tuagh*), *kryei* 294, *kryoi* 565, *kréi* 569, now *creoi*, *creoie* 'hard' (Med. Ir. *cruaid*, Mod. Goi. *cruaidh*). Here it will be observed that the latitude of pronunciation in Manx is matched by an uncertainty in Old Irish as shown by *slóg* and *sluag*, but the *ó* pronunciation seems to supply the better key to the Manx diphthong.

We have it also in a diphthong *ÿu* which is pronounced like the

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps I ought to call it *ÿ*, but I should be thereby only falling back on a guess in which my ear does not help me.

literary pronunciation of *yw* in Welsh words like *bywyd* 'life,' *Hywel*, colloquially pronounced *bowyd* and *Howel*. I have noticed *ŷu* in Manx in the words now written *doo* 'black' (Goi. *dubh*), and *ooh* 'an egg' (Goi. *ubh*). But it is right to explain that this applies only to the North of the Island where *doo* and *ooh* rhyme on the diphthong *ŷu*, whereas in Braddan the words are sounded *dʲu* and *ū*, and in other parts of the South they rhyme as *dū*<sup>1</sup> and *ū*.

In unaccented syllables the sound of short *y* is a most frequent vowel.

1. Before the accented syllable it has been already noticed as taking the place of *o* in *korá* 'voice' (p. 10). Other instances occur in words like *shyrvéeshiagh* 342, now written *shirveishagh* 'a minister'; *kighlá* 37, now written *caghlaa* 'variety' (O. Ir. *coimmchlud*, Mod. Ir. *caomhchlúdh*, corrupted into *claochlodh*, *caochladh*, Sc. *caochladh*); *fyrányn* 485, *fyrrányn* 619, now *farraneyn* 'wells,' the plural of *farrane* (Ir. *fuaran*, Sc. *fuaran*), pronounced *fjŕān* or *frān*; and *karányn*<sup>2</sup> 320, now *carraneyn*, plural of *carrane*, 'a kind of Manx brogue or shoe' (Med. Ir. *cúarán* (Windisch), Mod. Ir. *cuáran* O'Reilly), now pronounced *cjŕān* or *crān*; and so, approximately, with the Saint's name *Carane* (Ir. *Cuarán*) in the surname *Mylecharane*, which in an Irish dress would be *Mac Giolla Chuaráin*. These two last instances have another pronunciation as well: see p. 43 below.

Occasionally the Phillips Prayerbook has a *ŷ* inserted between two consonants as in *gylaghty* 341, mutated from *kylaghty*, now *cliaghtey* to 'be wont or have a custom' (Ir. *cleachdadh*), and in *myráyn* 552, now *mraane* 'women' (Ir. *mná*, but Sc. *mnathan*, pronounced *mrathan*).

Here should be mentioned the following proclitics: *my*, still written *my* 'my' (Goi. *mo*); *dthý* 469, *dý* 553, 558, *tdý* 548, now *dty* 'thy' (Goi. *do*); *dy*, still *dý* 'to'<sup>3</sup> (Goi. *do*); *gy*, now *gy* or *dý* as in *gybragh*, now *dý bragh* 'for ever,' literally, 'till docm' (Med. Ir. *cubbráth*, *co bráth*, Mod. Ir. *go bráth*, Sc. *gu brath*); *gy* in *gymúar* 552, now *dý mooar* 'greatly' (Med. Ir. *commór*, *co mór*, Mod. Ir. *go mór*); *gylíór*

<sup>1</sup> Thus the north-east end of Bradda Mountain, overlooking Fleshwick, is called *Creg-ghoo* (pronounced *-ghū*), and it is so in lines which I have there heard from a local ballad describing the doings of a notorious smuggler belonging to that neighbourhood, and known as *Hutchin* (pr. *Hjŷdzhyn*) *y Fiddler*, 'H. the Weaver.'

<sup>2</sup> The text has *dý gharány*, with the final *n* cut off by the binder.

<sup>3</sup> On account of confusion between the two old prepositions *do* 'to,' and *dí* or *de* 'of, from' (Latin *de*) the Manx *dý* may mean also 'of' as in *layn dý hrimshey* 556, now *lane dý hrimshey* 'full of heaviness.'

138, *gallioyr* 111, now *dy-liooar* 'enough, galore' (Ir. *go leor*, Sc. *gu leoir*); *gy*, *idhy* 404, *dy*, now *dy* 'that' = Latin 'ut,' French 'que' (O. Ir. *co*, *con-*, Mod. Ir. *go*, Sc. *gu*), as in *gy vel* 31, *dy vell*, 465 now *dy vel* 'that it is' (Ir. *go bh-fuil*, Sc. *gu'm bheil*), and *gy vod meid* 31, now *dy vod mayd* 'that we may, may be able to' (Sc. *gu faodamaid*). So with *gygh*, *dygh* 19, now written *gagh*, *dagh* 'every' (O. Ir. *cach*, Mod. Ir. *gach*, Sc. *gach*), as in *gygh lá*, now *gagh laa* 'every day, daily,' and *gygh ully* 482, 564, *dygh ully* 22, now divided *dy chooilley* 'every, each'; *gyn*, now *gyn* or *dyn* 'without' (O. Ir. *cen*, Mod. Ir. *gan*, Sc. *gun*), as in *gyn 'yss*, 547, *gyn nys* 483, now *gyn-yss*, *dyn-yss* 'unawares, secretly,' literally 'without knowledge (given),' and I have heard a verse repeated, beginning with *gyn* pronounced *dan* :—

*Dan ayr ny moir erbee*  
'Without father or mother in the world.'

Similarly *yn*, now *un* 'one, only' (Goi. *aon*) belongs here, for, though it may now be used with emphasis, it must have acquired this form as a proclitic, whereas the independent substantival form is the derivative *ynnáyn*, *anáyn*, now *unnane*, *nane*, as already mentioned (p. 4).

2. Some instances must now be given of *ŷ* in a syllable following that bearing the accent : *bour* 48, now *bouyr* 'deaf' (Goi. *bodhar*, Welsh *byđar*), which sounds nearly like the English 'bower,' and *ŷ* is as favourite a vowel before the broad *r* in Manx as the same vowel sound is before *r* in English words : we have it also before the corresponding *l* as in *ŷasyl*, now *ooasle* 'noble' (p. 11), before *m* as in *enym* 66, *ænym* 66, now *ennym* 'a name' (Goi. *ainm*), *gerym* 66, *gærym* 65, now *gerry* to 'call' (Goi. *gairm*); before *n* as in all plurals like *sagartyn*, now *saggyrtyn* 'priests,' plural of *saggyrt* (Goi. *sagart*, from the Latin *sacerdos*), and *súily* 57, 562, now *sooillyn* 'eyes' (Ir. *súile*, but Sc. *suilean*), plural of *sooill* 'eye' (Goi. *súil*), and so before any consonant which is not palatal or alveolar. In most cases this *ŷ* is heard as little as possible consistent with the due pronunciation of the consonant following; in other words the latter might be said to form what it is now the fashion to call a liquid or nasal *sonans*. Some of the above words may accordingly be represented as follows : *ŷasyl*, *enm*, *germ*, *sagrt*, *sagrtyn*. Lastly, *ŷ* is pronounced between certain consonants though not represented in the Phillips Prayer-book, any more than in the orthography of Modern Irish or Scotch Gaelic : take for example *dorghy* 484, *dorghey* 93, now *dorraghey* 'dark' (Ir. *dorcha* 'dark,' opposed to *sorcha* 'bright'), and *dorghys*

484, now *dorraghys* 'darkness' (Goi. *dorchadhas*). It is possible that this vowel is sometimes sounded *ä*, but I seem to hear it *ÿ*.

It forms the unaccented part of the diphthong *ÿy* in words like *riryght* 27, 'a kingdom' mentioned on pp. 8, 10 above, and *buias* 602, now *booise* 'a thanksgiving' (Ir. *buidheachus*, Sc. *buidheachas*), pronounced approximately *bwiÿs* or *buiÿs*.

### Long *y*.

This means the long vowel corresponding to the short one last discussed. It is nearly identical with the *eu* in such French words as 'jeune' and 'peur,' and in Manx it is the regular representative of what is written *ao* in the other Goidelic dialects, as in the following words: *kyrry*, *kyry* 232, now *keyrrey* 'a sheep,' genitive *keragh*, *kyrragh* 68, 575, now *keyrragh* (Goi. *caora*, genitive *caorach*); *myyl*, now *meayl* 'bald' (Goi. *maol*), whence in part *innivÿyl* 110, 646, *innivéyl* 123, *innivél* 1420, now *inney-veyl* 'a bond-maid'; *sÿyl*, now *seihll* 'one's lifetime, the world one lives in' (Goi. *saoghal*); *séyr* 'free' (Goi. *saor*), as in *dyn venn héyr* 110, now regardless of gender *da'n ven-seyr* 'to the free woman'; *yl*, now *eayl* 'lime' (Goi. *aol*), which I have heard also with a vowel *æ* or *u*, to be traced probably to the Goidelic genitive *aol*; *ydyn*, *ædyn*, now written *eddin* (O. Ir. *élan*, Mod. Ir. *éadan*), which I have oftenest heard read with *ÿ*, but once or twice in the South with *æ*. Somewhat parallel with this but the result of contraction is *keirn* 'the rowan tree, less correctly called the mountain ash' (Ir. *caorthainn*, Sc. *caorunn*). Here also belongs one of the pronunciations of the Manx word for wind, namely that which I should represent as *gÿ*, to be heard in the South of the Island, and to be equated with the Irish and Scotch *gaoth* 'wind'; but it is superseded in the North (and sometimes in the South too) by a form which I should almost represent as a dissyllable *gūā* or *gæā*. The only Modern Manx spelling of the nominative-accusative is *geay* but the Phillips Prayerbook has a variety which it is difficult to classify, such as the following: nominative *gÿa* 572, 606, *gya* 222, *gua* 367, *gÿæ* 467; dative and accusative *gyæ* 571, *gyei* 48; genitive *gÿæi* 607, *gÿæ*

\* The word is a compound derived in part from *iniln* 104, now *inneen* 'girl, daughter' (p. 8), the final *n* of which seems to have been nasalized away before the *v* of *inney-veyl*. The literal meaning of the compound seems thus to be 'a shorn or tonsured maid.' Compare the *eillt*, plural *eillion* 'serfs, villeins,' of the Welsh Laws, literally 'tonsured or shorn persons,' and as to the tonsure as a mark of subjection among the Celts, see my *Celtic Britain*, pp. 73-5<sup>2</sup>.

437, *gyi* 484, and *gei* in the word for a swallow, which was *golangei* 581, now *gollan geayee* (Ir. *gobhlán-gaoithe*<sup>1</sup>, Sc. *gobhlan-gaoith*), with *geayee*, pronounced *gæi*. Such a word as *freoagh* 'heather' (Goi. *fraoch*) should be pronounced *frýgh* according to analogy, and I have occasionally heard it so, but much oftener it is *frýgh* with a short vowel: the case of *ýnn* 89, *yn* 149, 197, *hyn* 497, *únn* 586, now *un* 'one' (O. Ir. *oin*, *oen*, Mod. Goi. *aon*), is the same, except that the brevity of its vowel is sufficiently accounted for by the fact of its being a proclitic, though it may now sometimes have the stress but without restoration of its long vowel, as in *dygh ýnn wyne* 111, 'every human being,' now *dagh unnane* 'every one,' and *er gygh únn chæyf* 586, 599, 630, now *er dy chooilley heu* 'on every side.'

The vowel *ȳ* enters into a diphthong *ȳi* in *lyi* 500, now *lheyi* 'a calf' (Goi. *laogh*, Welsh *llo*), pronounced both *lȳi* (and *lȳi*), but the *ȳ* is perceptibly longer in the pronunciation of the word now written *leoie*<sup>2</sup> 'lead' (Ir. *luaidhe*, Sc. *luaidhe*, *luaidh*), borrowed, perhaps, from a Scandinavian source; and the pronunciation of *lȳei* 451, *lyi* 112, now *leoie* 'ashes,' (Ir. *luaidh*, Sc. *luaith*, Welsh *lludw*), is usually the same.

Before leaving the sound here in question, it should be mentioned that the diphthong which it represents was in Old Irish variously written *ói*, *œ*, *ái*, *æ*, every one of which is misleading, as it suggests that the combination belongs to the narrow vowels, which seems to have never been the case at any time since Goidelic began to distinguish between narrow and broad vowels. It was partly this difficulty,

<sup>1</sup> Compare Irish *gobhlán-gainmheach* 'a sand-martin,' Sc. *gobhlan-gainich*, a bird of the swallow kind. Ir. *gobhlán*, Manx *gollan*, is a prong or fork, and the swallow is called from its tail, in Welsh, *gwennol*, a word otherwise used by shepherds in speaking of an ear-mark formed by cutting a triangular piece out of the end of a sheep's ear. It occurs also near Bettws y Coed in the name of Rhaiadr y *Wenol*, which means the Cascade of the Fork, its chief feature being the division of the water in its fall by a piece of rock in the middle of its course. Compare *gwain* in the compound *cigwain* 'a flesh fork.'

<sup>2</sup> This is no distinction invented by a grammarian, as I learned it in questioning an aged native of Dalby. He carelessly forgot to mark sufficiently the distinction between *lȳi* for 'calf' and the longer *lȳi* for 'lead,' when he was instantly corrected by his wife, who however could not read Manx. It is right to add that *ȳ* is here only an approximation, as I sometimes seem to hear the word for 'lead' pronounced *læi*, while in the North the principal vowel unmistakably recalls the sound of the *u* which the word originally involved. In the parish of Ballaugh the word for calf is pronounced *lȳi*, and the plural *lȳi*, written *lheyee*; but the latter is more commonly superseded by a form in *-yn*.



probably, that led to the adoption of the later *ao*, which enabled one to distinguish between the ancient broad *ói* and its narrow umlaut, as *ao* and *aoi* respectively. How Old Irish came to have an *ói* which was not narrow, that is to say, a vowel combination which did not palatalize a following *n*, for example, as in the Old Irish *óin*, the equivalent of Latin *unus* 'one,' for an older Latin *oinos*, is a question of another order. From this and other instances one cannot help seeing that the diphthong ended originally in some kind of *i*, and one infers that sooner or later Goidelic blunted its *ói* into *óa*. A sort of parallel might be indicated in the case of Old Irish *druí*, genitive *druad* 'a magician,' as contrasted by Stokes with the Gaulish plural *druid-es*. I should, however, in this case go a step further and mention a far earlier form of the genitive *druad*, namely, *droat-a* in an ancient Ogam inscription in the Isle of Man. Here *úi* would seem to have successively become *úa* and *óa*; but there may have been dialects in which a different process took place. At any rate *ói* made into *úi* and further modified by a shifting of the accent into *uí* or *wí* would come somewhat near the modern pronunciation of *ao* in Connaught, as described by O'Donovan<sup>1</sup>, who gives it as being 'somewhat like *uee* in the English word *queen*:' compare and contrast the French pronunciation of *oi* as *wa* in words like *roi* and *loi*.

#### Long and Short *ü*, *ü*.

By short *ü* is meant that occurring in the German word 'dünn' and 'üppig.' It is met with in Manx mostly before *l* in such of the following instances as are monosyllables, but elsewhere it is more commonly long, as will be pointed out under the respective instances. This *ü* represents the Goidelic diphthong *úa*<sup>2</sup>, and the pronunciation fluctuates between *ua*, *ü*, *ü*, and *i*—by *ü* I mean a sound considerably more rounded than *ü*, and reminding one more clearly of the *u* which is here the starting point. The spelling usual in the Phillips Prayer-book is *úa* and *ýa*, both of which must be ranged with the broad vowels, as must also *ü*; but *ü* and *i*, it is needless to say, are narrow, though they do not seem to be of a sufficiently long standing here to

<sup>1</sup> See his *Irish Grammar*, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> This *úa* is mostly a direct development from an older *ō* (or *ōü*), which is represented in Gaulish by *ou* or *oov*, and in Welsh by *ü*, as in the case of O. Irish *tíath* 'a people or community,' Gaulish *roovr-*, *tout*-[a], O. Welsh *tūt*, Mod. W. *tūd* 'a people, a country,' Breton *tūd* 'people, persons.'

have effected any considerable modification in the consonants preceding them. Take the following instances: *fuar*, now written *feayr* 'cold' (Goi. *fuar*), variously pronounced *fūyr*, *fūyr*, *fūyr*, *fyr*<sup>1</sup>, all with a long vowel followed by a short and obscure *y*, of the same sound as that which precedes *r* in the English words 'poor' and 'near'; but the obscure *y* here in question is not confined to a place before *r*, as we have it also in *búan* 29, *býan*, now *beayn* 'lasting' (Goi. *buan*), and in *kien* 91, *keyn* 92, now *keayn* 'sea' (Ir. *cuan* 'a bay,' but Sc. *cuan* 'ocean'), which I have heard pronounced *kūyn*, and *kīyn*. The word for lamb *jean*, *yén*, 26, 60, 61, *eayn* 367, 373, now written *eayn* (Goi. *úan*) has the peculiarity that its *úa* has developed an *u* or *w*, which in its turn has given rise to an initial *gh*, heard in the pronunciation of the present day, which fluctuates between, *ghūyn*, *ghūyn* and *ghīyn*, not to mention a confusion with the plural form to be noticed under *æ* (p. 24 below). In the case of *ua* followed by *l*, the only pronunciations which I have heard are *ū* and *ü* (never *i*), and the vowel is now mostly cut short as in *gýyl* 170, now *geayl* 'coal' (Goi. *gual*), pronounced *gūl* or *gül*; so with *gýyl*, now *geayll* (Sc. *an cuala*) as in *geayll oo mee* 'didst thou hear me,' and with *ghýyl* 60, 96, now *cheayll*, as in *cheayll eh* 'he heard' (Sc. *chual* 'e'); and *geayllin* 'shoulder' (O. Ir. *guala*, acc. *gualaind*, Sc. *guallann*), plural *gýylchyn* 232, now *geayllyn*. The original *ua* modified into *ūy* in *fuyr* is represented by a diphthong in such instances as *luagh* 99, now written *leagh* 'a reward' (Goi. *luach*), pronounced *lūagh* or *lūygh* in the North, but *lūgh* in the South; so with *lúa* 67, 93, 95, now written *leah* 'soon, early' (Goi. *luath*), which is pronounced *lūy* or *lū*, and *tua* 345, now *theay* 'subjects, the public' (Goi. *tuath*), pronounced *tū* and *tū*, the former of which I have heard a native of Dalby make into *tū*. Lastly, I must remark that the *uy* of the *fūyr* which I have mentioned, was heard by me in Andreas in the North, also in the South, but, mostly as a slip: the person using it would quickly correct himself into *fūyr* or *fyr* as the pronunciation considered

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of those who desire a more minute account of these changes, I append Dr. J. A. H. Murray's account of them to me—but unfortunately from my pronunciation of them, not from the mouth of a native Manxman—He describes the *u* of *fuyr* as originally 'a high-back round vowel,' which became successively 'high-back mixed, like the Swedish *u*'; then 'a high-front round vowel, like the German *ü*,' and finally, owing to 'the loss of the rounding,' an open *i*. Had he heard the *u* sound from a Manxman I am not sure that he would not have pronounced it to be simply an open *u*.

proper to give to a stranger, but I have heard it too often for it to have been an accident, even if we had not the northern pronunciation mentioned and the parallel instance of *hoor* to be mentioned under long *æ* (p. 25 below).

The foregoing remarks must not be supposed applicable to all the continuators of the Goidelic diphthong *ua* in Manx: thus in an unaccented syllable it becomes *ÿ* or even disappears as in words like *farrane* 'a well' (Ir. *fuarán*) and *carrane* 'a brogue' (Ir. *cuarán*) already mentioned (p. 15).

#### Short *æ*.

By this I mean a rounded *ɛ̃* like the *ö* of the German words 'brödden' and 'hölle': it occurs in Manx in a few words in which it is a shortening of long *æ*, as in one of the pronunciations of the word *eayl* 'lime' (Goi. *aol*), when it is made, not into *ÿl* or *ÿl* as noticed on p. 17, but into *æ̃l* to be identified probably with the genitive as in *clagh eayl* 'limestone'; also sometimes in *meayl* 'bald, hornless' (Goi. *maol*), as in *boa veayl* 'a polled cow,' with the adjective made into *væ̃l*, as if representing a dative feminine *maoil* in Irish. Here also comes *gellgah* 388, now written *Gaelgagh* 'the Gaelic tongue, whether of Man, Scotland or Ireland': this is a derivative from the only word now in use for the native language, namely *Gaelic*, *Gailic*, or *Gaelg*<sup>1</sup> (Med. Ir. accusative *Goedeilg*, Mod. Ir. *Gaoidhealg*), but the Manx pronunciations which I have heard fluctuate between *Gælc* and *Gülc*.

The same short *æ* enters into a diphthong *æi* in the genitive of *freoagh* 'heather' (Goi. *fraoch*), already noticed, namely *freoai* (Goi. *fraoich*), which is pronounced *fræi*; and with it rhymes *lyoi* 112, now written *lheyee* 'calves' (see p. 18 above, where another pronunciation of this word is mentioned). So with one way of pronouncing words mentioned under *ÿ* (p. 14 above), such as *sleih* 'people,' *treih* 'wretched,' *leigh* 'an axe,' and *creoie* 'hard.'

We have the same vowel also in a diphthong *æu* in the word *chæyf*,

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<sup>1</sup> These are Cregeen's spellings, and O'Donovan in his Supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary gives the Irish forms as '*Gaoidhlic* alias *Gaadhailge*'; but *Gaoidhelge* comes nearer to the pronunciation of the word as I have heard it in the West of Ireland. The Phillips form *gellgah* may possibly represent *Gaadhailge*, or *Gaoidhelge*, but it is not probable. In any case nobody has ever explained the *ge*, of these forms, though they are all known to derive from the word which appears in O. Irish as *Goedel*, Mod. Ir. *Gaoidheal*, Sc. *Gaidheal* 'a Gael or Scot of Ireland or Alban.'

*chéyf* 560, now *cheu* 'a side,' which should correspond to the Goidelic *taobh*. As a matter of fact it does not altogether, for the Old Irish was a neuter *tóib*, which became masculine in Scotch Gaelic. If the Manx word had followed suit, its pronunciation might now be expected to be *tyu*<sup>1</sup>; but in Manx it became feminine, so that it may be considered as representing a dative or accusative *taoibh* with an *i* belonging to the declension of the word as a feminine. This is all the more probable as it is almost exclusively used in adverbial expressions like *er cheu stei* 573, now *cheu-sthie* 'within, into' (Sc. *an taobh a stigh*) and *er gygh yn chéyf* 560, now *er dy chooilley heu* 'on every side' (Sc. *air gach taobh*), *er cheyf mui* 92, now *er cheu mooie* 'outwardly.' This word supplies a good illustration of the difference between *y* (=ao) and *æ* (=aoi) as regards their influence on a preceding consonant; for while the former is a broad vowel, the latter is a narrow one causing, in this instance, the *t* of the Goidelic form to become palatalized in Manx into *tsh*, written *ch* in the word *cheu*.

For unaccented *æ* I have nothing to show here except the case of the diphthong *úæ* about to be mentioned as probably involved in the pronunciation of the verb *hooar* 'gat, found.'

### Long *æ*.

1. The sound intended is the long vowel corresponding to the one last discussed, and it occurs in Manx less seldom than would appear from the spelling. Thus, only *seihll* 'world' (Goi. *saoghal*), is to be found written, but the genitive is sometimes heard pronounced *sæl* (Goi. *saoghail*); so in the case also of *seyir* 'a carpenter' (Goi. *saor*), the genitive is sounded *sær* (Goi. *saoir*) as in the Manx surname now pronounced *Mac y Tær* and Anglicised formerly into *Mactyr* or *M<sup>c</sup>Teare*, but now cut down to *Tear* or *Teare*, while its better known Scotch equivalent *Mac an t-Saoir* 'Son of the Carpenter' is Anglicised *Mackintyre*. Among other instances may be mentioned *úesh* 406, *éysh* 377, *yæsh* 517, 605 now written *eash* 'age' (Goi. *aois*), the pronunciation of which oscillates between *æsh* and *esh*; *eany's* 432, *æuny's*, now *eunys* 'delight' (Goi. *aoibhneas*); *déne* 94, now *deiney* 'men' (O. Ir. *dóini*, Mod. Goi. *daoine*); *ffyeyst* 17, *fúest* 289, now *feysht* 'to confess' (O. Ir. *fóisitiu*, Mod. Ir. *faoiside*, Sc. *faoisid*), as in *dy'véyst* 289 'to confess,' and *dan vúeyst* . . . *héyn* 407, now *dy eysht ad hene* 'to

<sup>1</sup> In fact we seem to have it in the compound *lietty* 92, 93, *liatty* 138, *liattai* 56, 102, now *liiattee* 'side, margin' (Ir. *leath-taobh*).

examine themselves'; *skæly* 551, 554, *skély* 625, *skeli* 594, now *skeayley* to 'scatter, disperse, dissolve' (Goi. *sgaioleadh*). And here must be mentioned the names of three of the days of the week involving *fy* for 'day' (Ir. *dia*, Sc. *di-*), from the Latin *dies*, namely *fi hény* 164, now *Jyheney* or *Jeheiney* 'Friday,' literally '(the) day of (the) fast' (Ir. *aoine* 'Friday,' literally the 'fast' and *dia haoine*, literally 'the day of (the) fast,' Sc. *di-h-aoine*): here *heiney* is pronounced either *hāney* or *hēney*. Next comes *Jardeyn* 156, now written *Jerdein* or *Jardain* 'Thursday' (Ir. *dardaoín*, *dia dardaoín*, *déardaoín*, Sc. *diardaoín*), pronounced *Jyrdæñ*<sup>1</sup>, but very rarely, as analogy insists on making it into *Jyrdæñ* with the same *fy* as the other days of the week. The same tendency in a previous stage elicited Manx *Jardeyn*, Sc. *diardaoín* and Ir. *déardaoín*, while the Ir. *dardaoín* seems to be a shortening of *eadar-dá-aoín* 'between two fasts, namely those of Wednesday<sup>2</sup> and Friday.'

2. The name of another week-day brings me to instances of *æ* representing *uai* or the umlaut of the Goidelic diphthong *ua*: I allude to *fi liýn* 130, now written variously *Jelhein*, *Jyluain* and *Jylune* 'Monday' (Ir. *dia luain*, Sc. *dialuain*=Latin *dies Lunæ*): the Manx pronunciation is *Jylæñ*, and it rhymes with *Jardain* pronounced *Jy(r)dæñ*. With Phillips' *Liýn* may be compared *kiyrt*, *kyyrt*, 56, 91, now written *keayrt* 'a turn, a tour or round' (Goi. *cuairt*), *yn ghyirt* 91, now *un cheayrt* 'once,' *tri kiyrtyn* 91, now *three keayrtyn* 'three times, thrice,' and *magiyr* 492, 505, now *mygeayrt* 'round about, about' (Ir. *magcuairt*, Sc. *mu n' cuairt*), pronounced *mygært* or *mygiært*. Here the *i* of *Liýn* and *kiyrt* would seem to be evidence of the palatal

<sup>1</sup> By ñ I mean the *n* characterized in French as *mouillé*, and written *gn* as in 'soigné,' 'baigner.' It is thought best to have as little recourse as possible to phonetic expedients of this kind until the value of each has been defined. When, however, they are introduced previously, the reader will find a sort of key to them in the table at the opening of chapter V, on the Consonants.

<sup>2</sup> Owing to an irregularity the Manx for Wednesday, though involving the same element as *Jardain*, has no right here as the forms occurring are *Jikyrekyn*, 148, *jikireyn* 21, *Jikreyn* 97, now *Jecrean*, which is pronounced *jycrēn*, never *jycran*. The Med. Irish form was *cétáin* and *de cetáin*, Mod. Ir. *ceadaoín* the 'first fast,' while the Scotch is both *Dí-ciadaoín* and *Dí-ciadain*: it is this last that is also reflected by the Manx *Jecrean* with the difference only that *can* is the part which bears the stress. I cannot account for this departure on the part of Manx (and Scotch Gaelic) from the development which the Irish cognate suggests; nor is the declension of the old forms very clear: from *dia haine*, *dia cetáin*, and *in aine ocus hictáin* quoted by Stokes in his *Calendar of Oengus*, pp. ccxiii, ccxlvii, it would seem that there were two forms of the word, *áin* and *áine*; see also the *Gram. Celtica*, pp. 308, 1007.

pronunciation of the *l* and *k* preceding it, which may be regarded as the effect of the vowel becoming a narrow one from being a diphthong *uai* beginning broad and ending narrow. A similar tendency is suggested by the case of *eayn* 'lamb' (Goi. *uan*), pronounced approximately *ghû(ÿ)n* or *ghû(ÿ)n*, the plural of which is sounded *ghæñ* with a palatal *gh* passing off into *i* or the *y* of the English words 'yield' and 'yes'.<sup>1</sup> On the other hand, one may place alongside of *Liyn* such occasional instances as that of *glúnn* 115, now *glioon* 'a knee' (Goi. *glún*, Welsh *glŷn*), and oppose to the plural of *eayn* an instance of *æ* which does not palatalize the *gh* generated in front of it: I allude to the word given by Phillips as *uynæ* 561, *iæny* 591, now inconsistently written *geayney* 'green' (Goi. *uaine*), and pronounced exactly like the vocative of *deiney*, namely, *gheiney* 'men,' that is to say, as *ghæñey* or *ghëñey*. Very few<sup>2</sup> Manxmen are now familiar with the word, and those who have only read it, or heard it occasionally pronounced, give it an initial *g* or even *gr*, which looks suspiciously like a touch of the English 'green,' while the genuine word begins with a velar *gh*. Lastly, the Phillips Prayerbook supplies a variety of forms of the Manx for 'ear,' such as *kluas*, *kluash*, *klyesh*, *klýæsh* 594, now *cleaysh* (Goi. *cluas*), plural *klyasyn*, *klúasyn* 654, *klúashyn* 650, *klýæshyn* 603, now *cleayshyn*. The form *kluas* is the Old Goidelic *cluas*, which, being a feminine, made *cluais* in the dative and accusative. This we seem to have in *klúash* 544, *klúæsh*, 526, *klyash* 558 and *klyesh* or *klýæsh*, also in the modern pronunciation *clæsh*, plural *clæshyn*. This is usual in the South, and may be heard as far North as Kirk Michael, whereas the prevalent pronunciation in the North is *clûsh* or *clüşh*, plural *clûshyn* or *clüşhyn*, in which we have very mixed forms. For, while the *û* of *clûsh* points back to the *ua* of *cluas*, the *sh* of the same pronunciation seems to postulate the *ais* of *cluais*. This will serve to illustrate the

<sup>1</sup> The forms influence one another: the singular might be expected to be *ghûn* and either *ghûn* or *iûn*, but the plural should regularly be only *iæñ*, but one may also hear *ghæñ* with the *gh* of the singular: so that the reliable distinction between the two forms is left somewhat uncertain.

<sup>2</sup> I have only found two, and they belong to the northern parishes of Michael and Ballaugh. The word was going out of use in their boyhood, and they both were taught to regard it as a point of native scholarship to render 'a grey horse in a green field' (*cabhl glass ayns magher gheayney*) into Manx without applying *glass* to both. This is what the ordinary Manxman usually does, and he is naturally not a little perplexed when charged with ascribing one and the same colour to the horse and the grass on which the animal feeds.

difficulty of distinguishing in Manx between changes purely phonetic and others which are declensional with their roots in analogy.

From the foregoing instances it will be seen that the sound common to all the more regular representatives of *uai* and *aoi* is  $\bar{a}$  which, however, does not always remain: thus, in the case of open syllables like *gheayne* 'green,' *deiney* 'men,' and *Jyheiney* 'Friday,' one hears either  $\bar{a}$  or  $\bar{e}$ : of these I should regard  $\bar{a}$  as the older sound and  $\bar{e}$  as a modification of it. So we seem to have the two series *uai*,  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ , and *aoi*,  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ : in other words, the two series converge at  $\bar{a}$ . In the case of *ua* we have found the terms of the series *uy*, *üy*, *üy*, *iy*, to a certain extent in contemporaneous use; nor is it wholly different in this case, at any rate as regards the continuators of *uai*. For though one is uncertain as to the exact pronunciation of the vowel part of Phillips' *klyesh*, *klyæsh*, a common Manx word supplies an instance of  $\bar{u}a$ , so that the series, speaking more exactly, becomes  $\bar{u}a$ ,  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ . The word I refer to brings me to the last example to be given under this head, and it is *hooar* 'gat, found' (Ir *fuair*, Sc *fhuair*), which I should represent as pronounced  $\bar{h}u\bar{a}r$ <sup>1</sup>. The Phillips Prayerbook shows this word as *foyr* 491, 556, 'found,' with the Goidelic *f* intact; it also occurs with accent-shifting particles and the prefix *do* or *to*, as in *naggy déyr herod* 61, now *derrey hooar H.* 'until H. found,' *trá nagh déyr ayd* 74, now *tra nagh dooar ad* 'when they found not,' *gy déyr khríst* 370, 'that Christ found,' and *gha dueyr* 567, *gha duóer ayd* 523, *gha dóeyr ayd* 617, now *cha dooar ad* 'they did not find' (Sc. *cha d'fhuair iad*). But ordinarily the form given the affirmative is *heyr* 120, *hæyr* 651, as in *heyr mi* 91, now *hooar mee* 'I received.' If this form had been still in use it would be probably sounded  $\bar{h}aer$ : it is, however, a form phonetically later than the *hooar* still in use. Thus it follows

<sup>1</sup> For a reason indicated elsewhere I must admit that I should not be surprised if a better ear than mine found that the *r* of *hooar* is not palatal, which I have here assumed it to be. In that case one could only say that the Manx had made a Goidelic *fuair* into *fuar*; but it would, it seems to me, be contrary to the analogy of such forms as *haink* 'came,' which is applied to all three persons of both numbers, though, historically speaking, it belongs only to the third person singular, as will readily be seen on looking at the Scotch cognate form in *thainig me* 'I came,' as contrasted with the Old Irish *tánac* 'I came,' *tánic* 'he came.' No help is to be derived from the perfect *ghái*, now *hie* 'went,' which, in common with its Scotch equivalent *chaidh*, has dropped the *u* of the Goidelic form which appears in Irish as *chuidh*. The Manx form, no less than the others, continues slender, being pronounced  $\bar{h}ái$  and carefully distinguished from *hyei* 123, 134, *hyi* 122, *héi* 660, now *hoie* 'sat, did set' (Ir. *do shuidh*, Sc. *shuidh*), whose pronunciation oscillates between  $\bar{h}fi$  and  $\bar{h}éi$ .

that the two pronunciations *hūær* and *hær* have been in use together, and in this instance the reason can be detected, why the older form is the one surviving. Judging from the use made by Phillips of *heyr* 63, 64, 'gat,' in the sense of 'begat,' I infer that association of ideas to have told against it and enabled the older form to survive, which it does as *hooar*.

One or two of the instances given above deserve a little further notice, as throwing light on the history of the vowel *æ* here in question. One of its representatives in Goidelic is found variously written *ói*, *éé*, *ái*, *ée*, now *aoi*, and in the case, for example, of the word *skæly* to 'scatter,' Irish and Scotch *sgaoileadh*, one derives the help of the Brythonic form, which is in Southwalian *hwalu*, and in Northwalian *chwalu*, of the same meaning; and even more to the point is the Irish phrase *for scáil*, which is in Welsh *ar hwal*, *ar chwal* 'in a state of dispersion.' The common stem must have been *squal*, of which Brythonic made *sual*, whence Welsh *hwal*, *chwal*, while Goidelic modified it into *scoál*, *scóal*, which with the narrow vowel of the third conjugation became *scóel* or *scóil*, whence Med. Ir. *scáilim* 'I disperse,' Mod. Ir. and Sc. *sgaoileadh* 'the act of dispersing', Lowland Scotch *skailing*. Compare also the Irish *cói* 'lamentation,' which is supposed by Stokes, in his *Celtic Declension*, p. 22, to stand for *gesi* (that is, *quezi*, cognate with Latin *questus*), and written in Mod. Ir. *caoi*, Sc. *caoi dh*; but here the Manx form does not follow suit, as it is *kúo* 249, now *coe*. No such exception has to be made in the case of the Manx *déne*, now *deiney* 'men, *homines*,' O. Ir. *dóini*, *dóine*, Mod. Goi. *daoine*, in all of which the *n* is palatalized and sounded with a *y* semi-vowel more or less distinguishable, so that the pronunciation might be represented as *dēñey* or *dēñey*, from the same Aryan root *dhyan* as the Greek *θνῆρός* 'mortal,' *θάνατος* 'death,' and English *dwin-dle* and *dwine* to 'fall into a swoon.' In the singular the Goidelic languages postulate a nominative *duaníó-s*, *duoníó-s*, which was reduced to *doníós* from which the attested forms derive quite regularly Med. Ir. *dune*, *duine*, Mod. Goi. *duine*, Manx *dooiney*, as does also the Welsh equivalent *dyn* 'a man, *homo*,' meaning originally doubtless a 'mortal.' The plural, however, postulates a differently accented form, *duánii*, which in Goidelic was

<sup>1</sup> For *scáil* occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, facsimile, fol. 6<sup>b</sup>. A few other words of this group with Welsh *hw*, *chw* corresponding to Ir. *sc* will be found mentioned in my *Celtic Britain*, p. 305<sup>2</sup>, where I have wrongly supposed *scáilim* an erroneous spelling for *scailim*. The Welsh forms are all probably borrowed from Goidelic.



modified into *duéní* to undergo further modifications of umlaut and accent into *doéní*, afterwards *dōení* and *dōiní*, whence the Old Irish *dōini*<sup>1</sup>. With this change of *ua* into *de*, *ói* may be compared a somewhat similar change of *úi*<sup>2</sup> in the case of the Old Irish *druí*, which in Mod. Irish becomes *draoi*, together with the Med. Irish derivative *druidecht*, Mod. Ir. *draoidheachd*, Sc. *draoidheachd* or *druidheachd* 'magic, enchantment;' in the Manx Bible (Jer. xxvii. 9) a derivative *dru-aiaghtagh* occurs in the plural as *druaiaghtee* 'soothsayers.' These remarks have been suggested by one of the ways of treating the ancient diphthong *ói*; but one existing dialect at least bears evidence to another treatment, which was to accent the *i* of *ói* and thereby to change *ói* into *uí*. This is the key to the modern pronunciation of *ao* and *aoi* in Connaught, as described by O'Donovan<sup>3</sup>. Of *ao* he says that it is 'somewhat like *uee* in the English word *queen*,' and in a note he adds that 'it is pronounced somewhat like *ea* in the English word *steal*, but broader, and with something of a diphthongal sound, not unlike *uee* in *queen*.' Of *aoi* he says only that it is 'always long, nearly like *uee* in *queen*.' I gather that the two combinations meant were respectively *uē* and *uī*. Lastly it may be asked how it is that the continuators of *ói* and *úa* have not been confounded more than they have with one another. In answer to this it may be pointed out that the words which have here been discussed show that the former was originally *ōi* which is borne out by the conclusions of comparative philology<sup>4</sup>; further that so long as both elements of the diphthong continued to be heard in it they probably continued short alike, *ōi*, whereas *u* in *úa* (for *ō*) seems to have always been long.

<sup>1</sup> In Irish and Scotch Gaelic we have a somewhat similar instance of dealing with *uē*, namely in O. Irish *cóic*, Sc. *coig* 'five' for \**quēqqe* = \**quēnque* of the same origin as the Latin *quinque* 'five.'

<sup>2</sup> The Irish genitive *Cathaoir* probably represents an early *Catuo-(v)iri* or *Catu(v)iri*. The nominative of this name, so conspicuous in the Irish pedigrees of ancient Leinster, is printed *Cathair* in Hennessy's *Book of Fenagh* (Dublin, 1875), p. 56, while it is made to rhyme with *noeb*, now *naomh* 'holy, saint.' So the nominative should now be written *Cathaor*: compare *sóir* 'noble, free,' now *saor*, and *doir* 'ignoble, unfree,' now *daor*, for *so-ver* and *do-ver* with *ver* or *uer* represented now by *fer* 'a man' (Welsh *gwr*, Latin *vir*). If this should prove well-founded, the common noun *cathfher* 'battle-man,' would have to be regarded as later, or at any rate as re-fashioned according to a later accentuation.

<sup>3</sup> See his *Irish Grammar* (Dublin, 1845), pp. 16, 26.

<sup>4</sup> See for instance Brugmann's *Grundriss der vergl. Grammatik*, i. 75-7, where he treats our diphthong as *oi*, à propos of words like Old Latin *oinos*, *oeros*, later *ūnus* 'one,' our O. Ir. *óin*, *óen*, *aen*, now *aon*, and Welsh *ūn*.

Other considerations might also be urged, but one of the most important is the fact, as I take it to be, that the development of *ō* into *ūa* belongs to a comparatively late period in the history of Goidelic speech.

### The vowel *ə*.

The sound meant approximates that of the obscure vowel intervening between the *u* and the *r* of such words as Manx *bouyr* 'deaf,' and in the English word *poo-r*: it closely resembles that of the final *a* in the ordinary English pronunciation of 'Victoria' and 'sofa'; but I think that I have heard it more exactly in a certain affected way of pronouncing the *y* of the English word 'very.' It would be technically described, I believe, as a midmixed vowel: in any case it comes pretty near the natural vowel, that is to say, the reed sound made by the larynx and allowed to pass to the outward air as little influenced as possible by the different parts of the mouth. So one will not be surprised to learn that the place of Manx *ə* is that of an unaccented final which forms a converging point for broad and narrow vowels indifferently. It is now mostly written *ey*, while in the Phillips Prayerbook it is represented by *y*, *e* and *ey*, as will be seen from the following instances: *dány* 147, now *daaney* 'bold, daring' (Goi. *dāna*); *marry* 529, now *marrey*, genitive of *mooir*, the 'sea' (Goi. *muir*, genitive *mara*, Welsh *mor*, Latin *mare*, Eng. *mere*); *Iésy*, now *Yeesey* 'Jesus' (Goi. *Iosa*); *billey*, *bille* 467, now *billey* 'a tree' (Med. Ir. *bile*); *dúyne*, *duny*, *dúyney*, now *dooiñney* 'a man, homo' (Goi. *duine*); *féliy*, *féliy* 73, 133, now *feailley* 'a feast of the church' from Latin *vigilia*; *bóghilliy* 218, *boghily* 136, 493, *boghille* 196, now *bochilley* and *bochil* 'a herdsman, a shepherd' (Ir. *buachaill*<sup>1</sup>, Sc. *buachaille*); *klenñiy* 62, *klenie* 104, now *clienney*, genitive of *klaun* 379, now *cloan* 'children of one family, Geschwister' (Goi. *clann*, genitive *cloinne*); *sæiaghe* 518, *seiaghe* 523, now *soiaghey* to 'set or fix' (Ir. *suidhiughadh*, Sc. *suidheachadh*); *losky* 427, now *lostey* to 'burn' (Goi. *lосgadh*, Welsh *llosgi*); *liassaghy*, now *lhiassaghey* to 'mend or improve' (Ir. *leasúghadh*, Sc. *leasachadh*); *ransaghy*, now *ronsaghey*, to 'search' (Ir. *rannsóghadh*, Sc. *rannsachadh*, all from the Norse *rannsaka*, like the

<sup>1</sup> In the Phillips Prayerbook *bóghilliy* seems to have to some extent still recalled its etymological meaning of 'a cowherd,' for one notices that the word for sheep is regularly added in order to render the English 'shepherd.' In Welsh one frequently says *bugail defaid* for 'shepherd,' though *bugail* alone is usually understood to convey that meaning.

English 'ransack'); *jerrey* 20, *jerre* 420, *jere* 20, now *jerrey* 'end, conclusion' (Goi. *deireadh*); *skæly* 551, 554, *skely* 136, *skeli* 594, now *skeayley* to 'scatter or disperse' (Goi. *sgaoileadh*); *syrrey* 61, *syrre* 74, *sheirre* 473, now *shirrey* to 'seek' (Ir. *síreadh*). In the word *kourley* 124, *korliý* 116, now written *coyrle*, the final vowel has vanished from the pronunciation which is *coyrġl* or *coyrġ*. On the other hand, it is sometimes to be heard where the spelling does not indicate it, as for instance, in *Boaldyn*<sup>1</sup> in the term *Laa Boaldyn* 'May-day,' which is pronounced in the North *Boaldyn* with a faint vowel after the nasal consonant: the Med. Irish is given as *belltaine*; Mod. Ir. *bealltaine*, while the Scotch is written *bealltainn* or *bealtuinn*.

It is needless to say that the sound *ə* is not the only one given to the termination *ey*: in Lonan, for instance, I have heard it pronounced as a more stable sound resembling a sort of a broad *ÿ*. But the variation is practically of no consequence, provided one keeps the vowel clearly distinct from the terminal *i* of such forms as the genitive *dúni* of *dúnagh*, now written *doonaght* 'Sunday,' and of the plural *madi* 104, now written *moddee*, of *moddey* 'a dog.' In one or two instances the sound *ə* has either never had any footing or else it has been assimilated to the vowel of the accented syllable: I allude more especially to *elle* 453, now written *elley* 'other' (Goi. *eile*), and *ully*, now written *oailley* 'all, every' (Goi. *uile*), which are always pronounced *ĕle* and *ŭlu*, both with *l mouillé*.

This opportunity may be utilized for briefly discussing the origin of the digraph *ey* as the modern Manx representation of *ə*. Originally, doubtless, the spelling with *ey* was distinct not only from that with *e* or *a*, but also from that with *y*, namely in that *ey* indicated that the preceding syllable had a narrow or palatal pronunciation. This is even more evident in the case of the optional *iy* used in the Phillips Prayerbook, as the latter is especially used after an alveolar or palatal *n* or *l*, whereas *ey* and *iy* are rarely found after a broad syllable. Thus we have *dány* not *dányi* or *dányey*; and, in so far as concerns the termination here in question, it follows that one has to divide such forms as *klenniý* and *féliý* into *klenni-y* and *féli-y*. These last suggest, therefore, the same question as *Iésy*, *pécky*, and *liassaghy*, namely,

<sup>1</sup> So Cregeen spells the word, but Kelly drawing his inspiration from Baal was pleased to write *Baaltinn*. It is needless to say that this Baal craze is rampant among a certain class of charlatans in two islands of a larger size than Man, and it has been turned to advantage, I believe, by the maniacs who are in quest of the Lost Ten Tribes.

of what is the *y* a continuator. Take the first of the last three words: *Iéy* 'Jesus' suggests the answer that it continues an earlier *u*; and that this is not peculiar to this case we know from such forms as *yásal* and *búan*, *býan* for Goidelic *úasal* and *búan* respectively, as mentioned already (pp. 11, 20). Apply this inference to words like *losky* and *liassaghy* and the result is the equation  $y=u$ =Irish *adh*; but it is not an equation of phonetics, and we have therefore to go back a step further. In Old Irish the weak verbs had their infinitival nouns ending in *ad* and *iud* or *ud* in the nominative case. The former belonged to the 2nd conjugation as in *molad* to 'praise,' and the other to the 3rd conjugation as in *loscud* to 'burn;' but since then they have been levelled at the expense of the 3rd conjugation, so that such forms as *loscud* to 'burn' and *suidigud* to 'place,' have become *losgadh* and *suidhiughadh* like *moladh*. This applies to Scotch Gaelic likewise, but in Manx the levelling has taken the other direction, that is to say, the 3rd conjugation has established itself as the model. In other words, *losky* and *lostey* are phonetically derived from *loscud*, while *moly*, *moley* or *molley*, now *moylley* to 'praise' have been made to conform in spite of the phonetics; but this is of a piece with a fact to be noticed later, namely, that the 3rd conjugation has also dictated the form of the passive participles in modern Manx. Thus we find that, just as the termination *a* ends most of the infinitival nouns in the language, the spelling of it as *ey* is derived from the same source, the third conjugation; the *y* represents etymologically the old Goidelic *-ud*, and the *e* originally appeared probably in those forms alone where *-ud* followed a narrow stem or where the ending was *-iud*, as in the case of *brissie*, 344, now *brishey*, Mod. Ir. *briseadh* from an earlier *brissiud*.

## CHAPTER II.

### NASAL VOWELS.

BEFORE attempting to enumerate the nasal vowels usual in Manx, it is but right to indicate the sort of position in which vowel nasality is to be expected in the language. The following are the surroundings in which I have noticed it:—

*M* in accented syllables beginning with it (or with *v* as its continuator) induces nasality. (1) This is more especially the case when that *m* or *v* is the initial of the word in point, and a similar rule seems to prevail in Scotch Gaelic. What exceptions there may be to it I could not say in a comprehensive or a decided fashion. Among the words in which I have found the tone vowel nasalized may be mentioned *meister* 84, now *mainshter* ‘a master’ (Ir. *maighisdir*, Sc. *maighistear*); whence *ben væistyr* 646, now *ben-ainshter* ‘a mistress, literally, a woman-master’ (Sc. *banna-mhaighistear*); *meier* 76, now *moir* ‘mother’ (Goi. *máthair*); *More*, *Morre* 64, 65, now *Moirrey*, ‘Mary’ (Goi. *Muire*), *múar*, *muar*, now written *mooar*, and pronounced *mũjŕ*<sup>1</sup> (with a nasal *ũ* and a nasal *j*) ‘great, large, big’ (Goi. *mór*), and *moaddy* 492, now written *moddey* (pronounced *mōddə*) ‘a dog’ (Goi. *madadh*), plural *modi* 553, *madi* 104, 333, *maddi* 226, 492, now *moddee*. Here also probably belongs the obsolete word *iyŋ* 453, ‘only, alone’ (Ir. *a-mháin*, Sc. *a mháin*). As already hinted the vowel retains its nasality after the *m* has been mutated into *v*, as in *y veier*, now *e voir* ‘his mother’ (Goi. *a mháthair*), and so in other cases.

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<sup>1</sup> To mark the nasality of a vowel the twist used in the text will do, so that a short nasal *u* will be *ũ* and the corresponding long one *ũ̃*; but it seems unnecessary to indicate the nasality of the second element in a diphthong; so one may write *ũjŕ* as in the present instance.

(2) This is sometimes the case when the *m* has never been the initial of the word in question. Here again I should hesitate to speak in the negative sense: so I confine myself to the positive instances that have attracted my attention, such as *talúin* 468, now written *thallooin*, genitive of *talú* 343, *tallu* 56, now *thalloo*, the 'earth' (Ir. *talamh*, genitive *talmhan*, but Sc. *talamh*, genitive *talmhainn*); *jimmúys* 116, now *jymmoose* 'indignation,' derived from *jiumúygh* 92, now *jymmoogh* 'wroth' (Ir. *diombaghach*, Sc. *diombach*); *fegúish* 93, 94, now *fegooish* 'without, in the absence of,' *na ægúish* 53, now *n'egooish* 'without him,' literally, 'in his absence' (Med. Ir. *écmais* Mod. Ir. *eagmhais*, *feagmhais*); *ghuæish* 52, *ghueis* 49, now *wheesh* 'as much, so much,' mutation of an obsolete *queesh* (cf. Ir. *coimheas* 'equality, comparison' O'Reilly); *quæagh* 555, now *quaagh* 'alien, strange' (Ir. *cóimhthidheach*, Sc. *coimheach*); and *jarúd* 475, now *jarrood* to 'forget,' for which one would have expected *jarmood*, as the other Goidelic forms are O. Ir. *dermet*, Mod. Goi. *dearmad*. Here also comes *sm* as in *smú* 52, now written *smoo* 'more, most' (O. Ir. *as mó*); in *nasmú* 212, *na smu* 202, now written *ny smoo* 'any more' (Ir. *níos mó*); and in the name of Smeale, a place in the parish of Andreas, which is sounded in Manx *Smējl*.

(3) *M* has sometimes nasalized a preceding vowel, as in *aw* 'raw' (Med. Ir. *om*, Mod. Goi. *amh*, Welsh *of*, but Greek *ὠμός*, Sanskrit *āma*); *láu*, *læf* 475, 522, *læyf*<sup>1</sup> 478, now written *laue* 'a hand' (Goi. *lámh*); and *raue*<sup>2</sup> 'an oar' (O. Ir. *rám*, Sc. *ramh*). Here might also be mentioned

<sup>1</sup> A peculiar form *læyf* occurs in *er léif stei* 522, 3, *er lief stei* 522, *er liæf stei* 526, also *er læf stei* 517, 519, now *er cheu-sthie* 'on the inside,' and in such phrases the words frequently interchange. A person's hand is at his side, so the word for hand is largely used in all Celtic languages for 'side' in the description of locality or position. The Manx word *lieh* which now only means 'a half,' must have once meant also 'a side,' just as its Irish equivalent *leith* means both the one and the other. Thus besides *er cheu-sthie* one might then say also *er lieh sthie* (Mod. Ir. *leith a sdigh*, Sc. *o'n leth a stigh*, Matthew vii. 15), and the form *liæf* is due to 'contamination' of the word for hand, *læf*, with the old word for 'side,' *lieh*. The use of the former to fill the place of the word for 'side' has led Cregeen (s. v. *cheu-sthie* 'inside') to speak of 'a very improper change of the word *cheu* to *lheu* on the south-side of the Is. and'; the word meant was probably only the proclitic pronunciation of *laue* 'hand,' modified as here suggested.

<sup>2</sup> The same Celtic form *rāma* would seem to have meant both a shovel and an oar, but the Welsh, borrowing the Latin *rēmus* which they made into *rhwyf* 'an oar,' retained the native word as *rhaw* to mean 'a shovel,' whence the plural *rhofiau* and the verbal noun *rhofio* to 'clear the ground with a shovel.' In Old Irish there was a *rám* 'an oar,' and O'Donovan gives a *rama*, meaning 'a spade'; but the oar continuing to belong to the category of shovels or spades

such words as *craue* 'a bone,' and *snaue* to 'swim' (Goi. *snámh*, Welsh *nauf*), but that they come under another heading also. I may say, by way of comparison, that this nasalization takes place in the like manner in Connaught Irish as heard by me years ago at Tuam, the only difference between the Manx pronunciation of *lġu* and the Tuam pronunciation of that word as *lġv* being that the *v* is made into *u*, which coalesces with the *ġ* to produce a diphthong in Manx. But wherever Manx has an unaccented *u* for a Goidelic *ām*, I can find no trace of nasality attaching to the Manx vowel of the present day.

*N* preceded by an initial or quasi-initial consonant nasalizes the vowel following it in its syllable: the combinations in question prove on examination to be *cn*, *gn*, *mn*, *sn* and *tn*, in all of which, except *sn*, the *n* is now pronounced *r* as it is mostly in Scotch Gaelic, and doubtless in modern Irish. This change of *n* to *r* had taken place in Manx before the date of the Phillips Prayerbook—probably long before—for we find the scribe occasionally writing *n* where no *n* was ever sounded. The nasalization of the vowel, it is needless to say, had been effected before the *n* had become *r*, and the following may be mentioned as instances:—

(1) *knau* 469, now written *craue* 'a bone' (Goi. *cnáimh*), and *knáid* 61, *knaidj* 159, now *craid* 'mockery, insult' (Goi. *cnáid*). Here must be mentioned a small group of words where the nasality of the vowel is now very doubtful or clean gone, as it has passed into a nasal consonant, which has a footing, however, only before a voiceless mute, as in *knapp* 33, 592, now *cramp* 'a plague,' borrowed from English *knappe* 'a blow,' with which compare Psalm xli. 9, 'he breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.' The successive stages may be represented thus: *cnăp*, *cnăp*, *crăp*, *crămp*, *crămp*: so with *knock* 553, now *cronk* 'a hill' (Goi. *cnoc*), and with *cront* 'a knot' from an old pronunciation of which, namely *knot*, it seems to be borrowed. As to *cront* I may add that I have sometimes thought that the *o* in this word is still pronounced nasally.

(2) For *gn* I know of no sure instance, but one might expect such a word as *gnúish* 524, *gnúys* 578, now written *grooish* 'visage,

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has become in Manx conversation a *maidjey-raue*, in Irish *maide rámha* 'a stick shovel or staff spade' as it were. One of my trustiest informants in the North of the Island gives, I ought to add, no nasality to the word *raue*, though I have certainly heard it usually nasalized; and I have failed to ascertain whether *Reyf* 211, now *Raue* 'Rome' was nasalized or not, as I could find nobody familiar with the title of *Paab y Raue*, the 'Pope of Rome.'

countenance,' but I have never found anybody who uses the word. Here may perhaps be mentioned the fact, that the scribe of the Phillips Prayerbook was so used to writing *n* where he sounded *r* that we once meet with *gnau* 473, now *graue* in the words *T'e er gnau*, rendering the English 'he hath graven': in fact the Manx word is simply the English 'grave' borrowed.

(3) Instances of *mn* are confined to the declension of the word *ben* 'a woman' (Goi. *bean*), such as the genitive *myný* 116, *myní* 417, now to be found written *mrieh* (Goi. *mná*) in books, plural nominative *mynáyn* 147, 552, now *mraane* (Ir. *mná*, pronounced in Co. Galway *mrá*, Sc. *mnathan*, pronounced *mrà-an*).

(4) *Sn* occurs nasalizing in *snáu* 609, now *snaue* to 'swim' (Goi. *snámh*); *snieu* to 'spin' (Goi. *sníomh*); *sniem* 'a knot' (Ir. *snáidhm*, Sc. *snaim*); *snaghty* 461, now *sniaghtley* 'snow' (Goi. *sneachda*, *sneachd*). Here may be mentioned that *Snæfell* is called in the North *Shníŷl* and in the South *Shníŷl* or *Shníŷl*.

(5) The only instance I could find of *tn* nasalizing is *tnú* 290, *tnú* 362, now *troo* 'envy, jealousy' (Goi. *tnúth*), together with the derived adjective *tnúygh* 512, *tnúugh* 85, now *trooagh* 'envious' (Ir. *tnúthach*).

In some monosyllables an initial *n* is followed by a nasal vowel: I have noticed the following instances, *nýy* 232, *nyu* 260, now *nuy* 'nine' (Goi. *naor*); *niau*-, now written *neu*- 'un-' (O. Ir. *neb*-, *neph*-, Mod. Ir. *neamh*-, Sc. *neo*-), as in *niau-glenid*, now *neu-ghlennid* 'uncleanness'; *neau*, now written *niau* 'heaven' (Goi. *neamh*); *nóo* 136, 151, now written *noa* 'new' (O. Ir. *nue*, Sc. *nuadh*, Welsh *newydd*); *níi* 126, now written *níee* 'did wash', *dy níi* 380, in the authorized version *gys níee* 'to wash, for the washing' (Sc. *gu nigheadh*, Ir. *nighe* 'a washing or bathing', also *di-nech* in the Book of the Dun Cow, fol. 54<sup>a</sup>, *díneach* 'a salutary draught,' according to O'Reilly, Welsh *di-neu* to 'pour or shed'); and so in a catch question put to me, *nee eh níee* 'will it wash,' pronounced *ní-ə ní*; and *nú*, now *nóo* 'holy, a saint' (O. Ir. *noeb*, *noem*. Mod. Ir. *naomh*, Sc. *naomh*), which has two pronunciations, that of *nú* when it means 'holy,' as in *spýryd nú*, now *Spýryd Nnoo* 'Holy Ghost' and that of *ný* when it is used proclitically as in *Nú Mein*, now written *Nnoo Mian* 'St. Matthew': it becomes *lý* sometimes in the spoken language, as in *Purt nóo Moirrey* which is called *Purt le Murrey* when not translated into 'Port St. Mary'.<sup>1</sup> In some of these words the

<sup>1</sup> The little bay used for summer bathing on the left of the road as one enters Port St. Mary from the railway station was wont to be called *Baiyy Chabbal*, now rendered



nasalization seems to have begun early; for I should trace the substitution of *m* for *b* (*m̃h* for *b̃h*) in Irish to the nasality of the vowel, as in *noem* for *noeb*, and *neamh-* for *neb-*; and I infer that there is no real necessity to sever Old Irish *nem* 'heaven' from its probable congeners in other languages, such as Greek *νέφος* 'a cloud, a mass of clouds,' Old Slavonic *nebo* 'heaven,' Sanskrit *nabhas* 'the clouds, the space in which the clouds move, the atmosphere, heaven': from these one would expect in Old Irish *neb*, which was probably once there, having been since modified on account of the nasal vowel into *nem*, the form which accounts for the actual *niau*, and *neamh*. Lastly, it sometimes happens that a nasal syllable like *niau-*, *neu-*, 'un-, in-' induces the nasalization of the following syllable, as I have noticed more than once in the case of words like *neu-heelt* 'intemperate,' and *neu-hickyr* 'uncertain,' in both of which the first and second syllables of the compound are sounded with nearly equal stress. This advance of the nasality has been stigmatized to me as characteristic of ignorant pronunciation, but I find a trace of it stereotyped in a Manx name, to wit, the one Anglicized as *Cowley* and pronounced in Manx *Colē*, also *Colōi*. This is probably a form of the surname written in Irish *Mac Amhlaoibh*, with the nasal belonging originally to the first syllable alone; but this, losing its accent, has also nearly lost its nasality, which remains, however, in full force in the other syllable. Similarly both syllables are nasalized in *Souin* 'All Hallows or Holland-tide,' as it is called in Man (Ir. *Samhain*, Sc. *Samhuinn*), and a word with which it rhymes, namely the feminine, *awin* 'a river' (Ir. *abhainn*, Sc. *amhainn*, *abhuinn*, Welsh *afon*, Latin *amnis*, which is, however, masculine). The Goidelic declension of this word would seem to have been originally, nom. *aba*, gen. *abann*, dative-accusative *abainn*, or else *ama*, *amann*, *amainn*.

Any nasal consonant coming immediately before another consonant is usually spent more or less completely in giving a nasal twang to the vowel preceding it as in *angill* 170, now written *ainle* or *aile* 'fire' (Ir. *aingéal* 'fire, sunshine' O'Reilly, Eng. *ingle*), plural *ainilyn* 607;

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*Chapel Bay*, and the steep pathway from the said road to the beach descends through the site of St. Mary's chapel and its interments, which have, as I am told, supplied stones for the floor of the second cottage on the left of the path. The inscribed side of the tombstones is said to be mostly undermost; in any case there is no doubt about the burial ground, seeing that plenty of men still living remember the bones exposed on the declivity.

*angyl* 325, now written *ainle* 'an angel' (Goi. *aingeal*), plural *áinilyl*<sup>1</sup> 607; *anlaky* 116, *anliky* 178, now written *oanluckey* 'a burial' (O. Ir. *adnacul*, Mod. Ir. *adhnacal*, *adhllacadh*, Sc. *adhllacadh*); *kaingly* 297, genitive singular, and *kannil* genitive plural of the word now written *cainle* 'a candle' (Goi. *coinneol* from the Latin *candela*); *kangilt* 143, 307, now written *kianlt* 'bound, tied' (Goi. *ceangailte*); *coonlagh* 'straw' (Ir. *conlach*, Sc. *comhlach*); *kyns* 468, now written *kys* 'how' (Goi. *cionnas*). So with *insh* 254, *inss* 497, now *insh* to 'tell, relate' (Goi. *innis*), pronounced with the *ĩ* which is to be heard in *miĩ* 305, now written *mee* 'a month' (Goi. *mā*); *mi*, now *mee* 'me, I' (Ir. *mé*, Sc. *mī*). Sometimes one notices the nasality of the vowel even in the Manx pronunciation of English words like 'ink.' In *kyns* the nasal consonant is not always audible to me and only sometimes in *insh*, but it is always in another word of some etymological interest, namely, *ishil* 481, *ishill* 30, *ishyil* 105, now written *injil* 'low' (Ir. *ísiol*, Sc. *iseal*), whence *shiĩsle* 474, now *s'inshley*, 'lower.' The Phillips Prayerbook gives *insh* an *n* but it mostly gives no indication of it in such words as *meistyr* 79, *meister* 84, now *mainshter* 'master' (p. 31), and *frankysens* 72, from the English 'frankincense.' An exception, however, to the treatment of *ishil* is once made, namely, in its derivative *inslyghy* 425, usually *iislaghy* 403, now *injillaghey*, to 'lower, subject.' Passing by the *j* in the modern spelling as an inconsistency of orthography to be explained when the pronunciation of the sibilants comes to be considered, I wish to state that the *n* belonged to the words last mentioned, probably from the beginning; for *injil* is derived from the Celtic preposition for 'in, into' and admits of being analysed into *in-s-el*<sup>2</sup> on parallel lines with *yasal* for *ūc-s-el* of the

<sup>1</sup> So Psalm civ. 4 must have presented to the monoglot Manxman a difficulty in addition to the well-known one attaching to the interpretation of that verse, but *en revanche*, the Manx language opens up possibilities of ideas concerning the nature of *angels* not permitted to those who believe that word to be of Greek origin. It is right, however, to say that I have heard the word *ainle* 'angel' pronounced by one man in the North a little differently from *ainle* 'fire,' he made the former slightly shorter than the latter, but as a rule I can draw no distinction between them.

<sup>2</sup> This etymology was suggested by me in a note on *Uxella* in my *Celtic Britain* in 1882; but soon after M. Loth propounded another in the *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, v. 231, 2, where, *per impossibile*, he derived the Brythonic *isel* from *ix*, and explained Latin *imus* as *ix-ī-mus*: a similar view is adopted by Stokes in his *Celtic Declension*, p. 38. They seem to have been led to this conclusion by Old Irish *ichtar*, Mod. Ir. *tochdar* 'bottom or lower part of anything,' which has corresponding to it O. Ir. *uachtar*, Mod. Ir. *uachtar* 'top or upper part.' My view is now expressed by Prof. Ascoli (*Il Codice irlandese dell' Ambrosiana*,

same origin as the Greek *ὑψηλός*, as mentioned on p. 11 above. Whether the nasal of *injil* is still heard in the pronunciation of any other Goidelic dialect I know not, and it is useless to look for information on such a point in the grammars.

In a group of monosyllables which end with the nasal combination *ann, onn* in the other Goidelic dialects, the nasalization is very marked in Manx, as for example in *chian* 537, now *chionn* 'tight, fast' (Goi. *teann*, Welsh *tyn*, fem. *ten*), and *glion* 'a glen or valley' (Goi. *gleann*, Welsh *glyn*). So with *jann* 609, *jiann* 451, now *joan* 'dust' (Sc. *deann*); *kian* 40, 66, now *kione* 'a head, end' (Goi. *ceann*, Welsh *pen*); *klaun*, now *cloan* 'offspring, children of one family' (Goi. *cland*, *clann*, Welsh *plant*); and *croan* 'a tree, a ship's mast' (Goi. *crann*, Welsh *pren*). With regard to these words I may remark that the modern spelling seems to reflect the pronunciation of the South, which is *jōn*, *kjōn*, *klōn*, *crōn*, whereas the spelling *klaun* reminds one rather of the pronunciation prevalent in the North, including Kirk Michael especially, which is *jōun*, *kjōun*, *clōun*, *crōun*. Here also may be mentioned *ayn* when emphatic and meaning 'in it, in existence' as in *ully na ta ayn* 494, now *oilleay ny t'ayn* 'all that therein is' (Sc. *na h-uile a ta ann*), and except in the use of *y* here for an older *u*, this spelling ranks with that of *klaun*. This sound of

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*Illustrazioni*, p. lxxxii), who explains the *ch* of *ichtar* as due to the analogy of *echtar* 'extra'—I should add *uachtar* or rather I should give it the first place. This had been accidentally suggested to me some time ago by my meeting with a sporadic *iatur* instead of *ichtar*. The two Manx words occur in the Phillips Prayerbook respectively as *iyghtyr* 129, 476, now *eaghtyr* 'top or upper side' and *iightyr* 129, *iyghtyr* 342, 'bottom.' It is needless to point out the inconvenient similarity of these words to one another: the language has had to give one of them up, namely *iightyr*.

<sup>1</sup> The Goidelic word is probably borrowed from an early Brythonic form of the Welsh *plant*, which now means 'children,' but was formerly applicable to a single child, as in the Mabinogi of Pwyll, where he says of Khiannon his queen, *Plant a wn i y uot idi hi* 'her having offspring is a fact I know'; see the *Red Book Mabinogion* (Oxford, 1887), p. 19. Lady Charlotte Guest mistranslates it, 'But children has she now had' (Guest's *Mab.* iii. 62), those children being according to the story one boy only. The Welsh word *plant* in its turn is but the Latin *planta* 'a sprout, shoot, twig, scion' borrowed and used in the metaphorical sense of offspring or issue. The literal sense, however, comes out in the Welsh derivative from *plant*, namely, *planhigyn* 'a shoot or plant,' and that of the Latin verb *plantare* 'to set, plant, transplant,' in the Welsh *planneu* 'to plant,' Ir. *clandaim* of similar meaning: see Stokes' *Tripartite Life of Patrick*, i. 256 and ii. 643, where he calls attention to Irish *cland*, meaning 'a plant.' I cannot, however, follow him in regarding *cland* 'a plant,' and *cland* in the sense of offspring as words of different origin.

*ayn* is sometimes perhaps to be heard also when, with the article, it makes *ayns yn* 'in the,' as in *ayns y tossiagh* 28, now written *ayns y toshiagh* 'in the beginning' (Ir. *anns a tosach*, Sc. *anns an toiseach*).

This leads me to say something on the relation between the nasal vowels and the tonic accent: I may at once say that as a rule I am unable to detect nasal vowels in syllables other than those bearing the stress. As to *ayns yn* 'in the,' suffice it to say that though *ayns* cannot be said to bear the tone, it is allowed a secondary accent which permits the nasal vowel to be sometimes even pronounced long; thus it may be *ōnz* or *ōnz̃*, but I must explain that it is the result of a hysterogeneous process, as will be more clearly seen by comparing, for example, *ayns y thie* 'in the house' with *stei* 526, now *sthie* 'within,' literally and originally 'in the house.' For the monosyllable is constituted practically of the same elements as the phrase of three syllables, the difference being that the monosyllable is what remains of the original combination after ages of phonetic decay. The early form must have been approximately *ŋ s-ŋd̃o togezi*, but in Med. Irish it had become *istaig*, *istig*, and in Mod. Irish it is *astigh*, Scotch *stigh* 'within,' Manx *sthie* as already stated. Similarly with Manx *schiagh* 602, now written *stiagh* 'into, inwards,' the early form may be conjectured to have been *ŋ s-an tegos*, which appears in Med. Irish as *istech*<sup>1</sup>, Mod. Ir. *steach*, Sc. *steach* 'into, inwards.' The same disappearance of the nasal happens in certain other words, such for example as the name of a parish written in Anglo-Manx *Sāntan* and in Manx *Skeeylley Stondane*. Now *Santan* represents a name to be met with in Irish hagiology as *Sanctán*, and Manx has regularly reduced it to *Stān*; but there are intermediate pronunciations with a somewhat prolonged *s*, making the series complete: *Sanctān*, *Sntān*, *Sŋbhān*, *Sj̃dhān*, *Stān*. The form *Stondane* is pronounced *Stynbhān* and heard chiefly from persons impressed with the dignity of words, but this form is the least correct of all, as it is but a clumsy restoration or re-expansion of *Stān* with the aid of the Anglo-Manx *Santan*: a form *Sonbhān*, which is sometimes heard, is less incorrect. Returning to the genuine pronunciation *Stān*, the question suggests itself how the nasal of the first syllable of *Sanctān* was lost: was the nasal spent in nasalizing the *a*, or did it drop out as a consonant?

<sup>1</sup> On the Irish forms one should consult Prof. Zimmer's *Keltische Studien*, i. 57, 8.

The same question meets us in regard to one of the most frequent words in the language, namely, the definite article. Before consonants the latter is written *yn* or *y* without any rule, though one seems to observe a slight tendency to write *yn* before voiceless consonants and *y* before the others, as in *yn krediu*, now *yn credjue* 'the faith' (Mod. Ir. *an creideamh*, Sc. *an creidimh*), and *y duyne* 'the man,' now *y dooinney* (Goi. *an duine*). There is one important agglutinate which it may be well to mention here as it involves the article: it is *gys yn* as in *gys yn áer*, as *gys y vack* as *gys y spyryd nu* 20, now *gys yn Ayr*, as *gys y Mac*, as *gys y spyrryd Noo* 'to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.' This now becomes *gys yn* and *gys* as in *gys yn soilshe solys* 367, now *gys soilshey sollys* 'into the clear light'; and further *gys* is used even when the article is not admissible as in *gys Herod* 72, 'to Herod,' *gys jih* 434, 'to God,' and *gys l'ermuinjere shó* 432, now *gys shoh dty harvaant* 'to this thy servant.' In O. Ir. this *gys yn* was *cossinn*, for *co-s-ind* = *quo s-ŷd* with an *s* of uncertain origin (as in *ayns yn* and O. Ir. *isind* 'in the') intervening between the article and the preposition *co* (O. Ir. *có, co, cu* 'ad, usque ad,' Welsh *py, po, bo* 'to,' as in *o'r pen bo'i gilyd* 'from one end to the other,' literally 'from one end to its fellow,' Old Slavonic *kŭ* as in *priti kŭ njemu* 'to come to him': perhaps Greek *pori* may be partly of the same origin).

It might be expected perhaps that the vowel of the article should be nasalized, and it may be that it is so, but I have never in reality been able to detect it. One reason for this is the fact that the difference of complexion between the sound of *ŷ* and *y* is very small, and even in the case of long *y* it is not far otherwise, so I have left the word *myyl*, now *meayl* 'bald, polled,' among the instances of oral vowels, as it never occurred to me that this word is nasalized, though on reflection it appears highly probable that it is. In fact, it is but right that I should warn the reader as regards nasal vowels altogether, that the value of my evidence in a negative sense is very small, and that it does not come to much if I say that I have never detected any nasality attaching to the *a* of *mack*, now written *mac* 'a son, boy' (Goi. *mac*), the *e* or *a* of *mænick* 157, *manick* 423, now *mennick* 'often' (Ir. *minic*, Sc. *minig*). For, on the other hand, it was comparatively late in my acquaintance with Manx that I discovered why I had never been satisfied with my pronunciation of the parish names *Skeeylley Maghal* and *Skeeylley Mayl*, in Anglo-Manx 'Maughold' and 'Michael' respectively. As soon, however, as it occurred to me that the vowel following the *m* must be nasal,

I found no difficulty in imitating the native pronunciation to my own satisfaction. In the course of these remarks a considerable number of words have occurred to me as probably entitled to a place in this chapter; but I do not consider that I have any such evidence as would warrant me in enumerating them here.

These notes may not inappropriately be concluded by a remark or two concerning the history of nasalization in Goidelic. There are two or three words which tend to show the tendency to nasalization to have begun very early. One of them is the Norse name *Anleifr* *Áleifr* or *Óláfr*, and it carries the date back to the period of Scandinavian conquests in Ireland. In the foregoing notes it has been made abundantly evident that the consonant of all others which was associated with the nasalizing of the vowels was *m*, and the Irish spelling of the Norse name proves that Goidelic scribes were some time or other familiar with the association here indicated. The nasality of the initial syllable of *Anleifr*, which is proved by the form *Olave*, taken by it in English, offered them an opportunity of asserting one of the habits of Irish orthography; so we find that they, associating *m* with nasal vowels, used that letter, and not *n*, in this instance, and thus the name is written *Amlaibh*, later *Amhlaibh* or *Amhlaoibh*, whence the surname *Mac Amhlaoibh*, Anglicized *Mac Auliffe*. This appears in the Isle of Man as *M<sup>c</sup> Olave*, *Mac Cowley*, *Cowley* (p. 35), *Cowlay*<sup>1</sup>. Now in the name *Amlaibh* the sound represented by *m* must have been a sort of nasal *u* forming part of a diphthong *äu* or *öu* which agrees very fairly with the spelling *Oulaibr*<sup>2</sup>, of the Norse form occurring on the runic inscription at Ballaugh in the Isle of Man: see Kermode's *Manks Crosses*, p. 37. There was probably a still more cogent reason for this use of *m*, namely the historical reason, that in early Goidelic *m+l* and *m+n* had in the course of phonetic decay resulted in *ül* and *ün*. For we can trace *m* representing the value in question still further back, namely, in the *mn* of the genitive *Valamni* in an Ogam inscription brought to the British Museum from Rooves-

<sup>1</sup> I take these from Mr. Moore's *Manx Names*, pp. 84, 5, observing that it is just possible that a name from a very different origin has been identified with them, to wit one corresponding to the Irish *Mac Amhalghadha*, Anglicised *Mac Awley* and *Magawley*. From which of the two sources *Macaulay* is derived I know not, but the name *Kewley*, pronounced *Kiölä*, and well known in Man, cannot possibly belong to either. With *Amlaibh* compare Zimmer's *Tomrair* in the *Gött. gel. Anzeigen* for 1891, p. 699: see p. 101 below.

<sup>2</sup> What can be the name read *Aulafr* by the late Dr. Vigfusson, and *Iualfir* by Mr. Kermode and others? See Kermode's *Crosses* (second edition), p. 52.

more in the County of Cork, and dating probably from the fifth or sixth century. *Valamni* is, as I should suppose, represented later by *Fallomhan* or *Fallamhan*, genitive *Fallamhain* (in the surname *Ua Fallamhain*, Anglicized *O'Fallon*). The name *Valamn-*, *Fallamhan*, appears to have meant a ruler or prince, as may be gathered from the derived verb *fallamhnaim* 'I govern, rule' (O'Reilly), which is found in Old Irish without the orthographic *m*, as in *irrufoillnastar* 'in quibus regnavit' in the Würzburg Codex, 13<sup>b</sup>. This and other instances of the same kind indicate that the *m* of *Valamni*, the *mh* of *fallamhnaim* did not represent the ordinary consonantal sound of that letter, and the same inference may be drawn from the probable equivalence of *Valamni* with the *Vellauni* of such Gallo-Brythonic examples as *Cassivellauni*, genitive of the name given as *Cassivellaunus* by Latin authors. Still more convincing, perhaps, as to the Goidelic spelling, is the bilingual tombstone at St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan: it reads in Ogam *Sagramni* and in Roman capitals *SAGRANI*, a genitive identical probably with one found at Fardel, in South Devon, which has been read *SAGRANVI*—the letters *NV* are not quite certain. Lastly, if *un* in the Gaulish *-vellauno-s* (Welsh *-gwallon*) stands for an earlier *mn*<sup>1</sup>, one might venture to compare such Latin forms as *Volumnus* and *alumnus*.

Another word deserving of notice here has already been mentioned (pp. 29, 31), namely *moaddy*, now *moddey* 'a dog,' plural *madi*; *modi*, now *moddee*. The Modern Irish and Scotch is *madadh*, and the Old Irish would have been probably *motad* or *matad*, while a name seemingly derived from it occurs in the Book of Deer as *Matadin*, and in Irish Chronicles as *Matudhan*, *Madadhan*, which survives in *Ua Madadhain*, Anglicized *O'Madden*, *Madden*. Another name from the same etymon is probably the genitive *Moddagni* in an ancient Ogam

<sup>1</sup> Welsh treats this combination in two ways: take, for example, the O. Welsh *scamnehegint* 'levant' from a stem *scamn*, whence N. Welsh *ysgafn* 'light, not heavy,' *ysgafnu* to 'lighten,' to 'stack hay,' S. Welsh *ysgawn* or *ysgon* and *ysgawni* respectively: compare the Breton *skôn* or *skañv* 'light.' The case is probably the same with *ml*, but I cannot distinguish in the instances at my disposal between *ml* and *bl*. Even so, however, it is not impossible that *bl* had to pass through *ml* in the southern pronunciation. One of the words in point is N. Welsh *taflod*, S. Welsh *towlod* 'a hay-loft or tallit,' where we know that we have to do with *bl*, since the original is the Latin *tablātum*, *tabulātum* 'board-work, a flooring or story.' We have no such certainty in the case, for example, of N. Welsh *coflaid*, S. Welsh *cowled* 'an armfull,' or of N. Welsh *taflu*, S. Welsh *towli* to 'throw or cast' (Breton *taoli*). Lastly, we have an undoubted instance of *mr* in the case of N. Welsh *clafr*, S. Welsh *clawr* 'the scab,' compare O. Ir. *clam* 'leprosus,' Mod. Ir. *claim* (Sc. *cloimh*) 'itch, mange,' *clamhradh* 'a scratching.'

inscription in the County of Waterford. This appears later in Ireland as *Modan*, *Mudan*, or even *Muadan*, and in Scotland as the name of the Pictish ruler of Caithness, slain by Thorkell Fostri on behalf of Thorfinn. The nasalization of the first syllable of this name is proved by its being written *Mumtan*<sup>1</sup>, where the second *m* answers the same purpose as *n* in the Manx *mainshter* 'a master' (p. 36). We may go further and regard the variation of quality in the leading vowel of this group of words as evidence to the nasalization of the vowel of the first syllable of the early genitive *Moddagni*.

A third instance to our purpose offers itself in the word *múar*, *mooar* 'great'; for Old Irish had, besides *mór*, another form *már*, with which alone the Welsh *mawr* 'great,' Gaulish *-māro-s*, can be equated. The inference to be drawn from that fact seems to be that *mór* is a Goidelic variant of *már*, owing its existence to vowel nasality induced by the initial *m*; and how far back this is to be traced may be gathered from the fact that the invaders from Ireland seem to have introduced the form *mór* to South Wales, where it is to be detected as *mur* in names like *Frut mur* 'the great Stream' and *Tnou mur* 'the great Hollow<sup>2</sup>.'

To close these notes on the nasal vowels I shall now submit an attempt to classify them according to the oral vowels which they seem to me most closely to resemble in each case, as follows, with the exception, however, that it is mostly beyond me to distinguish nasals corresponding to *i*, *ī* and *í*, *ī*, or *u*, *ū* and *u*, *ū* :—

#### Short *a*.

This sound nasalized occurs in *meistyr* 135, now *mainshter* 'a master' (p. 36), and in the name of the saint called *Maghal* (pronounced *Māghal*) 'Maughold,' and *gniárt* 246, now written *niart* and pronounced *ñiárt* 'strength, power' (Goi. *neart*, Welsh *nerth*, Gaulish *ner-to*-). This vowel enters also into a diphthong *āu* in one pronunciation of *niau* 'heaven.'

<sup>1</sup> As to this it should be explained, that it comes from the *Orkneyinga Saga* as edited by the late Dr. Vigfusson for the Master of the Rolls (London, 1887): it occurs only once, namely, at p. 29, where the narrative introduces Moddan as *Mumtan cār Muddan* 'Mumtan or Muddan.' It then goes on speaking of him simply as *Muddan* or *Moddan*: the latter seems to be the form preferred in the *Ork. Saga* when speaking of other bearers of this name.

<sup>2</sup> See Evans' *Book of Llan Dâu*, pp. 32, 44, 122, 180. I cannot say whether I might add to the two instances in the text the *vbr* of *Dunaót V'br* in the Welsh version of Geoffrey of Monmouth in the *Rēd Book Bruts* (Oxford, 1890), p. 200.



Long *a*.

The corresponding long vowel is to be heard in *ghó* 553, *gho* 523, now *cha* 'as, so,' as in *gho lúá* 156, 341, now *cha leah* 'as soon' (Ir. *cómhluath*, Sc. *cho luath*), and in *Cranstall*, the name of a place in the parish of Bride; and it enters into a diphthong *ǣ* in *ainle* 'fire' (p. 35).

Short *a*.

This may perhaps be heard in another pronunciation of *Cranstall*, but I am inclined to think that in this instance and in all others the vowel of this quality may be treated rather as *a*

Long *a*.

According to this pronunciation I should represent the last mentioned word as most commonly sounded *Crǣnstall*: in any case the combination *anst* sounds here to my thinking absolutely like the *inst* of French words like 'instant.' I hear the same vowel in *snaghty*, now written *sniaghtey* 'snow' (p. 34), *mwaagh* 'a hare' (Ir. *moidheach*, Sc. *maigh-each*), and *quǣagh*, now *quaagh* 'alien, strange' (p. 32). Here, also, thanks partly to the influence of words with *cr* for *cn*, such as *craue* 'a bone' (p. 33), belong the two words *carrane* 'a shoe or brogue' (pronounced in Ballaugh *c(ǵ)rǣn*, p. 21), and the latter part of the surname *Mylecharane*, (pronounced there *ch(ǵ)rǣñ*), which would be written in Irish *Mac Giolla Chuardín* (p. 15). This vowel *ǣ* enters also into a diphthong *ǣu* in such words as *knau*, now *craue* 'a bone,' and *lau*, now *laue* 'a hand' (p. 32).

Short *e*.

This vowel nasalized occurs written *i* in the word *neu-hickyr* 'uncertain' (p. 35), and I think we have it also in *haink*, still written *haink* 'came' (O. Ir. *táinic*, Mod. Ir. *thánaic*, *tháinig*, Sc. *thainig*, p. 25).

Long *e*.

This vowel nasalized occurs I think in words like *Smeale* (p. 32), but the whole vocalic portion of the word may, if one chooses to take it together, be regarded as a diphthong *ěǵ*.

This vowel also enters into a diphthong *ěu* in one of the two pronunciations given to the word *niau* 'heaven' (p. 35).

Another diphthong into which it enters may be described as *ěi* or *ěĩ*; as in *áin* 27, now *ain* 'with us, our' (Goi. *againn*); and I remember

noticing it in the Manx of the name written *Kneale*, namely: 'cNeill for *Mac Neill* (Irish *McNeill*): thus an octogenarian with whom I had a talk not far from the Point of Ayre, is known among his neighbours as *Billy h-Iwan 'ac Rēiṛ*, with a strongly nasalized pronunciation given to the last item in the combination. . Here also comes *kangilt*, now written *kianlt* 'bound' (p. 36), but I have now and then heard this word pronounced more like *kīōiṛt* or *kīōiṛtish*.

#### Short ɛ.

I have noticed no instance of a nasal which I could associate with short ɛ; but

#### Long ɛ.

occurs nasal in *méeragh* 262, *méaragh*, *meragh* 263, now written *mairagh* 'to-morrow' (Ir. *amárach*, Sc. *am maireach*, Welsh *y fory*); and we have it also I think in words like *márish* 53, 57, now *marish* 'with him or it, with, *apud*' (Ir. *immaile ris*, Sc. *maille ris*).

#### Short i.

As far as the nasals are concerned, I despair of being able to distinguish between *i* and *ĩ*, nor have I many instances of a simple short *i* at all. Sometimes I have thought that the initial of *injl* 'low,' is short, and oftener that the corresponding vowel of the comparative *s'inshley* 'lower' (p. 36) is so: the same is the case with *sniem* 'a knot' (p. 34). This vowel enters decidedly into the diphthong *iũ* in the prefix *neu-* 'un-' (p. 34).

If I were to conjecture instances of nasal *ĩ*, I should mention the surname commonly written *Kneen*, but pronounced in Manx approximately, *Crĩñ*, 'ac *Rĩñ* for *Mac Rĩñ*, though more frequently I seem to have found the vowel made long; and, as an unaccented instance, I should venture to suggest the *i* of *awin* 'a river' (p. 35), pronounced *ōũĩñ*.

#### Long i.

This is the vowel in words like *mĩ*, now *mee* 'a month' (Goi. *mí*), and *mĩ*, now *mee* 'I, me' (Ir. *mé*, Sc. *mí*); and *mĩ*, now written *nee* 'will or shall do,' now pronounced *nĩ* (not *ñĩ*); also in *insh* to 'tell' and mostly in *injl* 'low': so with the Northern Manx pronunciation of the name of *Snæfell* as *Shñĩyl*.

Here I should conjecture that the vowel nasalized in the last mentioned vocable is *ĩ*; also in *níe* to 'wash' (p. 34), and *fjyn* 72, 137,

*héyn* 370, *hæyn* 512, *hiyn* 79, 357, *héyn* 363, now written *hene* 'self' (Ir. *féin*, Sc. *fein*, *fhein*).

#### Short *o*.

I know of no instance of *o* nasalized except some times in *modi*, now *moddee* 'dogs' (p. 41) and *ððhyn* for *ayns yn* 'in the ;' but the more usual pronunciation of this latter instance has

#### Long *o*.

This vowel may be heard in the Southern pronunciation of *cloan* 'children,' *croan* 'a tree, mast,' pronounced *clōn* and *crōn*, and so with other words of the same group. The vowel is also *ō* in *moddey* 'a dog' (p. 41), and in the Southern pronunciation of *noa* 'new,' and of *Snæfell* as *Shñōl* or *Shñōl*.

#### Short *o*.

I am not sure that I have ever heard this vowel alone nasalized, unless I have now and then in *ðndāyn* for *ayns yn* (p. 38) 'in the ;' in *noid* 'an enemy'; and in the surname *Vondy*, pronounced in the North *Vōndhi*, an abbreviation, as I take it, of what was at first probably a nickname, *Mac y Vondi*, where *Vondi* must be a mutation of *bondi*, genitive of *bondagh* 'a bondsman or thrall,' from Norse *band*, plural *bōnd* 'fetters.' Compare *Mac Vrimyn* (Moore's *Manx Names*, p. 78), in case it meant 'the Freeman's Son,' as I am inclined to think.

This *ō* enters into the diphthong *ōi* or *ōi* in *moir* 'mother' (p. 31), which is, however, sometimes long, and in *kianlt* 'bound,' as I have heard it pronounced *kṡōiṡt* by a man from Kirk Lonan.

Also into a diphthong *ōu* as in *mōu* 474, now *mow* 'ruined, undone' (Med. Irish *amuda* [Windisch s.v. *muḍu*], Sc. *am mughadh*), and possibly in the Northern pronunciation of words like *cloan* 'children,' *shione* 'is known,' *glion* 'a glen,' *croan*<sup>1</sup> 'a mast' (Goi. *crann*, Welsh *pren*), *l'ayn* 'there is,' and other words discussed already, p. 37.

#### Long *o*.

The vowel meant is *ō*, and to my ear it is the same as the *on* of the French word 'monter.' As to its occurrence in Manx, I am not sure

<sup>1</sup> I have heard a native of Ballaugh parish insist that the vowel of *croan* is not nasal, but only that of the plural *cruin*: I am inclined to think that he was thinking solely of the difference between the *n* of the former and the palatal *ñ* of the latter.

that I have not heard *ðndhyn* or *ððhyn* for *ayns yn* 'in the,' and I find this vowel in the first syllable of *poanrey* 'a bean' (Ir. *pónar*, *pónaire*, Sc. *ponar*), of *ransi* 496, now *ronsee* 'search,' imperative of *ronsaghey* 'to search, ransack' (Ir. *rannsughadh*, Sc. *rannsachadh*), and *noa* 'new,' as pronounced in the North.

#### Short *u*.

I make no serious attempt to distinguish two qualities of nasalized *u*, and I have very seldom noticed short *u* nasal, but I think I have heard it, and not *u*, in such words as *coonlagh* 'straw' (Ir. *conlach*, Sc. *comhlach*); also sometimes in *Moirrey* 'Mary,' and in the *myle* of such names as *Myle-chreesl*, but I am not certain.

#### Long *u*.

This vowel occurs nasalized in *ghamú*, now *chamoo* 'neither' (Sc. *cha mho*), *smú*, now *smoo* 'greater' (p. 32), *nú*, now *noo* 'holy' (p. 34), *tnú*, now *troo* 'envy' (p. 34). It is followed by *ÿ* in *múar*, now *mooar* 'great' (p. 42), and in *jiúmúygh*, now *jymmoogh* 'wroth' (p. 32).

It enters also into *talúin*, now *thallooin* 'of (the) earth' (p. 32), where, however, it should perhaps be represented as part of a diphthong *ũĩ*, but I am unable to draw a hard and fast line between the *ĩ* and the palatal consonant following it. However we have probably a diphthong *ũĩ* in *mui* 341, 375, now *mooie* 'out, without' (Ir. *amuigh*, Sc. *a muigh*).

#### Short *y*.

This occurs in words like *kyns*, now written *kys* 'how' (p. 36), *mullagh* 'the top of anything' (Goi. *mullach*), *madi*<sup>1</sup>, *modi*, now written *moddee* 'dogs' the tone vowel of which is always short and thus differs both in quality and quantity from that of the singular *moaddy*, now *moddey* (pp. 31, 41), *mun* 'middle' (Goi. *meadhon*) as in *munlaa* 'midday, noon' (Ir. *meadhon-lae*, Sc. *meadhon-latha*); and *aynyd* 'in thee' (Ir. *ionnad*, Sc. *annad*), where the spelling with *ay* is due probably to the influence of *ayn* (p. 37), and so with the forms for the other persons. It seems to enter into a diphthong *ÿi* (with a tendency to

<sup>1</sup> Phillips has *madi* as the plural in *madi allty* 333, but also as the singular, to wit, in *madiility* 197, now *moddey-oaldey* 'a wolf,' literally 'a wild dog.' Here the adjective is also remarkable as compared with the Med. Irish which was *cú allaid*, plural *coin alta*, later Irish *madadh allaidh*, Sc. *madadh alluidh*, dative plural *madraibh allta*, Matt. vii. 15.

become *āi*) in the name *Mein*, now written *Mian* 'Matthew' (O. Ir. *Madian*, cited in Stokes' *Goidelica*, p. 175).

Here I should place *mar*, now written *myr* 'thus, as, like,' which, though I believe I have heard it sometimes slightly nasalized, would hardly do to cite as an instance of an unaccented nasal, as it had probably in such a case more of the stress than falls to the share of a proclitic as a rule. Conversely, when *kyns*, *kys* wholly loses the stress, it is completely denasalized.

### Long *y*.

This vowel, nasalized into the sound of *un* in French, would be that of *mysyl*, now *meayl* 'bald, polled,' if it be right to consider it nasalized (see p. 39); and we seem to have it in forms like *aynjee* 'in her' (Med. Ir. *indi*, *inte*, Mod. Goi. *innite*) derived from *ayn* 'in'; but all such forms as *aynjee* and *aynyd* are to be also heard pronounced with a vowel more nearly approaching *ø* or *ö*.

### Short *æ*.

The sound I mean occurs, if I am not mistaken, in *smayl* 'the snuff of a candle, or the ashes which covers a fire that is allowed to burn nearly out' (Ir. *smál*, *smol*, Sc. *smal*), and in *Mayl* as in *Skeeylley Mayl* 'the Parish of Michael': the Manx is a contraction of 'Michael' and the Phillips Prayerbook gives the two forms *Mial* and *Mieal*, both nominative, p. 329. The same nasal vowel occurs in the first syllable of the surnames written in Anglo-Manx with *Myle-*, such as *Mylechreest*, *Mylevoirrey*, *Mylecharane* and others: in documents the prefix is spelt *myle* and *molle*, which is borne out by the fact that it is still two syllables in Manx and pronounced *mællə* or *mýlə*, for I am not quite certain how to denote the accented vowel of the word. The whole was analysed sometime ago by me, into *mac guilley* (Ir. *mac giolla*), which was found by Mr. Moore to be borne out by such documentary evidence as that adduced in his *Manx Names*, p. 32, where the antecedents of *Mylevoirrey*, for example, count among them such forms as *Mac Gilvorrey*, *MacIlvory*, *Macylvorrey* and *Macylvorrey*, ranging from 1511 to 1744. Since the Publication of Mr. Moore's book I found an opportunity of looking at the parish registers of the Church of Jurby in the North of the Island, and I observed that the meaning of the word *mac* 'son' in this kind of surname was so remembered that it was not given to a girl. Thus in a fragment of the earlier

part of the seventeenth century where a boy would be called *Thomas Mc Plevorey*, a girl of the same family would be *Isable Yllevorrey*—the two entries were made in the year 1627; and so with regard to earlier ones. The word following *mac* in the names here in question had lost its identity in such cases sooner; this was, according to the spelling in the Phillips Prayerbook 1111, *gilly*, now written *guilley*. 'a lad,' and the Christian names from which the three surnames are instanced were respectively *Gilly-Khrüst*, *Gilly-Morre*, and *Gilly-Carayn*, that is to say Christ's Servant, Mary's Servant, and Cuarán's Servant<sup>1</sup>. Lastly, one of the names just mentioned is possibly entitled to a place here: I mean that of the Virgin, which in the Phillips Prayerbook is variously written *Morre*, *More*, *Morey*, now *Moirrey*: sometimes I thought it had the vowel *æ* or *æi*, but at other times it seemed to be a sort of a nasal *u* or *o* or even *ui* or *oi*. In a word, I have never been able to fix it to my own satisfaction.

#### Long *æ*

nasalized, is a sound which I am not aware of having heard, but that is no evidence of its absence in the language.

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<sup>1</sup> In a laudatory review of Mr. Moore's book Prof. Zimmer, in the *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1891, p. 707, suggests that all the names with *giolla* were in the first instance those of Norsemen converted to Christianity, and that the word itself is but the Norse *gild-r* borrowed in the sense of a 'stout, brawny' young man. In any case the *giolla* formula is on the whole decidedly later than that with *mael*, as for example, in the Irish name *Mael-Patraic*, now *Mullpatrick* 'the tonsured man of Patrick, *Calvus Patricii*.'

## CHAPTER III.

### THE SEMIVOWELS.

BEFORE beginning with the consonants, certain sounds intermediate between vowels and consonants have to be noticed, and the first place may conveniently be given to the two semivowels; but in their case we have the preliminary difficulty how they should be represented in writing. The latest fashion, and perhaps the most correct, treats them as *ɨ* and *ʉ*; accordingly we should have to write the combinations with *a* for instance *ɨa*, *ʉa*, and *aɨ*, *aʉ*. But in the latter case one might be content with the more familiar and simple *ai* and *au*, and all that I have to say with regard to these diphthongs has already been said in the chapter on the vowels. There remain then to be considered those combinations only, in which *ɨ* and *ʉ* take the lead; and here English orthography suggests the symbols *y* and *w* respectively. The latter might conveniently be accepted, but *y* is inadmissible as already employed in another capacity, and so is *j*. I venture therefore to use *ɨ*, and *ʉ* or *w*.

#### The Semivowel *ɨ* or *y*.

1. This sound, identical with that of *y* in the English words 'yes' and 'yield,' is cognate with the narrow vowels *i* and *ε*, but it has mostly lost its sound both in Manx and the sister dialects, especially where it is not protected by a consonant preceding it, as in the examples about to be mentioned, such as *oarn* 'barley' and *yynyɔd* 'place.'

2. On the other hand the semivowel *ɨ* is cognate with the consonants of the palatal and alveolar groups, that which comes nearest of all to it being the voiced palatal *ɟ* (or *ʒh*), which as subsidiary to *ɟ* will come under notice in its proper place. This *ɟ* is also the sound of the

*j* in German words like 'ja' and 'jener,' and that sound is supposed to have occurred sparingly in the Aryan parent speech, though most of the individual Aryan languages identify it with *ǰ*. This is the case with the Brythonic dialects of Celtic and probably with the Goidelic ones; but as a matter of fact, the semivowel of ancient Aryan standing has mostly disappeared in these last, though they show no lack of later instances. In the spelling of the Gaelic of Ireland and Scotland it is represented by an *e* standing mostly before an *a* or an *o*; but in the Manx of the Phillips Prayerbook it is written *i*, *j*, and *y* without any definite rule, while in the orthography of the present day it is only written *y*, which has the drawback, however, of leaving it undistinguished from the other sounds represented by *y*. As to the older instances of the semivowel *ǰ*, one finds that in Manx it belongs, for example, to the word *ór*n 111, *oyrn* 111, 287, 288, now written *oarn* 'barley' (Goi. *éorna*); for though it is wanting in this the dictionary form of the word, the moment *oarn* enters into the combination *yn oarn* 'the barley,' the *ǰ* returns to palatalize the *n* of the article, since the pronunciation becomes *yñ ǰoarn* or *ñǰoarn*, better still *ñǰörn*. The semivowel here claimed by the Manx word *oarn* is not to be traced back to an Aryan semivowel, but through such a semivowel to the cognate consonant which I have just mentioned, as will be seen from the related forms, such as the Irish *éorna*, and the Greek *ζεα* 'spelt': compare the Lithuanian *javai* 'corn, grain,' Sanskrit *yáva-s*<sup>1</sup> 'corn, barley.' A less certain instance occurs in the Manx *yn aegid* 'youth collectively, the young,' pronounced *yñ ǰaegid*, and derived from *aeg* 'young,' of the same origin as the English word *young* itself, O. Ir. *óac*, *óc*, Mod. Goi. *óg*, Welsh *ieuanc*: compare *Ovanos* as the equivalent (in Ogam) of the Latin *IVVENE*<sup>1</sup> on a stone at Killeen Cormac, near Kildare. I cannot fix on another instance to be discussed under this heading, but there is one which I may mention in this connexion, simply because the obscurity of its origin makes me unable to say where it exactly belongs: it is *oalys* 'divination, magic skill' (Med. Ir. *eólas* 'knowledge,' especially the knowledge of the Irish druids or magicians,' Sc. *eolas* 'knowledge, acquaintance, a spell

<sup>1</sup> On these and similar instances see Brugmann's *Grundriss der vergl. Grammatik*, i. 453, 4, where he briefly discusses the whole question of an Aryan *j* consonant of the value I have suggested. As to the original Aryan stem of such words as Latin *juvenis*, *juvencus*, and Gothic *juggs*, Brugmann hesitates, p. 140, between *ǰuy-en-* and *ǰuy-en-*, while Fick, in the last edition of his *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch*, i. 111, decides for the former.



or enchantment.' The simpler vocable from which it is derived occurs in the Phillips Prayerbook in the form *ioyl*, *iol* as in *shioyl* 303, *shóyl* 114, for \**ish ioyl* 'is known,' *nagh nial* 114, 'that is not known,' *gha nióyl* 303, 'is not known,' and *gha niol dou é* 155, 'I know him not': the two locutions are superseded in the Manx of the present day by *shione* and *cha nione*; but *is eol dhomh* 'I know' is still used in Scotch Gaelic.

3. Next come instances in which the semivowel *ǵ* directly takes the place of a vowel *i* in such combinations as *gyn'yss* (pronounced *gyñ ǵ's*) 'without knowledge, unknown' 101, more frequently 'without intimation given, secretly,' as to which it is to be observed that the unmutated form of the second word is now *fys*; but one has to suppose it to have been at an earlier stage *fǵ's* or *fǵ'ss*, derived probably from an earlier *fīyss*, as indicated by the Irish forms *fiss*, *fios*, Welsh *gwŷs* 'a notice or summons.' So with words like *ynnyd* 'a place' (Ir. *inad*, *ionad*) as in *yn yinyd* 51, 60, 99, *yn iynyd* 60, 62, 71 'the place, the place where, where,' *ayns yn iynyd* 433, 'in the place,' *ayns ynyd* 427, 'in a place'; and *ynsaghy* 400, 496, 'to teach' (Sc. *ionnsachadh*) as in *nan iynsaghy* 352, *nan ǵinsaghy* 351, 'teaching them,' where the waywardness of the spelling is merely an illustration of the incomplete differentiation of *y* and *i* in the manuscript of the Phillips Prayerbook. Whether *yi* or *iy* was written the pronunciation was doubtless the same, namely *ǵinsaghy*: similarly both *yinyd* and *iynyd* were doubtless pronounced *ǵinyd* as it is in the spoken Manx of the present day, though the *ǵ* disappears when such words stand alone.

Instances are about to be given of the semivowel *ǵ* developed between a consonant and a vowel in the same way as Latin *venit* seems to have become French *vient* through an intermediate *vienit*. In Manx, however, the *ǵ* mostly remains, but a tendency to drop it is suggested by the spelling of certain words in the Phillips Prayerbook: take for example *fer ghani* and *fer ghiani* at the beginning of the Litany, now written *fer-chionnee* 'redeemer,' literally 'man of purchase' (from *kionnee*, genitive of *kionnagh*, Goi. *ceannach*<sup>1</sup> 'a purchase, a bargain'); *kaltiñ* 296, now *kialteenyn* (Sc. *cilltean*), plural of *keeill*

<sup>1</sup> This word is derived from *ceann* 'head,' and the connexion of meaning is explained by the Welsh for 'bartering or bargaining,' namely 'rhoði un peth y'mhen peth arall' 'to set one thing against another,' where *y'mhen* (= *yn + pen*) means *against* as in *pawb y'mhen ei gilyd* 'every one (fighting) against his fellow': compare the Med. Ir. *hi cend Ulad* 'against the Ultonians,' Windisch's *Ir. Texte*, p. 212.

'a church'; *kángilt* 296, now *kianlt* 'bound, tied' (Ir. *ceangailte*); *kaglygh* 458, now *cagliagh* 'a mere or boundary' (Med. Ir. *cocrích*, Mod. Ir. *coigcrioch*); and *shayght* 279, for the more usual *shiaght*, still written *shiaght* 'seven' (Goi. *seachd*). This kind of spelling cannot be wholly due to carelessness on the part of the scribe, and a corresponding pronunciation is sometimes to be heard at the present day. Thus I remember the word *kianlt* pronounced with so little of the *í* that I did not recognize it, though it was one of the words which I learned first: the speaker in this instance was a native of the parish of Braddan.

In such instances as *gyñ íys* the *í* takes the place of a stem-vowel *i*: the next ones show *í* resulting from the development of a stem-vowel *ē* into *īē*—a phenomenon of capital importance in Goidelic phonology—and the instances may be classified according to the treatment undergone by the combination *īē*. (1) When it remains unchanged we have such forms as these: *ferr* 301, 308, commonly *fer* 'a man, *vir*' (O. Ir. *fer*, Mod. Ir. *fear*) but *d'ynn ierr* 90, 'to the man,' *yn ierr* 84, 'of the man, *viri*' (pronounced *yñ ier*, *ñier*, or *ñer*); *lie*, now written *lieh* (pronounced *ñie*) 'a side, one side of a thing, a half,' as in *erliæ*, now written *er-lheh* 'apart, aside,' *my lie* 113, now *my lieh* 'to my charge, to me,' *na lie* 66, now *ny lieh* 'to his account, against him,' (O. Ir. *leth*, Mod. Ir. *leath*); *liey* 492, *liæy* 551, *lyægi* 527, now written *lheie* (pronounced *ñíéí*) to 'melt, or smelt' (Med. Ir. *legaim* 'I melt,' Mod. Goi. *leagh* 'melt,' Med. Welsh *lleith*, now *llaith* 'moist,' *dadlaith* to 'thaw,' *dylaith* 'dissolution, death'); *shenn*, still written *shenn* 'old' (O. Ir. *sen*, Mod. Ir. *sean*, pronounced *shan*, Sc. *sean*, pronounced *shen*), where the semivowel has been spent in converting an original *s* into *sh*. As a rule the vowel remains *e* in this word only when it is not followed by a broad syllable, as in *d'yn chen ierish* 239, 'from the old time,' or when it has an accent of its own as in *l'æ shenn* 222, now written *l'eh shenn* 'he is old.' Here, perhaps, should also be mentioned such a word as *gryæi* (now written *grih*) occurring in the Phillips Prayerbook in *ully yn gryæi aggu* 545, in the later version *oolley yn sorç eu* 'all the sort of you,' for though the Med. Ir. was *graiḡ* 'a stud of horses,' Mod. Ir. *groíḡh*, the Scotch is given as *greigh*, *greadh*, and the Welsh is *gre*, all apparently derived

<sup>1</sup> Though all these forms are probably derived from the Latin word, the Goidelic may have come directly from Welsh *gre* in an earlier form *greg*, and the difference of vowel requires explanation. I have, however, no other to offer than that the Goidels first heard *greg* pronounced with an *r* which they were wont to

from the Latin *grex*, genitive *gregis* 'a flock or herd of animals, a company or band of men.'

(2) The combination *ie* is pronounced *iẽ* or even *ĩi* as in *iérish* 26, 28, *iærish* 52, now written *earish* 'time, season, weather' (Ir. *eiris*), and pronounced with the article *ñiérish* or *ñirish*; and *yn iere* 90, now written *yn errey*, 'the burden' (Med. Ir. *ere*, *ære*, *eire*, Mod. Goi. *eire*).

(3) The combination *ie* has been made into *ia* or *ĩa* as in the following instances; *iyri* 97, now *arree*, genitive of *arragh* 'the spring of the year' (Med. Ir. *errach*, genitive *erraig*, Sc. *earrach*); *yn iaspick* 374, 408, *yn aspick* 21, 399, 408, now written *yn aspick* (pronounced *yñ ĩáspik*, *ñĩáspik*, and sometimes corrupted into *ñĩáspitsh*, which I have heard near Bishop's Court) 'the bishop' (O. Ir. *epscoip*, *escop*, genitive *epscoip*, Mod. Ir. *easbog*, genitive *easboig*, Sc. *easbuig*, from *episcopus*, but with the Manx and Scotch forms lineally representing the genitive, not the nominative); *faskyr* 20, now *fastyr* the 'evening' (O. Ir. *fescor*, Mod. Ir. *feascar*, Sc. *feasgar*, Welsh *gosper* 'evening service at church': compare Latin *vesper*), as in *ayns yn iáskyr* 543, now *ayns yn* or '*syn astyr* (pronounced *sñĩastyr*) 'in the evening'; *liattai* 96, 102, *liatty* 254, *lietty* 92, 93, now *liattee* 'a side' (Ir. *leath-taobh*) a compound the first part of which is the *lie* already mentioned—it is liable to be modulated into *lia* (pronounced *lĩá*) on account of the broad vowel in the syllable following, but the spelling *lietty* also occurs, as we have seen; *gniarr* 79, 566, *gniær* 529, *niar* 571, now *niar* 'from the east' (O. Ir. *an air*, but Mod. Ir. *a n-oir*, Sc. *an ear* 'from the east'); *gniart* 385, now written *niart* (pronounced *ñĩärt*) 'strength' (O. Ir. *ner*, Mod. Goi. *neart*, Welsh *nerth*, Gaulish *nerto-* as in *Nertomāros* 'Him of great strength'); *shiaght*, still written so, but pronounced *shāgh*, 'seven' (O. Ir. *secht*, Mod. Goi. *seachd*); and *shen* 'old,' which, forming a compound with the noun qualified by it, is liable in the Phillips Prayerbook to have its vowel made broad if coming before a broad syllable, as in *yn shann Adam*, 385, now *y çhenn Adam* 'the old Adam' and '*sy chan amser*, 523 'in the old time' (Ir. *annsa tsean-aimsir*, 1 Sam. ix. 9): the spelling *yn çhenn amser* 568, also occurs, but the actual Manx tendency is to pronounce the word with *a* everywhere, regardless of the nature of the vowel following.

(4) I have noticed one instance where *ē* is treated somewhat like *e* in

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pronounce with a broad vowel, so that some of them may be supposed to have introduced consistency by giving the word a broad vowel, while the others modified the *r* into the kind of *r* which they associated with narrow vowels.

the Manx of the present day, namely *yn easck*, 428, *yn tæsk* 46, *iask* 578, now *yn eayst* (pronounced *ñæ̃s*) 'the moon' (O. Ir. *éscā*, which is now, according to Mr. O'Grady, pronounced *ésga*—O'Reilly writes *easga* and *easg*).

4. Goidelic *ē* becomes in the Phillips Prayerbook *iē*, which, judging from the spelling, and pronunciation of the present day, was sounded *iē* or *ie* as in *kielle* 'a companion, fellow, one another' (O. Ir. *céle*, Mod. Goi. *céile*) as in *an gixely* 46, 'one another,' *nyrg y ghielle* 19, 'one after another,' and *vei magh elle* 468, now no less absurdly written *veih-my-cheilley* (cf. *veim y* 481) 'from one another'; *fiélie* 378, *féeliy* 73, genitive of *fiúll*, now *feauill* 'a festival or saint's day,' as in *yn iúll* 17, *yn ill* 72 'the festival' (Ir. *féil*, genitive *féile*, Sc. *feill*, Welsh *gŵyl*, all from the Latin *vigilia*); *iém*, now *eam* 'a crying or calling' (O. Ir. *égem*, Mod. Ir. *éigheamh*), as in *ann iém* 90, now *nyn eam* 'calling them,' *er an ieym* 113, now *er nyn eam* 'after being called,' and in the derivative *iemagh*, now *eamagh* as in *nan iemagh* 431, 'our crying,' but *m'eamagh* 'my crying'; *ghanie* 60, 67, 234, *ghani e*, *ghani é* 19, 'not, no', for which *ha ñiē* or *hā ñiē* is to be heard in the South, for instance at Cregneish, where I have also heard *ñæ̃s* and *ñiēm* respectively for *niist* 570, now *neesht* 'also,' and *niims* 312, now written *nee'ms* 'I will do' (Mod. Ir. *ním* 'I do,' Sc. *ni mi* 'I shall or will do'). But the only pronunciation heard in the North and the prevailing one in the South makes *iē* in this word into *iū* or *ī*; so besides the *ghanie*, already instanced, Phillips has also *ghani* 50, now written *cha nee* 'not, no,' which is pronounced *hañiū* or *hañī*, and has as parallels all words like *bū* 188, now *bee* 'food' and *jīh*, now *jee* 'a god' (p. 7). The same remark applies in some other instances: thus though Phillips gives an older spelling *inien* 141, his ordinary form shows no *e*, as for instance, in *mi inīn* 104, now *my inneen* 'my daughter' (Ir. *m'inghean*, Sc. *mo nighean*), and *y hinin* 105, 'her daughter' (Ir. *a hinghean*, Sc. *a nighean*), but the Manx pronunciation of the present day is *ñiēn*<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> At first sight some of these forms would seem to require one to suppose, that the Early Goidelic form *inigena* (not *inigina*, as I have lately ascertained by an inspection of the Ogam inscription on the spot, namely, Eglwys Cymun, in Carmarthenshire) to have been accented *inigēna*. But that is doubtful, and it may be that the accentuation of Manx *ñiēn*, Sc. *nighean* and Ir. *inghin* derive directly from the proclitic pronunciation of the word when followed by a proper name of a person. In Scotch and Irish Gaelic the word has been further cut down to *nī*, whence *nīc*, which McAlpine explains as *nighean uhit*, as in *nīc Dhomhnail*

5. The vowel *ī* is developed into *ī̃*, which in the case of the tone syllable is mostly written *ī̃*, that is *ī̃*, in the Phillips Prayerbook, as in the following instances; *kūill*, now written *keeill* or *keeyl*<sup>1</sup> 'a cell or church' as in *idy ghūill* 28, *idy ghūill* 23, 57, now *dty cheeill* 'thy church,' with regard to which the related forms Med. Ir. *cell*, genitive *cille*, dative *cill*, Mod. Ir. *ceall*, genitive *cille*, Sc. *cill*, make it probable that the Manx form, together with the Scotch one, does not etymologically represent the nominative *cell*, derived from the Latin *cella*; *kūinn* 565, *kiin* 551, now *king* 'heads' (Goi. *cinn*); *yinnivvyl* 110, in *yn yinnivvyl*, now written *yn inney-veyl* 'the bondwoman'; *chiin* 520, now *ching* 'ailing, sick' (Goi. *tinn*) mutated *hiinn* 443, in *yn duyne hiinn* 'the sick man's'; *fyirr* 62, 150, 190, *fyir* 56, 554, *firr* 306, now written *fir* 'men, viri' (Goi. *fir*, Welsh *gwŷr*). Here it will be observed, that in Phillips' *ī̃* the accent distinguishes the vowel *i* from the semivowel *i*, but without indicating the length of the former; in fact words like *kūinn*, *chiinn* have their vowel still decidedly short, whereas it is now long in *fir*<sup>2</sup>, while I am in doubt whether it should be called long or short in *keeill*.

6. The vowel *ī* becomes *ī̃*; and (1) the first place may be given to the instances in which the *ī* was not immediately followed by a broad syllable: take for example such a word as *fyiriny*, now written *firriny* 'truth' (Ir. *fírinne*, Sc. *fírin*) as in *yn 'yirriny* 18, *yn iyiriny* 58, *yn ierinniy* 24, now *yn irriny* 'of the truth,' and *dygh ully iyrriny* 367, now *dy chooilley irriny* 'all truth'; and *rī̃* 23, 29, *ryi* 477, now written *ree* 'a king' (O. Ir. *rí*, genitive *ríg*, Mod. Ir. *rí*, *righ*, gen. *ríogh*, Sc. *righ*, Welsh *rhi*).

(2) Next comes the case of the Goidelic diphthongs which yield in Manx the combination *ī̃y*. Far the most important of these is *ía* which is usually written *ie* in the Phillips Prayerbook, and was meant perhaps to be sounded like the *ia* of the word *grian* 645, *gríæn* 163, *gríen* 271, now written *grian* 'the sun' (Goi. *grian*), and sounded *grī̃æn* or *grī̃æn*. The more usual pronunciation at the present day, however, is *ī̃y* as in the following words: *feanish* 53, 578, *fénish* 551,

'a female of the name of Macdonald.' So Mrs. McKellar the enterprising translator into Scotch Gaelic of the Queen's *More leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* calls herself in her preface *Mairi nic Ealair*.

<sup>1</sup> The word is spelt *keeyl* by Kelly and Gill, but Cregeen who is a more intelligent guide writes *keeill* or *keehill*.

<sup>2</sup> It is not in common use in the North, so that in answer to my question as to the pronunciation I have heard it sometimes sounded like the English words *fir* and *fur*.

now *feanish* 'witness, presence,' and adverbially 'in the presence of,' *na iæenishyn* 552 'in his presence,' *nan viényshyn* 140, *nan veanishsyn* 140 'their witnesses' (O. Ir. *fiadnisce*, Mod. Ir. *fiadhnuise*, Sc. *fianais*); *iesk* as in *da iesk* 111, now *daa eeast* 'two fishes,' *ieskyn* 242, 474, now *eeastyn* pronounced *ÿystyn* 'fishes,' plural of *eeast* 'a fish' (O. Ir. *iasc*<sup>1</sup>, Mod. Goi. *iasg*); *giesaght* 351, now *ge easaght* (for *ag-eeasaght*) 'a-lending, in lending' (Goi. *iasachd*); *gniær* 566, *gniir* 79, now *neear* 'from the west' (Sc. *an iar* 'from the west').

An instance or two of Goidelic *io* must be mentioned next as yielding also *ÿy* in the Manx pronunciation of the present day, as in the word *phien* 76, 406, now written *feeyn* 'wine' (O. Ir. *fín*, *fínn*, Mod. Goi. *fíon*), and *dién* 369, *d'íén* 370, now *dy feeyn* 'of wine' (Sc. *dh'fhion*); *fíir* 47, 94, 490, now *feer* 'truly, very' (Goi. *fíor*, Welsh *gwítr*).

Here also belong some words with Goidelic *ē* compensating for the loss of a consonant, such as *skial* 591, now written *skeéal* 'a tale or story' (O. Ir. *scél*, Mod. Goi. *sgeul*, Welsh *chwedl*, all from an early neuter *squedlo-n*<sup>2</sup>); and *keyd* 147, *kied* 232, now written *keead* (pronounced *kÿyd*) 'a hundred' (O. Ir. *cét*, Mod. Goi. *cétud*, Welsh *cant*, Latin *centum*), *da ghied píyn* 111, now *daa cheead píng* 'two hundred pence.'

7. Lastly, those consonants with which *ÿ* readily combines are liable, when, in the course of phonetic decay, they cease to be heard, to be left represented by the *ÿ* alone. If this can be said of initial *f*, instances enough will be found to have been already given; but the blending of the *ÿ* with a consonant is more complete in the case of certain other consonants such as *g* and *d*. The following instances are in point: *gann*, 272, 315, now *gien* or *gen*

<sup>1</sup> This Irish *iasc* has been supposed to be of the same origin as Latin *piscis* 'a fish'; but even granting it to have lost an initial *p* one would have to treat the Irish word as standing for an early Celtic (*p*)*ē*sko-s, genitive (*p*)*ē*sci.

<sup>2</sup> I say *squedlo-n* as I think that form more probable than *squetto-n*. The book-Welsh word *chwedl* may come from an earlier *chweđl* just as well as from *chwell*, as witness *bodlon* (the most common pronunciation of *bođlon*, 'contented, satisfied,' derived from *bōđ* 'one's pleasure or humour.' On the other hand the prevailing Southwalian form of *chwedl*, namely, *hweđel*, cannot be derived from *squetto-n*, but it can without any difficulty from a *squedlo-n* standing for a European *squedhlo-n*: so with regard to *anadl*, *anal* 'breath' (Manx *anal* 505, now *ennal*, Ir. *andl*, Old Breton *alazn* for \**anazl*), and *banadl*, *banal* 'broom' (Old Breton *banazl*, *balazn-enn*) and other instances which cannot be enumerated here. On the termination *dh-lo* see Brugmann's *Grundriss*, ii. 200-3.

'humour, cheer, pleasure,' (Goi. *gean*) mutated as in *chass ieen* 258 'zeal,' literally 'hot humour,' and *dy iann* 226 'thy desire, thy pleasure,' so with the derivative *ganoil* 468, *gannoil* 551, mutated into *iænoil* 578, now *gennal* 'pleasant' (Ir. *geanamhuil*, Sc. *geanail*); *gialtyn* 30, now *gialdin* 'a pledge or promise' (Goi. *gealltainn*) mutated as in *y ialtyn* 31 'promising it,' *erna ialtyn*<sup>1</sup> 31 'after promising it,' and *er gnialtyn* 30 'after promising,' pronounced *er ñĩaltyn* and derived from *er ngĩaltyn*, where *ĩ* following the guttural nasal but not readily blending with it has caused it to give its place to *ñ*. So in the case of *d+ĩ*, excepting that here the combination produces *dzh* or English *j*, which is so written in the Phillips Prayerbook. The mutation, however, is not affected by this development as it proceeds from *d+ĩ* which it reduces to *ĩ* as in *jeanu*, 357, 392, *janu* 20, 486, now written *jannoo* to 'do or make' (O. Ir. *denam*, *denum*, Mod. Ir. *deanamh*, Sc. *deanadh*) mutated as in *ern' ianu* 290, 'after making,' and *er na ianu* 53, *erna ianu* 52, now *er ny yannoo* 'after making it'; *jesh* still written *jesh* 'right, south,' mutated into *iesh*, as in *er lau iesh* 20, 140, *er láu iæsh* 52, now *er laue yesh* 'on the right hand' (O. Ir. *forlám deis*, Mod. Ir. *ar láimh dheis*, Sc. *air deas laimh*, Welsh *ar ddeheu-lau*); *jei* 260, now written *jeih* 'ten' (Goi. *deich*, mutated *dheich*) as in *dy iæi* 505, now *dy yeih* 'of ten'; *jínsh* 569 'have told' (Sc. *dh'innis*); *jei* as in *jei mi* 469, pronounced *ĩēi mi* 'I cried' (Sc. *dh'eigh mi*), which the spoken Manx of the present day replaces by the unmutated forms *dínsh* and *deie* respectively; *je* now written *jeh* 'of, from' (O. Ir. *di*, *de*, Mod. Goi. *de*, Old Welsh *di*, now *i*, Latin *de*) as in *ie* 54, 337, 347, 350, which would be now written *yeh*, except that the unmutated form *jeh* has the preference; so with *iim* 312, now *jee'm* 'of me' (Ir. *díom*, Sc. *dhiom*). It is to be observed that another spelling of the *ie* of this and related forms is *je* in the Phillips Prayerbook, which accordingly leaves the reader at times in uncertainty whether the pronunciation meant<sup>1</sup> was that of *ĩē* or of *dzhē*. Let us add the word *jíh*, already mentioned p. 7 above: it makes in the vocative *ĩh*, now written *yee* (Med. Ir. *dé*, Mod. Ir. *dhé* or *dhía*, Sc. *dhe*, Welsh *duw*); and *jeir* 'tears' as in *y ier* 437, now *e yeir* or *e yheir* 'his tears' (Ir. *a dheóra*, but Sc. *a dheoir*).

<sup>1</sup> This contains the pronoun of the third person singular but without being taken into account in the sense; since the formula for the third person singular is frequently used for the other persons and also where no pronoun is required. This is a Manx tendency important to be borne in mind and already illustrated in the case of *nylomarcán* p. 14 above.

The Semivowel *ɥ* or *w*.

It is not certain that the Aryan parent speech had not, besides this semivowel, a cognate consonant; but in any case so little has been made out concerning this matter, that it would be useless here to try to distinguish Aryan *v* from Aryan *ɥ* or *w*. The earliest written representative of the sound or sounds in question was mostly *v* or *vv* with its equivalent Ogam symbol of  $\pi\pi$  or  $\pi\pi\pi$ . This has been variously treated in the later stages of Goidelic pronunciation: thus

1. (1) In certain positions it becomes *f* and *v*, which will be found discussed in their respective places among the consonants.

(2) Flanked by vowels it usually disappears wholly, as in Manx *oe* 'a grandchild' (Mod. Ir. *úa* or *ó*, genitive *uí* or *í*, Sc. *ogha*, O. Irish *aue*, *ua*, genitive *aui*, Early Irish *avi*, *avvi*).

(3) In a few instances it has, when preceded by *r* or *l*, yielded the vowel *u* as in *marru*, now written *marroo* 'dead' (O. Ir. *marb*, Mod. Goi. *marbh*, Welsh *marw*); and *tarroo* 'a bull' (O. Ir. *tarb*<sup>1</sup>, Mod. Goi. *tarbh*, Welsh *tarw*, Gaulish *tarvo-s*, Latin *tauru-s*): see other instances mentioned under the vowel *u* at pp. 13, 14 above.

2. (1) It is not certain whether the foregoing paragraph should not also include the mention about to be made here of the *ɥ* or *v* involved in the early combinations *quɥ*, *gɥ*, *dhɥ*, *dɥ* and the like, since the original sound of the second element in these combinations is not beyond question; but Manx distinguishes itself from the other Celtic languages in retaining this *ɥ* in a small group of words, and its value is identical with that of *u* or *w* in such English words as 'quick' and 'dwindle,' a sound by no means to be identified with the bilabial consonant inheriting the same position in such German words as 'quick' and 'quelle.' The Manx instances in point here are *quellan*<sup>2</sup> 483, now *quallian* 'the young of certain beasts, such

<sup>1</sup> There is no reason to suppose that *marb* or *tarb* was ever sounded with a *b*, and this spelling only goes to prove that the Irish received the Latin alphabet at a time when *b* had come to be regarded as regularly standing for the sound of *v* (whatever the sound represented by the letter *v* might be considered to be) as well as for the sound of *b*. This began in Latin as early at least as the fourth century. The Roman alphabet with its anomalies was naturally adopted by the Brythons, and from them it eventually made its way to the Goidels, some of whom had previously adopted the Ogam system of writing; but one or two instances occur, in which the Ogam for *b* is used for *v*.

<sup>2</sup> With a different addition to the stem *quɥel* here implied, one seems to detect a kindred word in the English *whelp*, O. Norse *hvelpr*, and German *welf* (for an



as dogs and lions' (Ir. *coilén*, *coileán*, Sc. *cuilean*, Welsh *colwyn*, borrowed probably from some such a Goidelic form as *cōlén*); *quei*, now written *quoi* 'who' (O. Ir. *cía*, *ce*, Sc. *co*, Welsh, *prwy* = \**quēi*, Latin *quī* for an older *quei*); and a shorter form with *qu* mutated into *uh* occurs in *uhartyyl* 467, 'whatsoever,' literally 'what on the world' (like the modern *cre-erbee* 'what thing on the world,' which has taken its place, and *quoi-sy-theihll* or *quoi-theihll* 'whosoever,' literally 'who in the world'); also *queig*, still so written and pronounced *quēig* or *quæig* 'five' (O. Ir. *cóic*, *cúic*, Mod. Ir. *clúig*, Sc. *coig*). The common Goidelic form was once doubtless *quēcce* for an earlier *quēqqe* of the same origin as the Latin *quinque*, Welsh *pump* and English *five*;<sup>1</sup> but in Irish and Scotch Gaelic a shifting of the accent transformed *quēcce* into *cúecce* or *cōecce*, whence the forms actual in those languages. In southern Irish, however, the *qu* must have remained intact late enough to suggest the fifth Ogmic symbol, uuu, for what in our bilingual epigraphy is transliterated into Latin as *qv*.<sup>2</sup>

(2) In the history of the word *déne*, now *deiney* 'men,' pronounced *dēñə* (O. Ir. *dóini* for early Goidelic *duāñi*), the *u* has been spent in modifying the vowel portion of the tone syllable; and so it has in the Manx *skæly* now *skeayley* 'the act of dispersing': both words have been discussed at pp. 23, 26 above.

(3) In the great majority, however, of the instances in point the *u* has disappeared, leaving no trace remaining of its former presence, as for example in *mack*, now written *mac* 'a boy, a son,' O. Ir. *macc*,

older *hwēlf*), in spite of Kluge's opinion in the 4th edition of his *Etym. Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*, that these Teutonic words stand all alone. Perhaps one might even go so far afield as to compare the Sanskrit *çūra* 'a wild animal of the lion, boar, tiger or panther kind.'

<sup>1</sup> Whether a pronunciation resembling that of the Manx *queig* may not be still the current one in some of the local dialects of Ireland or Scotland, it is impossible to say in our present state of ignorance as to the dialectal pronunciation of Goidelic. That ignorance, it is needless to say, is abetted by the inveterate tendency of editors—the editors of popular tales included—to efface any interesting peculiarity of speech which they happen to come across.

<sup>2</sup> There is one word which one looks for in vain in this group, and that is the Manx equivalent of the Irish and Scotch *cuid* 'one's share or part'; but for some reason, which I have not discovered, it was not *quid* but *knidd* 228, now *cooid* (pronounced approximately *kūdzh* or *kýdzh*) 'a share, portion, property, goods,' *ayns nan guidj* 530, 'in their goods.' The word is used as a synonym for the English word 'goods,' and I am not sure that its pronunciation has not been influenced by the English 'goods.'

genitive *maicc*, Early Goidelic (of Ireland, England, Wales and Man) ~~†~~*maiqui*. The loss of this *u* took place earliest probably in unaccented syllables, and in this respect one may contrast with Manx *queig* 'five' the Manx *kegeesh* pronounced *kýgísh* 'a fortnight' literally 'a *quinzaine* or the fifteen nights delimiting the fourteen days of the reckoning intended' (Med. Ir. *cóicthiges*, Mod. Ir. *coicthighes*, Welsh *pythewnos* and *pythefnos*, literally 'fifteen-night,' from *pymtheng*, a form of *pymtheg*, 'fifteen'). The first syllable of *kegeesh* has most probably received its present short form comparatively lately, but the fourth Goidelic numeral carries the matter very far back; the form in the Phillips Prayerbook is *kéyr* 232, *kæyr* 60, now written *kiare* 'four,' O. Ir. *cethir*, Mod. Ir. *ceathair*, Sc. *ceithir*, Welsh *pedwar*, Latin *quatuor*, English *four*, Gothic *fidvōr*, and Sanskrit *catvāras*. These cognates taken together go to prove that the Aryan prototype is not likely to have had its first syllable accented, so the *quethuāres* postulated by the Celtic forms appears not only to have become *cetuār*, while *maiqui* 'son's' still retained its *u*, but early enough to have suggested for the fourth Ogam its symbol *uuu*, *c*, as contrasted with the *uuuu*, for *qu*, suggested by an early form of *queig* 'five.' The Ogam alphabet can hardly be supposed invented later than the fourth century: an earlier century does not seem improbable.

3. An *u* or *o* becomes *u*, and at first sight one would be perhaps tempted to say that this change applies only to *u* or *o* when unaccented. That would, however, be rash, not to mention the fact that a shifting of the accent is not unknown in Manx, and that such shifting might be expected to make *úa* and *óa*, for example, into *uá* or *wá*. So the decision must depend on the history of each individual word, and something will be added later on Manx accentuation; but at present I wish to come back to the change of *u* and *o* into *u* or *w* and to begin (1) with a few cases in which the result is *qu*, as for instance in the word *quing* 'a yoke' (Goi. *cuing*, as if derived from an early *co-úing*- of the same origin as the Latin *jungo* 'I join' and its congeners); *quail* or *quaiyl* 'a meeting, a convention, a court of law' (Med. Ir. *comdál*, Mod. Ir. *comhdháil*, Sc. *codhail*), mutated in modern Manx into *whail* as in *ny whail* 82 'meeting him'; and from the same source are derived *quaaltagh* or *qualtagh* 'one who is met, the "first foot," on New Year's Day or on undertaking new work, also the first person to meet a woman when she first goes out after childbirth,' and *quayltys* 83, 259, 583, *qualtys* 82, now variously written *quaaltys*, *quáltys* and *qualtys* 'the act of meeting one'; *qukagh* 555, now

*quaagh* 'alien, strange,' mentioned already, at p. 32 above. When the *qu* undergoes mutation it is written *ghu* most commonly in the Phillips Prayerbook and *wh* in the later orthography, as in the case of the *whaíl* just mentioned, in that of *ghueish* as in *y ghueish shenn* 52, now *wheesh shen* 'by so much, German *desto*,' *er ghuis* 548, now *ayns wheesh* 'insomuch,' *er ghueis* 49, now *son wheesh* 'whereas,' where *queish* seems to be a dative-accusative to be correlated with the Irish nominative *cóimheas* 'equality, comparison' (not *cóimheas*, which is given in the same sense by O'Reilly); and in *ghuiliín* as 61, *ghuiliín myr* 54, now *whilleen*<sup>1</sup> as 'as many as' (Sc. *cóimhlion* 'as many (as), as often (as)'; compare the Welsh *cynifer ag* 'as many as, all who: ' the Irish *cóimhlion* is given (by O'Reilly) in the sense only of 'an assembly, multitude.'

(2) The same sort of change may take place where other consonants than *q* or *gh* are concerned, as for example in *mwaagh* 'a hare' (Ir. *moidheach*, Sc. *maigheach*); *muinal* 331, *mwannal* 'a neck' (O. Ir. *muinel*, Mod. Ir. *muineál*, Sc. *muineal*, Welsh *mynwgl*); *buias* 242, 268, 474, now written *booise*, pronounced *búis* or *bwis* 'thankfulness, gratitude' (Goi. *buidheachas*, and so with *dwoaiys* 'abhorrence, detestation' (Ir. *dobhuidheachas*) from *dúoi* 551, now *dwoaie* (pronounced *dúí*) 'hatred, dislike.' So also with *uú* as in *tuoi* 342, now written *twoaie* 'the north,' *talú ny huei* 289, 'the Land of the North,' now *cheer twoaie*. Compare O. Ir. *antúaid*<sup>2</sup> 'a septentrione,' and *fa thuait* 'ad

<sup>1</sup> In spite of the spelling *whilleen* the word is now a paroxytone, and accordingly Cregreen suggests that it should be written 'as it is always pronounced' *whillín* or *whyllín*: the former is the pronunciation which I have heard.

<sup>2</sup> See Ebel, *Zeuss' Gram. Celtica*, pp. 611, 2; also Rhys' *Welsh Philology*, p. 10. In Celtic the cardinal points are named relatively to the body of a person looking towards the east: so the east is spoken of as being in the direction forth from the face, O. Ir. *anair* 'ab oriente,' Sc. *an ear*, Manx *yn gniarr* 79, 566, *niær* 529, now *niar* (p. 53), all of which mean 'from fore' or 'from before' (with *air*, *oir* of the same origin as *ar* 'for, against, on'). The west is the direction forth from a person's back and is called in O. Ir. *antar* 'ab occidente,' Sc. *an iar*, Manx *yn gniær*, now *neear* (p. 56), all meaning literally 'from after' or 'from behind' (with *iar* of the same origin as *lar* n- 'after'). Compare the Welsh for 'west,' namely *gortlewin*, literally meaning 'the back near the shoulders' and standing for *gyor-ttengin* with *ttengin* cognate with the Manx *shling-an* 'the shoulder,' Mod. Ir. genitive *slindein*, Sc. *slinnean* 'the shoulder-blade.' The right hand is the seizing, grasping hand capable of action and skill, called in O. Ir. *dess*, Sc. *deas*, Manx *jesh* (p. 57) from the same origin as Welsh *deheu*, Latin *dexter* and its congeners. So the South is in O. Ir. *andess* 'from the right' or *fa dess* 'ad dextram,' literally 'sub dextram,' Manx *yn jass* 566, now

sinistram,' literally 'up toward the left hand,' Sc. *bho'n tuath* 'from the north, northward'; and so with *galtuóí* 220, now written *goll-twoaie* 'a rainbow,' meaning literally perhaps the 'English, foreign, or non-Goidelic bow,' from obsolete Manx words corresponding to the Irish *gall*<sup>1</sup> 'foreigner, Englishman,' and *tuagh* 'a bow.'

4. (1) An *ǝ* may develop into *uó* or *wó* as in *fuo* 61, 62, 63, 343, now *fo* 'under, throughout' (Goid. *fó*, Welsh *guo*-) from an early Celtic *uo*, derived, with the usual elision of *p*, from an Aryan *upo* (compare the Greek *ὑπό* 'under'); *buó* 112, now *baa* genitive of *booa* 'a cow' (O. Ir. *bou*, *bó*, genitive *bou*, *bó*); and *bwoirryn* 'female' (Goi. *boiríonn*).

(2) Far oftener the *uo* undergoes further changes, and in conjunction with a palatalized consonant following it usually yields a diphthong *ʃi* or *ɛi*. The exact nature of the changes undergone is a matter of conjecture, but one of the steps in the series I take to be *uě* or *wě*, but whether the whole series should be represented as *ǝ*, *uó*, *uě*, *ʃ*, or *ǝ*, *uě*,

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written *yn jiass*: compare the same habit of designating the south by reference to the right hand as evidenced by the Sanskrit word *dakṣiṇa* 'right, south, the Deccan,' and among Teutonic peoples by the names *Texel* and *Teisterbant*. The word for 'north' offers more difficulties, and to begin with the instance in the text, it should have been either *ny tui* (genitive feminine) or *yn hui* (genitive masculine). But the Goidelic *tuath* is probably derived from the Celtic root *su* to 'turn' as in O. Ir. *imprúth* 'a turning' for *imb-húth* (= *súth*), Welsh *ymod* (= *ym-hod*) 'a turn or upset' (whence *ymodbren*, commonly shortened to *mopren* 'a stick with which to stir porridge or flummery'), and O. Ir. *tintiluth* (= *do-ind-húth*) 'a turning, especially in the sense of translating into another language,' Sc. *tionndaidh*, Manx *tyndá* 365, 420, *chynda* 358, now written *chyndaa* to 'turn or return.' Thus *tuath* would seem to be for *do-húth*, and from the same root comes the Welsh for the left hand namely *aswy* or *asen* = *ad-sou-i-* or *ad-sou-*. In fact both seem to agree in being words meaning 'turning to' or 'turned to.' The exact connotation, however, escapes me, but the Welsh word for 'north,' *gogledd*, should be borne in mind as equating with the Irish *fochla* 'a place of safety or concealment, the seat of the driver on the warrior's left in an Irish war-chariot,' as it may possibly help to an understanding of *tuath*. Even as it is, this group of words makes one fancy that in the time-dimmed picture one beholds the outlines of a priest or augur standing in a solemn attitude with his face to the rising sun and his right hand held forth, while the left hangs at his side or clings immovable to his breast.

<sup>1</sup> I have heard another *goll* compound in use, namely *goll-tooit*, pronounced *gól-tūit* and meaning 'thatched in a particular way without ropes,' which may have originally signified 'thatched in the English, Scotch or foreign way.' The Irish word *gall*, plural *gaill*, formerly applied to the Scandinavian invaders, now refers to the English; but in point of origin I can only regard it as the name of the *Gall-i* or Belgic Gauls, who invaded Britain after it had been settled by the Goidels. The *Brittones* constituted their chief tribe but their generic name was *Gallo-s*, plural *Galli*. See also the *Revue Celtique*, xi. 438, 9.

*ſi*, I cannot say; but the former, in conjunction with the consonants, namely *għ* (velar) and *ʒħ* (palatal), playing the most important rôle in these modifications, would stand thus: *ôg*, *uôgh*, *uêgh*, *uêigh*, *uêi*, *uſi*, *ſi*. In some of the instances about to be mentioned I have occasionally heard *ſi*, as for example in *oie* 'night' and *oai* 'face'; but I am disposed to regard *ſi* as the normal pronunciation of the present day, though *ſi* may, perhaps, have preceded *ſi* in most cases in point. Let us first take examples involving the guttural, such as *fyeir* 528, *fêyr* 290, now written *feiy* 'a sound or noise' (Ir. *foghar*); *lyiym* 279 'I shall forgive,' *lyoig* 58, 360, *lyoyi* 380, *lyoi* (*loyi*) 28, 35, 347, 364, 384, *loiyy* 364, *loig* 404, *lyi* 342, now *leih* 'pardon' (Med. Ir. *logaim* 'I pardon,' Mod. Ir. *loghadh* 'forgiveness,' Sc. *logh*), as in *loyi uin nar loghtyn* 27, *lyi uin nar loghtyn* 371, now *leih dooin nyn loghtyn* 'forgive us our trespasses' (Med. Ir. *log dun ar fiachu*, but Mod. Ir. *maith dhúinn ar bh-fiacha*, Welsh *maëu i ni ein dyledion*); *lyyi* 362, *lyei* 42, 52, 191, 483, *lyi* 143, 164, 471, 529, 586, now *lhie* to 'lie down' (Med. Ir. *laigim* 'I lay me,' Mod. Ir. *luigh*, *luidhe* 'a lying down,' *luighthe* 'laid,' Sc. *luidh*, *laidh* 'to lie down'), and so in the preterite *lei mi shiis* 469, now *lhie mee sheese* 'I laid me down' (Sc. *luidh mi sios*); *lyoi* 337, 620, *lyei* 41, 42, 63, 344, 348, 467, now written *leigh* 'law' (Sc. *lagh*, but Ir. *lâgh*, O'Reilly) probably from the O. Norse *lög* 'law'; *ryei* 90, *ryi* 63, 469, now *reih* 'the act of electing,' participle *ryit* 30, 83, 337, now *reih* 'elect, chosen' (O. Ir. *rogu* 'a choice or selection,' Mod. Goi. *rogha*); *tyoi* 158, *tyei* 72, 150, *tyi* 44, 502, now written *thie* 'a house,' mutated as in *y hiei* 107, now *e hie* 'his house,' *my hiei* 108, now *my hie* 'my house,' agglutinated as in *styei* 341, 407, *stei* 188, 375, 519, now *sthie* 'within, internally,' literally 'in the house,' O. Ir. *istaig*, on which see p. 38 above, and notice here that it implies the same broad-vowel stem as the Manx *tyoi*, now *thie* and the Scotch *taigh* (usually misspelt *tigh*) 'a house,' whereas the O. Ir. was *teg*, *tech*, now *teach*, genitive *tige*, now *tighe*, dative *tig*, derived together with the Welsh *ty* 'a house' from the same root and declension as the Greek *στέγος*, *τέγος* 'a roof, a house.' These belong to the narrow-vowel stem *steg*; but the broad-vowel stem *stog* is evidenced not only by Manx *tyoi*, now *thie*, Sc. *taigh*, but also by an occasional Irish genitive and dative *taige* and *taig* respectively, and by the *teu* of Welsh *teulu* 'a family' literally 'house-army' for an older *lou-lu* for an early Celtic form \**lōgō-slōg-* not \**lēgō-slōg-*. Here perhaps may be mentioned *yui* 253, *yui* 140, now *oai* 'a face or countenance,' which, with *ayn* 'in,' and with possessive pronouns,

enters into the agglutinations *nyoi* 83, 107, 345, now *noi* or *n'oi* 'against,' literally 'in vultum' or 'in faciem'; and *na yei* 141, 'against it'; the related Irish forms are Med. Ir. *aged*, *aiged*, and Mod. Ir. *aghaidh*, which is incompatible with the older ones, while the Manx agrees altogether with neither, since it seems to point rather to some such origins as *oged* or *oghaidh* as opposed to *aged* and *aghaidh* respectively.

The next instances involve a dental consonant; take, for example, *kyei* 527, 577, now written *keoié*<sup>1</sup> 'raging, savage, wild' (Ir. *cutha* 'rage,' *cuthach* 'raging,' Sc. *cuthach* 'madness'); *lyoi* 43, now written *lhiy* 'a colt' (Goi. *loth*<sup>2</sup>, Welsh *llwd-n* 'one of the offspring of certain animals such as deer, sheep, goats, swine, geese, and hens'); *ryei* 481, *ryi* 88, 139, now written *roie* to 'run' (O. Ir. *rith*, Mod. Ir. *rioth* and *ruith*, Sc. *ruith*<sup>3</sup>); *syey* 29, 467, now *soie* 'sitting, a seat' (O. Ir. *suide*, Mod. Goi. *suidhe*), mutated as in *na hyei* 96, 152, *na hei* 43, now *ny hoie* 'in his seat, sitting or seated' (Goi. *na shuidhe*), and as preterite of the cognate verb, *hyei* 139, *hei* 150, *hee* 116, now *hoie* 'sat'; *yey* 592, *yi* 61, 341, now *oie* 'night' (Med. Ir. *oidche*, *aidche*, Sc. *oidhche*), which not only oscillates in pronunciation between *fi* and *yi*, but may be found also reduced to the minimum of *i*, and as such occurring (after *s=sh*) in *er liës iï* 482, also *ayns liësh ny hyi* 482, now *ayns imbagh ny hoie* 'in the night-season' (Ir. *a n-aimsir na h-oidhche*, Sc. *'n am na h-oidhche*). Here perhaps should also be placed such words as *klyei* 545, 577, now *cleiy* 'a fence or hedge,' plural *kluei* 230, now *cleiyee* (Ir. *cláidhe* 'burial, interment, digging' O'Reilly, Welsh

<sup>1</sup> Why it is so written I cannot say: I have heard it pronounced only with a velar guttural, not with the palatal, which, however, may have been usual in some parts of the Island. In the North, Jurby, for instance, it is so pronounced as to rhyme with *lheice* 'calves.'

<sup>2</sup> If Fick's *putlus*, as the earlier form inferred for the Latin *pullus*, has ever been an actual word, a slight re-shuffling of its consonants would yield *plutus*. This latter as *pluto-s*, or perhaps a neuter *pluto-n* would fit as the starting point of Celtic *loth* and *llwd-n*, the *p* disappearing after the usual Celtic analogy; but see now M. Duvau's *Italo-Celtica* in the *Mém. de la Soc. de Linguistique de Paris*, viii. 262.

<sup>3</sup> The change to a broad vowel took place probably under the influence of 'such forms of the perfect as *rordith*, *rdith* 'ran:' at any rate that is what I should infer in the absence of a noun cognate with the perfect and corresponding to the Welsh *rhawd* 'a course.' The slender vowel duly appears in the Manx *riylm* 634, 'I shall run,' O. Ir. *rethim*, Mod. Ir. *reithim*; O'Reilly gives also *riothaim* and *ruithim*. In the Manx *ryei* 184, *ryi* 55, 139, 184, now *roie* 'ran,' we appear to have the noun used as a verb, which happens frequently.

*clawd*<sup>1</sup> 'a ditch, a dike'), related to the Welsh *cladu* 'to scratch or dig a hollow in the ground, to bury, to deposit spawn,' *clad* 'a hollow or digging made in the ground,' Med. Ir. *claidim* 'I dig or hollow out,' *fochlaidim* 'I dig out,' *clad* 'a ditch or dike,' Sc. *cladh* 'a burial-ground, the depositing of spawn,' while the whole group is supposed to be of the same origin as the German *kratzen*, English *scratch*.

5. (1) Goidelic *úa* seems to have had a tendency to become *wūy*, *wȳ* or *wȳ* in Manx: here and there (1) the *w* remains as in *boailym* 136, now *bwoailym* 'I smite' (Med. Ir. *būalaim*), *bwoalley* 'to strike or thresh' pronounced *būylla* (Goi. *bualadh*); and *boily* 218, now *bwoaillee* 'a pen for cattle or sheep' (Goi. *buaile*).

(2) Now and then Goidelic *úa* or *ō* is represented in Manx by *ō* as in *bōghilliy* 218, *boghilly* 196, *boghily* 136, 493, 576, *boghille*<sup>2</sup> 19 now *bochilley* and *bochil* (Med. Ir. *buachaill*, *bóchaill*, but Sc. *buachaille*, Welsh *bugail*).

(3) The *u* or *w* has been silenced after helping to give rise to the *gh* prefixed in the modern pronunciation of *yen* 'a lamb' and *uynæ* 'green' as mentioned at pp. 20, 24 above.

(4) In a small group of words already mentioned (p. 14) *ō* or *úa* has yielded in the Manx pronunciation of the present day the same resultant diphthong *ȳi* as has just been traced (p. 63) to *ue* for *ǝ*. One of the instances in question is *slykei* 83, now *sleih* 'a host, people' (O. Ir. *slóg*, *slúag*, Mod. Goi. *sluagh*), mutated as in *d'yn drogh lyi* 464, 'to the wicked,' *shiusse lyei kayragh* 505, now *shiuish sleih cairagh* 'ye righteous,' and with the article *y llyei* 320, oftener how-

<sup>1</sup> This would seem to make *klyei* represent *clād-*, but of that I am by no means certain, and I prefer regarding it as coming from *clod-*. The Welsh *clawd* stands in the relation of an ablaut to *clatt*, somewhat in the same way as Welsh *rhawd* 'a course' does to *rhed* 'run'; but Welsh *aw* does not always prove an earlier *ā*: witness *prawf* 'a proof' from Latin *prōba*, and *mawl* 'praise' as compared with Irish *molaim* 'I praise.' Nor do Irish forms like *ro-ráith* 'ran' or *fo-roichlaid* 'effodit,' supposing that to mean *fo-roichláid*, produce complete conviction, as we have also such words as Irish *scáth* 'a shadow,' Welsh *isgaud* 'darkness' (Evans' *Black Book*, facsimile, fol. 18<sup>a</sup>), Mod. Welsh *cy-sgawd*, *cy-sgod*, 'a shadow' to equate with the Greek *σκότος*. In fact we seem to have something here resembling the rule requiring *ā* in Sanskrit for Aryan *o* in open syllables (Brugmann, i. 70); but this question has never been thoroughly examined on Celtic ground.

<sup>2</sup> The severing of the final vowel of this word on pp. 136, 196, 197, 493, 576, is due to an error of the scribe, who seems not to have been familiar with the longer form. The Irish *buachaill* belongs to the contracted 1<sup>o</sup> Declension: see Stokes' *Celtic Declension*, p. 21, where the Scotch and the longer Manx form might have been mentioned with advantage.

ever *y klyei* 'the people' as in *ráyd yn klyei ynrick* 467, now *raad y sleih ynrick* 'the way of the righteous.' The other words referred to are *tryei*, now *treih* 'wretched,' and *téigyn*, now *teighyn*, the plural of *teigh* 'an axe.'

(5) Similarly the diphthong *úai* has in a few words fallen into the same analogy of *ye* for *ö*: take for example *yvi* 164, *yvi* 164, 471, *yæi* 531, now *oai* 'a grave or tomb' Med. Ir. *uam*, Mod. Ir. *uaimh*, *uaigh*, Sc. *uaigh*); *lyi* 112, now *leoie* 'ashes'; *leoie* 'lead, the metal so called.' Of these words *oai* is pronounced mostly *fi*, but sometimes also *fi*, while the other two words are mostly *li*: see pp. 14, 18. Here may perhaps be mentioned the name of *Glenmoye* borne by one of the show places in the Isle of Man; for its second and accented part is in Manx pronounced *M̃yi*, which suggests as its exact Irish equivalent the name of the river Moy between the counties of Mayo and Sligo, in Irish *Muaidh*, genitive *Muaidhe*: there was formerly one so-called also in Munster: see the *Irish Topographical Poems* edited by O'Donovan (Dublin, 1862), pp. 102, lxxv.

(6) In one or two instances Goidelic *öi* has come under the influence of the analogy of *úai* or *úa*, namely, *lyei*, *lyæi* 614, *lyoi* 220, *lyi* 500, now *lhey* 'a calf' (p. 14), pronounced *li* and *li*; and *freoagh* 'heather or ling' (p. 18). With these may probably be ranked, though its diphthong is nasalized, the word *nyu*, *nyy*, now *nuy* 'nine' (O. Ir. *nói*, Mod. Ir. *naoi*, Sc. *naoidh*, p. 34).

6. Consonants with which *u* or *w* more or less closely combine, are, when they come to be mutated, left represented by the *w* alone, as for instance in the case of the word *buiagh* 72, now *bwooiagh*, *booiagh* 'pleasing, pleased' (O. Ir. *buidech*, Mod. Goi. *buidheach*), mutated in *fíir vuiagh* 628, now *feer woiagh* 'well pleased,' and so with *búias*, now *booiys* 'pleasure' as in *y víias* 423, now *y woiys* 'to please him'; so with *as voail* 154, now *as woail* 'and struck' from *bwoalley* 'to strike' (Med. Ir. *búalad*); and with *yn vuely* 197, now *un woaillee* 'one fold' from *bwoaillee* 'a fold' (Goi. *buaille*). Similarly with regard to *múar*, now *moor* 'great' as in *fíir vuar* 635, now written *feer vooar* 'very greatly;' but the most common pronunciation of the mutated form is represented by the spelling *wooar*. So with regard to all cases where the modern orthography has *u*, *w*, or *o* following an initial *b* or *m* as the radical or dictionary form of the word. The same thing happens at times in the case of *ghw* or *ghy*, written *gu* in the Phillips Prayerbook, as for example in connexion with *duyne* 'man,' now *dooinney*, mutated *guyne*, now *ghooiinne*, liable



accordingly, to be reduced to *u* as in *yn shann úyne* 387, now written *yn çhenn ghooínney* 'the old man,' and in *dygh ýnn uyne* 54, 111, *dygh yn úyne* 451 'every man,'; and the vocative *úyney* 265, now written *ghooínney*, and mostly pronounced *uññi*, which constantly recurs in the sense of 'you man, now man' in Manx conversation. Similarly *dúi*, now *dooie* 'proper, natural' (p. 12), when mutated, occurs written either with or without the *gh*, as in *na ghorp úi* 453, now *ny chorp dooghysagh* 'a natural body,' literally 'in its natural body,' and *niáu' ú[i]* 356, also *niáu-ghui* 357, 'unkind,' but in both instances it would now be pronounced *uñi* though written *ghooie*. And as to its derivative *dúghys*, now *dooghys* (p. 13), mutated *ghooghys*, I have heard a good Manxman in the south of the Island read it *uñys* or *uññys*, to wit in *lurg e ghooghys* 'after its kind,' Genesis i. 12.

Before leaving the semivowel I wish to add one or two explanations of the theory implied, and to revert first to the last paragraph, more especially to the reference to the associating of the *u* or *w* with a foregoing labial: what seems to happen is, that in order to utter the *w* the lips are rounded for it either before the pronunciation of the labial consonant begins or while it is going on, instead of immediately after it has taken place. In that case *múar* 'great,' that is to say *mwúar* or *mwñyr* may be supposed to have in mutation successively become *vwñyr*, *wñyr* and *wýr*, which last is also to be heard often enough as *wýr*, with its vowel shortened. Instead, however, of *vwñyr* it would be more exact possibly—for I am by no means certain—to give *ðwñyr* with *ð* indicating a *v* pronounced with the two lips (like the *u* in the German words 'quick' and 'quelle') in the place of our *v* uttered with the aid of the lower lip and the upper teeth. The series would then stand somewhat thus, *mwñyr*, *ðwñyr*, *wñyr*, *wýr*, *wýr*, and it rightly represents the *w* as no representative of the radical consonant *m*, except merely by association. Possibly, however, the other theory is tenable, that the *w* is a direct phonetic representative of the *m*. One may, however, urge against it the fact, that the more prevalent change of *m* or *b* is to *v*, and that *v* is the regular representative of *m* and *b* in the Brythonic languages without any regard to the nature of the vowel following, and in all the Goidelic dialects where that vowel is a narrow one, *i* or *e*. In the presence of a broad vowel, it is true, a distinction is observed which at first sight seems to countenance the view here rejected. For there are Irish dialects which, while mutating *b* or *m* before *i* or *e* into *v*, mutate the same before any broad vowel whatsoever into *w*: thus in the

Connaught Irish spoken at Tuam in county Galway<sup>1</sup> not only is *sean bhean mhín* 'a smooth old woman' pronounced *sean vean vín*, but the vocative *mo bhúachaill mháith* 'my good boy' becomes there *mo wuachaill waith*. The pronunciation of *mhaith* as *waith* (and not *vaiith*) I should, however, be inclined to regard as due to analogy; and so in all instances of *m* or *b* (before an *a*) making *w* in mutation. In other words I should say that *w* as the result of a purely phonetic change may be treated as having no phonological standing in Irish mutation except where the unmutated labial happens to stand before an *u* or an *o*. Traces of the same encroachment of analogy appear to present themselves in Manx in the case of the equivalent of the last mentioned Irish word *maith* 'good.' In Manx it is now written *mie*, mutated *vie*, pronounced *māi* and *vāi* respectively, which are mostly written *mei* or *mæi*, and *vei* in the Phillips Prayerbook; but *vei* also occurs written *vyei* 22-26, as if it had gone through changes analogous to those whereby a Goidelic *uaimh* or *uaigh* 'a cave or grave' becomes Phillips' *yei*, pronounced at the present day *ŷi* or *ŷi* (p. 66). If, then, we suppose Phillips' *vyei* to have been sounded *vŷi* or *vŷi*, then we must suppose a further change to have taken place in order to reach the *vāi* of the present pronunciation; and we possibly have a parallel to this in the word *ghái*, now written *hie* 'went' (Irish *chuidh*, Sc. *chaidh*) which is not now sounded *hŷi* or *hŷi* but *hāi*. This agrees with Phillips' spelling, while *hŷi* is the pronunciation of another preterite, namely, Phillips' *hyei*, now written *hoie* 'sat.' It is not likely that the two verbs were at any time sounded alike, for had that happened it is far more probable that either would have been dropped out of use rather than differentiated by means of a new pronunciation: see page 25 above.

Lastly I wish to revert to the development which I have assumed of *ö* into *ye* in the case of certain Manx words such as *fyeir*, now *feirr* and others mentioned at page 63 above. Such an assumption may at first sight appear a violent one, and at one time I was inclined to believe that Phillips' *tyoi* or *tyei*, now *thie* 'a house,' derived its narrow vowel from the genitive case or some other form with *i* or *e*; but not only did this always seem to imply a large demand on one's belief in declensional confusion, but it fell short

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<sup>1</sup> This dialect, thanks to the aid of the late Canon Ulick Bourke, I was able in 1872 to speak with some approach to the native pronunciation, but I cannot now say whether *mín* and *maith* had their vowels slightly nasalized or not.

after all of supplying any explanation of some of the instances. Thus for example, whence was the narrow vowel to come in such a case as that of Phillips' *ryei*, now *reih* 'a choosing or election' (p. 63) to which the O. Irish *rogu* of the same meaning corresponds? The same question is suggested also by such a verb form as *lyiym*s 279, 'I shall forgive' (O. Ir. *logaim-se* 'I forgive'<sup>1</sup>). So one is forced to believe in a purely phonetic change from *ō* to *uē*, and that not brought about by the influence of an inflectional *i* or *e*. Such a change can readily be paralleled elsewhere as, for example, in the Romance languages, especially Spanish. It is needless to say that the tone syllable is the one in point, as in the words *nueve* 'nine' from the Latin *novem*, and *cuerpo* 'a body' from Latin *corpus*: also in verb forms such as those of *rogar* 'to request' as follows: *ruego*, *ruegas*, *ruega*, *rogamos*, *rogais*, *ruegan* for Latin *rogo*, *rogas*, *rogat*, *rogāmus*, *rogātis*, *rogant*, respectively.

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<sup>1</sup> In Manx, Scotch Gaelic, and spoken Irish, as also in the Brythonic languages, there has, I ought to explain, been a sort of provection of these tenses, the old present having been as a rule made future, as here, while the modern present is mostly supplied by periphrastic formulæ. But exceptions occur now and then in the Phillips Prayerbook as in *nar hynddys yn chiarn* 480, now *tra ta'n Chiarn chyndaa* 'when the Lord turneth.'

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE ASPIRATE.

THE sound of *h* is that of a voiceless vowel—more correctly speaking I should say voiceless vowels: for it represents an indefinite number of such vowels, as anybody can satisfy himself by setting his mouth in the proper position for sounding *a* as in the English ‘father’ and then pronounce *h*: let him repeat the experiment with the mouth prepared for the pronunciation of *u*, and of *i*. The result in the three cases is three sounds differing from each other very perceptibly in pitch, and, probably, in other respects too; but Aryan nations at least do not usually find it necessary to distinguish these sounds from one another by appropriating separate symbols for them. So we ordinarily speak of *h* as if representing a single sound, and we mostly treat that sound as a consonant. That practice is fairly convenient and we need not depart from it, especially as we are much more interested here in the functions discharged by the aspirate than in phonologically defining the breath of its whisper.

Its chief function in Modern Goidelic may be described to be that of acting as the representative of all the voiceless spirants when they undergo phonetic decay. Taken, then, in the order of their importance as regards the aspirate, they would be *s*, *th*, *ch*, and *f*. How such sounds pass into a mere *h* our phoneticians scarcely deign to tell us, but when one comes to consider it, one cannot help coming, roughly speaking, to something like the following conclusion. The breath as it passes through the larynx is much the same in all those consonants, the differentiation being made in the mouth by bringing certain parts of it so nearly together that the breath rubs against them on its way out: the audible friction so produced constitutes the recognized characteristics of the consonants

in question respectively. If, however, the parts of the mouth to which I have alluded are not brought together so nearly as to produce the friction suggested, the whisper only is heard, which the comparatively unimpeded breath produces, and that is recognized as belonging to the group of sounds which we indifferently denote by the symbol *h*. Thus the use of *h* as the continuator of those consonants when they are submitted to mutation may be aptly described as the outcome of the laziness of speech. The instances may be conveniently classed as already suggested.

(1) *H* stands for an original *s*, as in *my h il yn* 479, now *my hooil yn* 'my eyes' from *sooil yn*, plural of *sooil* 'an eye' (Med. Ir. *s il*, plural *s il *, Sc. *suil*, plural *suilean*); *d y h u lys* 490, now *d y h u lys* 'thy salvation,' from *s u el* 524, now *s u il* to 'save' (from the English *save*). Similarly in the case of *sh* (or *s* before a narrow vowel) as in * yir* 490, now * ir* 'asked, sought,' preterite of * irre* 380, now * irrey* 'to seek' (Med. Ir. *s ir ud*, Mod. Ir. *s readh*, Welsh *chwilio* 'to search'); and *d y  yrv  s* 638, *d y  irveish* 'thy service,' radical * yrv  s*, now * irveish* 'service,' *d y  yrv  ynt* 345, now *d y  arvaant* 'thy servant,' radical * arvaant*.

(2) *H* takes the place of Goidelic *th* which, though still written *th* in Irish and Scotch Gaelic, appears to have been reduced to *h* at a comparatively early date, as will be seen in the chapter on the dentals. As instances may be mentioned * aink* 296, still written * aink* 'came' (O. Ir. *t anic*, Mod. Ir. *th anaic* or *th ainig*, Sc. *thainig*<sup>1</sup>); * arrish* 23, still written * arrish* 'over' (Ir. *t airis*, Sc. *thairis*); * eid* 20, * eyd* 484, now * ed* 'shall go' (O. Ir. *d ut t*, *d oth it*, Mod. Ir. *t eidhim* 'I go,' *t eid* 'goes,' Sc. *theid* 'will go'). So also with *t* (now written * h*) coming before a narrow vowel or * *, as in * inn* from * hinn* 'sick, ill' (Goi. *tin n*) as in * ei d u ne  inn* 430, now * hie dooinney  ing* 'a sick man's house' and *kristi y ht yn d u ne  inn* (pronounce *  inn*) 443 'the sick man's communion.'

(3) *H* takes the place of velar *ch* (Phillips' *gh*) as in * h i*, now * ie* 'went' (Ir. * huaidh*, Sc. * haidh*); * ugge* 416, now written * uggey* 'to it, up to it' (O. Ir. * uci*, Mod. Ir. * huige*, Sc. * huige*); and words like * hu  ish* now * heesh* (p. 32) have two pronunciations to this day, the old one written * hu* pronounced *  u* and the later one with * u*. On

<sup>1</sup> The Old Irish *t anic*, 'came' proves that * aink*, *th anaic*, and *th ainig* owe their initial mutation solely to the force of analogy, as they are neither enclitics nor decapitated forms.

the other hand the negative *gha*, now written *cha* 'not' (Sc. *cha*) is always pronounced as if written *ha*.

(4) In a few instances *h* takes the place of *f*, which is treated as mutated into zero: the principal exception which occurs to me is *héyr*, 64, 91, 120, *hæyr* 651, which is also *fóyr*, now *hooar* (p. 25) 'found, gat, begat' (Ir. *fúair*, Sc. *fhuair*); and the same seems the case with *héyn* (also *fýyn*), now written *hene* (p. 44) 'self' (Ir. *féin*, Sc. *fein*, *fhein*).

In none of these cases can *h* be regarded as original; nor is there any Celtic word of which that sound forms an organic part. Still it may be pronounced as ancient as anything else in Celtic phonetics; for it is the sound used in Celtic, especially Goidelic, to avoid the occurrence of a hiatus, as in *gyháryd* 267, 'high, aloft' from *áryd* 'high' (Goi. *ard*); *gy holk* 20, written in the modern Prayerbook *dy olk* 'ill, badly,' from *olk* 'bad'; *ny horányn* 610, in the mod. Prayerbook *ny arraneyn* 'the songs,' from *orányn*, now *arraneyn*, the plural of *oráyn*, now *arrane* 'a song' (Ir. *amhrán*, *orán*, Sc. *amhran*); *ny hatiumi* 615, in the mod. Prayerbook *ny ashoonyn* 'the nations,' plural of *atiún*, now *ashoon*, borrowed from the English *nation*. In these instances the dropping out of the *h* is to be put down to the pleasure of the editors, for no Manxman would dream of reading them otherwise than *dy holk*, *ny harraneyn*, and *ny hashoonyn*, or of dealing otherwise in conversation with the hiatus in cases of this kind.

It is to the hiatus too that I would trace the *h* of such a word as *hoght* 31, still written *hoght* 'eight' (O. Ir. *a ocht*, pronounced presumably *a hocht*, with an *h* like the actual Goidelic *a h-ochd* 'eight'.) This *hoght* had a proclitic *a* which is found prefixed in Irish and Scotch Gaelic to numerals used absolutely or as substantives, as in O. Ir. *a hōen*<sup>1</sup> 'one,' Scotch *a h-aon*; and thus

<sup>1</sup> This is given by Stokes, in his *Celtic Declension*, p. 106, in *a hoen-dec* '11,' literally 'one-ten'; he also gives *a ocht* '8,' and *a dó* '2.' See also Ebel's *Zeuss' Gram. Celtica*, pp. 301-6, where several instances are cited from O. Ir. sources such as *aben* '1,' *adó* (in Cormac's Glossary, also *a dhó*) '2' (Scotch *a dha*), *a cethar* '4,' *a coic* '5,' *aocht* '8,' *annoi frisinnna tri* 'novem ad tria.' As to the phonetics of these combinations suffice it to say, that the numerals with consonant initials have the latter doubled as in the case of Ir. *mo* 'my' and *do* (for earlier *to*) 'thy' as in *dít nirt* (Windisch, Ir. *Texte*, p. 209) 'from thy strength' (\**de-tto*) = Welsh *o'rh nerth* (\**o-tto*); and so with *mo* as in *dom churp* (Windisch, p. 51) 'to my body,' with *dom* for *dommo*, which seems to occur, to wit, in *dommo nundi* 'to my wife' (Windisch, p. 298) = Welsh *i'm bân*. The dual is

the Manx *hoght* proves to be abridged from *a-h-óght*. It is possibly to a confusion of the adjective *yn* 'one' (p. 18) with the substantive which should correspond in Manx to O. Ir. *a h-óen*, that we owe Phillips' occasional spelling *hyn* for *yn* 'one,' as in *hyn tyei* 107 'one house,' *hyn ryd* 497, now *un red* 'one thing.' In any case the Goidelic *a h-oen* takes us back towards the time when the Ogam alphabet was invented (p. 60); for to it must be traced the Ogmíic symbol  $\perp$  for *h*, the first five being originally, I take it,  $\perp$  *h*,  $\perp\perp$  *d*,  $\perp\perp\perp$  *t*,  $\perp\perp\perp\perp$  *c*,  $\perp\perp\perp\perp\perp$  *q*, suggested by the distinctive initials of the first five numerals, which must have run approximately thus: *a-hoino-*, *a-dyóu*, *a-ttris*, *a-cceyóu*, *a-qquégqque*. That Manx inherited this formula with *a* can be proved not only by the evidence of *hoght* but even more decisively by that of *ghaa* (not *gaa*) 'two' in such a locution as *ghaa ny three dy buick*<sup>1</sup> 'a few horses, literally 'two or three of horses:' *ghaa* is the modern Manx for an older *a-gā* like the Scotch *a-dha* 'two.'

The foregoing remarks concern the question of the origin of *h* in Manx, but something must now be said as to what becomes of *h* in the language. Setting aside the mere spelling expedients which involve the letter *h*, one may say that the sound of *h* is treated as follows: (1) It is retained as an initial in the words already instanced, such as *hoght* 'eight' and *harrish* 'over.'

(2) As a medial or final it is mostly omitted, as for example, in the words *seir* 504, 629, *sæir* 648, now *siyr* 'haste, passion' (O. Ir. *sáithar*, neut., Mod. Ir. *saothar*, mas., but Sc. *saothair*, fem. 'toil, pains, trouble'); *trymlays* 76, *trynlás* 522, now *tranlaase* 'oppression' which represents what would be written in Irish as *trom-fhlaitheas* 'heavy rule or sovereignty;' and *mei*, *mæi* 81, 649, now *mie* 'good' (Ir. *maith*, Sc. *math*, Welsh *madd*).

(3) *H* followed by *í* passes into the sound of a palatal *ch*, which to avoid confusion had better be represented here by *kh*, the exact sound meant being that of *ch* in the German words

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mostly an exception in favour of the mutation usual in the case of duals: Manx *ghaa*, Scotch *a-dha*, and Cormac's *a dhó* have already been suggested; but there is an exception to this, for I learn from Mr. Standish O'Grady, that he regards not *a dhó* but *a dó*, as the proper formula in modern Irish.

<sup>1</sup> This ought to be the mutated form *vuick*, but the mutation is neglected in the Manx of the present day just as often as not. I heard the phrase in the South of the Island at a time when I could make nothing of *ghaa* in such a position; but since then I have found *ghaa* used in the same way in the North.

'ich' and 'bücher.' Thus *chiarn* 'a lord' (O. Ir. *tigerne*, *tigerna* Med. Ir. *tigerna*, *tigernd*, Sc. *tighearna*, *tighearn*, Welsh *tēyrn*, *teyrn*) becomes in the vocative case *hiarn*, pronounced *khiarn* or *kharn*, and *s iaght* 'seven' (Goi. *seachd*) mutates into *hiaght*, pronounced *khiaght* or *khaght*. But Phillips has not only *chaghtyr*, *chiaghtyryght* 303, now *chaghter*, *chaghteraght* 'annunciation, message' (Goi. *teachdaireachd*) but also *my hiaghter* 49, 277, now *my haghter* 'my messenger'; so with *hambyl* or *hampyl* and *hiampyl*, as mutations of *chiampyl* 500, now *chiamble* 'a temple' (Ir. *teampoll*, Sc. *teampull*) as in *y hiampyl* 498, now *e hiamble* 'his temple,' *dthy hambyl* 529, *tdy hampyl-s* 575, now *dty hiamble* 'thy temple,' as to which I can certify that I have heard the two pronunciations *hiamble* and *hamble*,<sup>1</sup> while what is now written *haggil* 'did assemble' (1 Kings viii. 1) and is pronounced so in the South, is *khaggil* in the North, as if written *hiaggil*: the imperative is *chiaggyl* 616, now *chaggil* 'gather,' from an earlier form of *chaglym* 'a collection' (Ir. *teaghlam* O'Reilly, *teaglamhadh* O'Donovan, Med. Ir. *teclam* for a more correct *tecmall*).

These and other instances which might be adduced show that Manx orthography is very uncertain as to the writing of *i* for *ġ*. Some of them, however, do more: they raise an interesting question of phonology. Thus *hiaggil* (pronounced *khaggil*) and *haggil*, *hiaghter* and *haghter*, and *hiinn* together with the actual pronunciation *hing* (from *ching* 'sick,' p. 55) suggest that *h+ġ* first became *hġ* pronounced *kh*, and that the latter was afterwards reduced to *h*. Against this view, however, I would urge that *kh* as a mutation of *k* does not usually become *h*: take for instance such a word as *kied* 'first' (Ir. *céad*, Sc. *ceud*, Welsh *cynt-af*) mutated into *ghied* (pronounced *khed*) as in *yn ghied* 'ielagh' 89, now *yn chied eallagh* (= *yn + kied + feallagh*) 'the first (set of) people.' So I am inclined

<sup>1</sup> Here perhaps one ought to mention *sharroo* 'bitter,' of which the mutation according to Creggan is *harroo*, not *hiarroo*. In the Phillips Prayerbook the radical is written, as already mentioned, *shiarro* or *shiaru*, nevertheless it may be that the pronunciation of the word did not involve *ġ* till comparatively lately, so that the pronunciation *harroo* of the mutated form would so be accounted for. This is suggested as possible by the fact that the word originally involved the other semivowel, since it must have been *suerv-* or *suervu-*, as is proved by the Welsh equivalent which is *chwerw* 'bitter.' Compare Welsh *gicu*, *giau* 'sinews,' *gicwvyn*, *gewvyn* 'a sinew,' from *gūiōu-*, where the *ġ* has prevented *gū* from following the Celtic rule of becoming *b* as happens in the Greek *βίος* 'a bow,' as contrasted with Lithuanian *gijà*, *gijè* 'a thread or string,' and Sanskrit *jyā-* 'a bow-string.'



to take another view, namely, that we have here traces of two pronunciations to be explained by reference to a previous stage at which the *h* and the *î* retained their respective sounds as in the Welsh *ei hiaith* 'her language,' where *hiaith* is pronounced *hi<sup>h</sup>aiith*, with *h* never influenced by *î* to assume the sound of *kh*. The two pronunciations would, for example, in the case of *hiinn* be (1) an older one retaining the *î*, and (2) another omitting it: the former would be *hi<sup>h</sup>iinn* resulting in a modern Manx pronunciation *khing*, and the latter *hinn* which is now *hing*: I have heard both. The tendency to drop the semivowel *î* has already been mentioned, at p. 51, as illustrated by Phillips' spelling: it is needless to say that it applies to other combinations besides *hi*. One of them deserves a mention here: I have heard the word *shassu*, now written *shassoo*, pronounced also *sassoo* 'the action of standing' (Goi. *seasamh*), and *shass* as *sass* 'do thou stand,' so that one cannot be surprised at *na hassu* 55, now *ny hassoo* 'in his (posture of) standing,' or the past tense of the verb, which is always *hass* 'stood,' never *hiass*.

# CHAPTER V.

## THE CONSONANTS.

THE following table will serve to show what consonants belong to the Manx language and to indicate their relationship to one another. For the convenience of the treatment of them in detail it is found expedient to pursue the order indicated therein, excepting that the nasals, the liquids, and the sibilants are taken together in separate chapters.

THE MANX CONSONANTS CLASSIFIED.		MUTES.		SPIRANTS.		NASALS—Voiced and Voiceless.	LIQUIDS.				SIBILANTS.	
		Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.		Lambdas.		Rhotas.		Voiceless.	Voiced.
							Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.		
Labials	Bilabial	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>		<i>ɸ</i>	<i>m</i>						
	Denti- labial			<i>f = ph</i>	<i>v</i>							
Dentals	Ambi- dental	<i>ɾ</i>	<i>ɸ</i>	<i>ɾh</i>	<i>ɸ = ɸh</i>	<i>ɲ</i>		<i>λ</i>		<i>ρ</i>	<i>σ</i>	<i>ζ</i>
	Alveolar	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>(th)</i>	<i>(d̥)</i>	<i>ɳ</i>		<i>l</i>		<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>z</i>
	Mouillé	<i>(ɾ)</i>	<i>(d̥)</i>			<i>ɳ̃</i>	<i>ʈ̥</i>	<i>ɽ</i>		<i>ʀ̃</i>	<i>ʃ = sh</i>	<i>ʒ = zh</i>
Gutturals	Palatal	<i>k</i>	<i>ɣ</i>	<i>kh = h̥k̚</i>	<i>ɣ̃ = ɣh</i>	<i>ɟ = ɟɳ</i>						
	Velar	<i>c</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>g̃ = gh</i>	<i>ŋ = ɳg</i>						

As to the order of the details to follow, suffice it to say, that, generally speaking, it will be indicated first from what origin each consonant comes, and the next thing will be to show the fortunes in Manx of each consonant whatsoever its origin may be. This can be

the more readily done after a brief explanation of some of the principal phenomena of consonantal change common to Manx with the other Goidelic dialects.

The changes to which the consonants are liable are in the majority of cases to be traced to the unconscious carrying out of the principle of the least effort on the part of the speaker. Generally speaking this tends to reduce any disparity which may exist between sounds that have to be uttered in immediate succession. Described from the physical side, that means the reduction of the number of movements which the organs of speech have to make in the utterance of the words intended. This process is briefly called assimilation, and there is no limit to its play so long as it does not overstep the bounds of intelligibility, which is assumed to be the object of speech. Take for instance the Manx word *shassu*, now written *shassoo* 'the act of standing' (O. Ir. *sessom*, *sessam*, Mod. Goi. *seasamh*): at the present day the word is never sounded with *ss* or *s* but with a far softer consonant which is sometimes nearly identical with *z* in English words: let us call it *ζ*. This change implies that in pronouncing *assu* we begin with a voiced sound (the vowel *a*) and pass to a voiceless one (the consonant *ss*) to return to a voiced one (the vowel *u*). In other words the action of the vocal chords in sounding *a* has to be discontinued in sounding *ss* and to be commenced anew when *u* comes to be pronounced; so that it would be simpler if the action of the vocal chords could be continued without the interruption, and that is just what is secured by the substitution for *ss* of the voiced consonant *ζ*. Hence it is that *shassu* has become *shaζu*, with a reduction of the labour of pronunciation effected by the partial assimilation of the sibilant to the vowels before and after it. Take also the case of a word like the Manx *pobyl*, now written *pobble* 'a people' (Ir. *pobul*, Sc. *pobull*), and you are warranted in supposing, that, by the time when these Goidelic spellings with *b* were fixed upon, the vowel-flanked *p* of the Latin word *populus*, which is here the starting point, had been mutated from *p* to *b*. I may add that Manx has since gone further, for it has reduced the *b* to the corresponding voiced spirant which may be written *ð*; for the present pronunciation of *pobyl* is *pōðyl* or *pōðl*, which means the substitution of a continuous sound (the spirant *ð*) for the stopped mute *b*.

It is not to be supposed that this kind of mutation is confined to Manx: it is in fact one of the oldest attested in Goidelic, and it is well known to Celtic scholars, that such a word, for instance, as

*boghilly*, now written *bochilley* 'a herdsman' (Ir. *buachaill*, Sc. *buachaille*, Welsh *bugail* (pp. 28, 65) must originally have had, not *gh* or *ch* but *c*, just as much as the kindred Greek βουκόλος had a κ. In *bochilley* the velar *ch* remains; but *ch* or *gh* is exceptional in Manx, since most Manx spirants situated as the *ch* is in this instance, have disappeared wholly, as may be seen in the case of the Manx words *gyn ghrú* 18, now written *gyn chroo* 'uncreated,' literally 'without a forming.' This would be written in Mod. Irish *gan chruthghadh* and in Scotch Gaelic *gun chruthachadh*, with three consonants which have wholly ceased to be either sounded or written in Manx, though some of them may still be heard in the sister languages. On comparing *gyn chroo* with the Irish *gan chruthghadh* it will be noticed that some of the factors of the mutation in the latter have wholly disappeared, even in Irish, namely the vowel that once followed the dental at the end of the noun: we know that it was once there and that it was *u* the stem of the word being *qyrtagatu-*, of the same formation as verbal nouns of the Latin Fourth Declension. The other factor lost is the vowel which ended *gyn*, Irish *gan*, and helped to bring about the mutation of *croo* into *chroo*. That such a vowel was once there is made certain by this mutation; for if *gyn* ended originally with the nasal we should now have not *gyn chroo* but *gy groo* or *gyn groo* compare *nyn groo* 36, 'our creation.' As to the mutation following a nasal see the remarks which are shortly to follow on that subject.

It will suffice to have here called attention to the fact of the disappearance of some of the factors of a mutation, in other words to the necessity of always bearing in mind, that the most modern or corrupt pronunciation—I use the word 'corrupt' in its popular sense: it has no scientific sense in glottology—of a Celtic phrase cannot be phonologically explained without reference to a stage of phonetics corresponding to that of ancient Greek or Latin with their thematic vowels and complete system of case endings. This is accounted for by the universal Celtic custom of speaking in phrases, which may be described as highly agglutinative; and it may, to a certain extent, be illustrated by means of French, which, though consisting chiefly of Latin words, inherits in its phrasing of them the agglutinative tendency of Celtic: I refer to what French grammarians call a *liaison* between two words. Take, for example, such combinations as *a-t-il*, which can only be explained by means of the Latin original *habet ille*. As already suggested, vocalic mutation must have begun early in Goidelic, for it is attested by the Ogam inscriptions of Ireland. In fact it is probable

that no simple or single *t* or *c*, for example, between vowels had regularly any other sound in Early Goidelic than that of *th* or *ch*; so, when the mute *t* had to be written in Ogam, resort was had to *dd*; and instances occur of *gg* and *bb* used probably in the same way. Moreover the negative evidence of loanwords from Latin favours this conclusion, as the bulk of them show only the later mutation of *t* and *c* into *d* and *g*. A few, however, show the older mutation to *th* and *ch*, such as the following:—Med Ir. *clérech*, Manx *cleragh* ‘a clerk,’ from Latin *clericus*; Ir. *croch* ‘a cross,’ from Latin *crux*, *crucis*; Med. Ir. *deochan*, Manx *joghán* ‘a deacon,’ from Latin *diaconus*; Ir. *domhnach*, Manx *dúnagh*, now written *doonaght* ‘the Lord’s Day,’ and ‘the Lord’s house,’ from Latin *dominicum*; Ir. *láech*, now written *laoch* ‘a soldier, a hero,’ from Latin *laicus*; and I may add Ir. *peccad*, now written *peacadh*, Manx *pecky* 22, now written *peccah*, from Latin *peccatum*<sup>1</sup>.

The *ch* in *gyn chroo* is there for the same reason, as has already been shown, as the *ch* in *bochilley*; but there is practically this difference, namely, that the *ch* in *bochilley* is constantly medial, while instead of *chroo* we have the word sometimes in its dictionary form of *croo* or else in that of *groo* as in *nyn groo*. Here then the one form is kept more or less in check by the other two, while, in the case of *bochilley*, there would be no such a check. The result on the whole is that a medial consonant offers less resistance to the working of phonetic decay, as may be seen from such an instance as *pobyl* ‘a people,’ but *idy phobyl* ‘thy people,’ where the mutation leaves the one *p* of *populus* represented by *ph* (or *f*) and the other by the far softer consonant *b*. The strongest position for a consonant in Celtic is that of an initial—a real initial, not one reduced for the time to a medial by the prefixing of a particle—and the working of the system as a whole seems to have a tendency to throw emphasis on the difference between initial and medial consonants. At any rate initial consonants are often pronounced with a force which may be said to amount to aspiration, as is well known in the Anglo-Irish pronunciation of *Pat* as *P’hat* and the like: similarly in Welsh such a word as *tân* ‘fire’ is mostly pronounced as if written *t’hân*. This kind of pronunciation allows a considerable margin, so to say, for the display of exceptions. These latter are usually particles not bearing the stress of the voice, certain pronouns

<sup>1</sup> I add the following from Stokes’ *Celtic Declension*, pp. 8, 10, 16: *ciach* (*caucus*), *flch* (*vicus*), *cailech* (*calix*), *cuthe* (*puteus*), *bachall* (*bacilla*), *braissech* (*brassica*), *lurech* (*lorica*), *srathar* (*stratura*), *tiach* (*thēca*), *tonach* (*tunica*).

or adverbs, and other subsidiary vocables, possibly also vocatives, which may, however have originally been preceded by a vowel particle like the interjection *O* in English. So, if we leave them on one side as doubtful, we may take as our example the preposition *dy*, still written *dy*, but pronounced *ðy* 'to, of' (Goi. *do*, *de*, Med. Welsh *o* for *ðo* in *oe* 'to his,' and O. Welsh *di*<sup>1</sup>, pronounced probably *ði*, Mod. Welsh *i*). Here there can be no question of any vowel preceding the *d* or *ð* and any vowel following is inadequate to account for the mutation; but the toneless<sup>2</sup> pronunciation of the word gives a favourable opportunity for phonetic decay to tell on the consonant, and this circumstance may, therefore, be regarded as not wholly to be overlooked in any explanation of the change of sound in a case of this kind.

The initial mutation, in which the vowels play the most important part, and which one may characterize as vocalic or smooth mutation, has long occupied the attention of the native grammarians of Ireland: it is known to them by the name of 'aspiration.' In other words when *cruthughadh* becomes *chruthughadh* the *c* is said to be aspirated to *ch*; but that is not true except in so far as concerns the spelling, which involves writing an *h* in the digraph *ch*. This should never be forgotten when their term aspiration is used in reference to the mutations. Their scheme recognizes the reduction of *p*, *t*, *c* to *ph*, *th*, *ch* and of *b*, *d*, *g* to *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, to which they add *f*, *s*, *m*, as liable to become *fh*, *sh*, *mh* respectively. The other mutation, namely that which involves a nasal consonant, is termed in Irish grammar eclipsis, as will be explained presently, but the name is nearly as unfortunate as that of aspiration in the previous case. According to the theory underlying this name, *p*, *t*, *c*, are eclipsed by *b*, *d*, *g*, and original *b*, *d*, *g* by *m*, *n*, and *ŋ* (or the sound of *ng* in the standard pronunciation of the English word 'song' and 'hang'). Leaving for consideration later the supposed eclipsing of *f* by *bh*, which likewise forms a part of this scheme, it is to be noticed that the rest of that scheme consists of two dissimilar portions. Thus the second half means that *mb*, *nd*, and *ng*

<sup>1</sup> These words are not identical but there has been persistent confusion of the two prepositions *do* 'to' and *di* 'of' in the Celtic languages.

<sup>2</sup> When not toneless it has been preserved in Welsh unmodified either in consonant or vowel: thus the affirmative answer to a question whose verb is a preterite, is *do*, as for example in the following, *A wnaeth efe hynny? Do*, 'Did he do that? Yes.' Here *do* is an abbreviation of some such a form as *do-wnaeth* 'he did,' with the verb repeated according to the Celtic rule, the *do* being used as a prefix marking one of the verbal aspects, as they would be called in Slavonic grammar.

become *mm* or *m*, *nn* or *n*, and *yy* or *y*: in other words the mute is totally assimilated to the preceding nasal. The other half of the scheme may likewise involve a nasal, but the latter instead of assimilating the mute, submits to be itself assimilated to the mute: thus *mp*, *nt*, *yc* become respectively *pp*, *tt*, *cc*, which chiefly means that the passage for the breath is submitted to an appreciable interval of interruption. At any rate it has proved such as to prevent the next stage from being the entire removal of the interruption, which would mean a mutation to *ph*, *th*, *ch*. What we have, therefore, as the resultants here, is another series of stopped mutes, namely the voiced ones *b*, *d*, *g*, which, it is unnecessary to add at this point, are subject in Manx to a further change, namely one which reduces them to the corresponding voiced spirants or even to zero. Lastly when an enclitic which happens to begin with *t* or *c*—no *p* enclitic occurs—is subjected to mutation of its initial, the changes undergone are those of medial *pp*, *tt*, *cc*; for the absence of a vowel preceding the consonant means insufficient inducement to mutate the stopped consonant into a continuous consonant or spirant: so the resultants are as already said *b*, *d*, *g*, not *ph*, *th*, *ch*. Take for instance the Manx possessive pronoun spelled in the Phillips Prayerbook *dy* 38, 57, 123, *thy*, *dthy*, 473, 477, *tdy* 21, 31, now written *dty* ‘thy’ (Goi. *do*, Welsh *dy*) and contrast it with the cognate Goidelic *tú*, ‘thou,’ Welsh *ti*. The Goidelic dialects in common brought the original initial *t* down to *d*, and since then Manx has gone a step further, for the present pronunciation of the word is *ðy*. Now as to the term ‘eclipsis,’ let us take it as applied, for instance, in the case of Irish *ar mbó* ‘our cow’ (from *arn* + *bó*): here the *b* having been assimilated to the *m* is said to be eclipsed by it, and the modern spelling is *ar m-bo*, with the hyphen regarded as indicating that the consonant before it is to be sounded instead of the one following it. So far as this case is concerned the mischief done is not very serious; but when for instance *arn* + *ceart* comes to be written *ar g-ceart* ‘our right,’ for an older *ar cceart*, sounded now *ar geart*, the explanation is wholly inadmissible. For to say that the mutation implied is an eclipsing of *c* by *g* is a serious distortion of the fact, that *yc* has by successive stages been reduced here to *g*; and so with the other consonants in point. Whenever, therefore, the term eclipsis is used one has to bear in mind, that what fitness it may be said to have, applies alone to the spelling in Irish, and, to a less extent, in Scotch Gaelic, rather than to the pronunciation in any Goidelic dialect.

The strongest position for a consonant in a Manx word as already hinted is that of an initial, and next in the order of strength is probably that of a final, while the weakest is undoubtedly that of a medial flanked by vowels. In this last, the consonants more liable to change are as a rule reduced to the softest spirants of their respective organs, or else they are squeezed altogether out of the pronunciation. In Old Irish one of the strongest positions for a consonant was a medial one protected by a preceding *l* or *r*, but this is hardly to be noticed in Manx except in an occasional instance like *fárkey* 81, 110, *farkey* 82, *fayrke* 530, *fargey* 570, now written *faarkey* 'sea, ocean' (Med. Ir. *fairggæ*, *fairge*, Mod. Goi. *fairge*), and the borrowed word *sagart* now written *saggyrt* 'a priest' (Goi. *sagart* from the Latin *sacerdos*).

As the term vocalic mutation has been suggested where a mutable consonant flanked by vowels is modified by their joint influence, one might apply some such a term as subvocalic mutation to any case where one of the two vowels is absent, or where the place of one or both of the vowels is taken by such a sonant as *n*, *l*, or *r*, or even where the two vowels, though present, have not so far influenced the intervening mute as to reduce it to the state of a voiced spirant. Thus 'subvocalic mutation' would cover a good deal more than what is understood by eclipsis or nasal mutation, a good deal, in fact, that ought not to be dissociated from it. Lastly, as a recapitulation of these remarks, one may say, that the chief accidents to which the consonants of the Goidelic languages are liable, may be comprehensively classified somewhat as follows :

- i. 1. Weakening by  $\begin{cases} \alpha \text{ Vocalic Mutation.} \\ \beta \text{ Subvocalic Mutation.} \end{cases}$
2. Extinction by  $\begin{cases} \alpha \text{ Complete Assimilation.} \\ \beta \text{ Elision.} \end{cases}$
- ii. Reinforcement by  $\begin{cases} \alpha \text{ Emphasis.} \\ \beta \text{ Grouping.} \end{cases}$

But these various processes are so intimately associated in the history of many of the words produced as examples in the following chapters, that it would not conduce to clearness or brevity to arrange the details with any regard to such a scheme as I have just sketched.



## LABIAL CONSONANTS—THE BILABIALS.

The group meant is that to which *p* and *b* belong as pronounced in English: all the sounds embraced are formed with the help of the two lips as distinguished from somewhat similar sounds uttered with the aid of the lower lip and the upper teeth, such as *f* or *v*.

The voiceless Mute, *p*.

It is well known to the student of the Celtic languages that Aryan *p* never remains in Celtic words, but is either swept away without a trace as in Manx *áer*, now written *ayr* 'father' (Goi. *athair*, Latin *pater*, English *father*), or replaced by another consonant as in *shiaght* 'seven' (O. Ir. *secht*, Mod. Goi. *seachd*, Mod. Welsh *seith*, Mod. Welsh *sait*, Latin *septem*). Add to this that the Goidelic dialects have not made *qu* into *p* as the Brythonic ones have, and it follows that in Manx a *p* can only be regarded as (1) either a sporadic product as in the *peyn* of *iim peyn* 312, now *jee'm pene*<sup>1</sup> 'of myself,' as compared with *fyyn*, *héyn* (pp. 44, 72), now *hene* 'self' (Ir. *féin*, Sc. *fein*, *fhein*), or else as part of a borrowed word.

(2) Under this second head may be mentioned the following instances: *payg* 154, now written *paag* 'a kiss' (Goi. *póg*, from the Latin *pax*, ablative *pāce*, 'peace' with which should be compared the Welsh *impog*<sup>2</sup> 'a kiss' from the Latin *in pace*); *spyryd*, now written *spyrryd* 'spirit' (O. Ir. *spírut*, *spiurt*, Mod. Goi. *spiorad*, Welsh *yspryd*, from Latin *spiritus*); *spuindg* 177, *spuing* 146, now written *spunge* 'a sponge,' borrowed from English; and *knapp*, now *cramp* 'a plague,' from the English *knappe* (p. 33).

(3) This classification is definite enough in theory, but the worst of it is, that it leaves us with a margin of instances of obscure origin, which may, however, be expected to prove mostly to be likewise loan-words. Take for example, such words as *páa* 177, 546, 617, now *paa* or *paagh* 'thirst, the act of feeling thirsty' (Ir. *fadhadh*, Sc. *pathadh*); *palchey*

<sup>1</sup> McAlpine in his Gaelic Dictionary mentions the Argyle form *sibh pein* 'you yourselves;' and in Ireland I have heard *pein* repeatedly from the mouth of no less accurate a speaker of Irish than the late John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, who pronounced it so in his sermons.

<sup>2</sup> See my remarks on this word in the *Rev. Celtique*, vi. 44. No native Celtic word for a kiss has as yet been discovered.

32, still *palchey*<sup>1</sup> (also *palchys*) 'plenty' (Ir. *paill* O'Reilly,  *fáilleas*, Sc. *paili* 'plentiful,' *pailleas* 'plenty'); and *Parláyn*, now *Parlane*, a native name, possibly Pictish, but identified with that of St. Bartholomew (p. 4).

A word now as to the treatment of *p* in the Manx language:—

1. It remains intact as in *paa* 'thirst,' and *paag* 'a kiss'; also in *spyrryd* 'spirit.'

2. It is mutated (1) into the voiceless spirant *ph* as in *tdy phobyl*, now *dy phobble* 'thy people' (radical *pobyl*, *pobble*), and *yn phessún* 18, now *un phersoon* 'one person' (radical *pessún*, *persoon* 'person').

(2) Into *b* as in *nan bekaghyn* 27, now *nyn beccaghyn* 'our sins' (radical *peccaghyn*); *fer ny bott* 125, 'the potter,' literally 'man of the pots' (radical *pott*); also finally, as in *paab* 'a pope' from the Latin *papa*, 'father,' and in *poið* 'a pipe,' borrowed from the English word.

(3) When this *b* finds itself between sonants it is liable to be reduced in the pronunciation of the present day to the corresponding voiced spirant *ð*, as in the case of *poiðyn*, plural of *poið* 'a pipe': for other instances see under *ð*.

#### The voiced Mute, *b*.

In Manx this consonant regularly represents Goidelic *b*, whatever the origin of the latter may be, Aryan *b* or *bh*, *gṛ* or *ghṛ*. It also takes the place of *p* as already indicated.

1. In point of treatment in the language, it may remain intact (1) initially as in *bé*, *be*, now *be* 'to be, being' (Ir. *beith*, Sc. *bith*); *bée* 23, 347, now written *bea* 'life' (Goi. *beatha*, Welsh *bywyd*); *bí*, now written *bee* 'world' (O. Ir. *bith*, Mod. Ir. *bioth*, Welsh *byd*); *bi* 608, now written *bee* 'food' (Goi. *biadh*, Welsh *bwyd*); *benn*, now *ben* 'a woman' (Goi. *bean*, Welsh *benyw*), and *ben rií* 30, 'a queen,' literally 'a female king' (Sc. *banrigh*), eventually made in Manx into *ben riin* 23, now *benrein* 'a queen' (Ir. *ḃain-ríoghan*, Sc. *banrighinn*, the logic of which words is not very apparent, as they seem to involve the equivalent of O. Irish *rígan*, Mod. Ir. *ríoghan* 'a queen').

(2) Non-initially it remains when protected by *r* or *l* as in *karbyd* 265, now *carbyd* 'a bier or hearse' (Mod. Goi. *carbad* 'a chariot or coach, a bier or hearse, the jaw of an animal,' O. Ir. *carpat* with *b* sharpened after *r* into *p*, which is proved to be secondary by the

<sup>1</sup> Had I been able to convince myself that the first syllable is nasalized in Manx, I should have felt inclined to think these words not unconnected with the English 'plenty.'

Welsh *carfan* = \**carbant*- 'a frame or frame-work, the cops or ripples of a cart or wagon,' and by ancient names like Ptolemy's *Καρβαντόριον*, while the Welsh *cerbyd* 'a chariot or coach,' is probably a loan-word from Goidelic). It remains preceded by *l* in the Manx name of Scotland which with the definite article always prefixed to it is 'n *Albin*<sup>1</sup> (Sc. *an Albainn*), representing strictly speaking only the Goidelic dative-accusative form, while the remarkable genitive *Alba* always occurs in *Meayl ny h-Alba* 'the Mull of Galloway' (Scotch genitive also *Alba* in *feadh na h-Alba* 'through the length and breadth of Scotland'). On the other hand the O. Irish nominative was *Alba*, genitive *Alban*, dative-accusative *Albain*, sometimes with a *p* instead of *b*; the latter, however, is proved to be the more original of the two by the early form *Albio*, genitive *Albionis*, given by Latin authors.

2. (1) It becomes *v* (written *bh* in Irish and Scotch) as an initial in vocalic mutation ('Aspiration') as in *tdy váys* 22, now *dty vaase* 'thy death' (radical *báys*, Goi. *bás*); *dy vegg* 18, now *jeh veg* 'from nothing' (radical *beg* 'little, a little,' Goi. *beag*); and *yn vrií* 17, now *yn vree* 'the substance' (radical *bree*, Goi. *brígh*).

(2) When that *v* as an initial in mutation is followed by *u* or *w* it becomes zero, as in *vuiagh* 628, now *wooiagh* 'pleased' (radical *bwooiagh*<sup>2</sup>, O. Ir. *buidech*, Mod. Goi. *buidheach*), as to which see p. 66 above.

(3) As a medial also the *v* regularly disappears, as in *góyr* 112, now written *goair* 'goats,' plural of *goayr* 'a goat' (Ir. *gabhar*, Sc. *gobhar*, *gabhar*, Welsh *gafr*); in *eanys* 432, now *eunys* 'felicity' (Med. Ir. *óibinnius*, *óibnius*, Mod. Ir. *aoibhneas*, *aoibhnios*, Sc. *aoibhneas*); and *tóyr* 246, *toer* 27 'give, do thou give' (Med. Ir. *tabair*, Mod. Ir. *tabhair*, Sc. *thoir*). So also in contact with another voiced spirant as in *oeyr* 621, now *oyr* 'a cause,' (O. Ir. *adbar*, Mod. Ir. *adhbhar*, Sc. *aobhar*).

3. It is assimilated to a preceding *m*, as in *y mayg* 31 'their

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes I thought I heard this pronounced with *v* and always with *o* = English *aw*, that is to say *Nólvín*. Kelly and Gill, however, conspire to write *Alpin*, though it is needless to say that they now and then forgot that spelling, which probably represented a pronunciation not current in the Island in their time, if ever: they got the hint from Irish sources and from their own etymologizings.

<sup>2</sup> This is pronounced *búéygh* and it has to be carefully distinguished from *bwaagh* 'pretty,' pronounced *búāgh*, Mod. Ir. *buidech* (? *búaidech*) Mod. Ir. *bóidheach*, Sc. *boidheach*. These two have been identified by Windisch in the Glossary to his *Ir. Texte*, s. v. *budech*, p. 407.

drowning, i. e. the drowning of them' for *ym-bayg* from the radical *bayg* (O. Ir. *bádud*<sup>1</sup> 'a shipwreck' Welsh *boði* to 'drown or be drowned'); and *nan mée* 31, now *nyn mea* 'our life' (for *nym + bea*) from the radical *bea* (O. Ir. *bethu*, Mod. Goi. *beatha*), where it is to be observed that the pronunciation may be represented as *nýmé*, and that the second *n* has only been re-introduced into the spelling from full forms like *nan aran* 27, now *nyn arran*<sup>2</sup> 'our bread.' The same thing happens when the *b* is not initial, as in *imm* 538, now *eeym* 'butter' (Med. Ir. *imb*, *imm*, Mod. Goi. *im*, Welsh *ymenyn*, all from the same root as the Latin *unguo* 'I smear').

### The voiced Spirant, *ð*.

By this I mean a bilabial spirant *b*, or, otherwise described, a *v* formed with the help of the two lips, not of the lower lip and upper teeth: it is the *u* of the German words 'quick,' 'quelle,' and it has been already mentioned. It suggests a companion sound which might be called a spirant *p*, otherwise described as an *f* pronounced with the two lips—it might be designated *φ*; but this I have never noticed in Manx. I must confess also that I am far from certain as to the extent to which *ð* prevails; but I have ascertained with care, that it is the labial occurring medially in the present pronunciation of such words, for instance, as the *poibyn* 'pipes' already mentioned; and it is commonly sounded for *p*, *pp*, or *bb* flanked by vowels, as in *kāpyl* 132, 552, *kābyl* 567, now *cābbyl* (pronounced *cāb̥l* or *cāb̥l̥*) 'a horse' (Ir. *capull*, Sc. *capall*, Welsh *ceffyl*); *cābbal* 'a chapel' (pronounced *cāb̥āl*), from the late Latin *cappella*, applied to any sacred edifice of small dimensions; *pōbyl*, now *pōbble* 'a people' (p. 77); *ōbyr* 48, now written *ōbbyr* 'work, business' (Med. Ir. *opair*, Mod. Goi. *obair*, Welsh *gober*, all from the Latin *opera*); and *tāppi* 49, now *tāppee* (pronounced *tāb̥i*) 'quick' (Goi. *tapaidh*).

On comparing *v* and *ð* together the question suggests itself as to whether *b* subjected to mutation became *ð* or *v* previous to its disappearing. Looking at it from a physiological point of view one might expect the former (*ð*) as a pure labial to take the place of a pure

<sup>1</sup> The modern Goidelic dialects have *báthadh* to 'drown' with a *th* due probably to association with another verb of the same origin as O. Ir. *at-bath* 'died.'

<sup>2</sup> It matters not here whether we set out from *nan* or *nam* in the case of *nyn mea*; for even in the former case *nan + bea* would have to become *nam-bea*: that is to say, the nasal must be homogeneous with the mute which it is to assimilate before that assimilation can take place; and so in other cases.

labial (*ð*); on the other hand the *v* of such instances as *váys*, *vegg*, and *vrií* is not bilabial. It may, however, have in such words superseded the bilabial, but I have no evidence of the succession *b*, *ð*, *v* which that would imply. One may add for what it is worth, that foreign *v* undergoes the same treatment as native *v* (for an older *ð*), that is supposing the former was *v* and not *ð*, in such a word, for instance, as *foayr* 'favour' (Ir. *fábhar*, Sc. *fabhor*, Welsh *ffafr*, from Latin *favor* through English or French). Lastly it is to be borne in mind that the mutation in Manx from *b* to *v* is Goidelic, in the sense of being far older than that of *b* (for *p*) to *ð*. In fact this mutation is not yet quite closed, for between *p* and *ð* one may still hear various grades of pronunciation including *b*; thus, besides *cabbyl* pronounced *cāðl*, you may hear it also with a *b* occasionally. In a word this mutation is one which is establishing itself, and till it is established a certain latitude would be allowed in the pronunciation.

#### THE DENTILABIAL CONSONANTS.

These are the consonants *f* and *v* pronounced with the help of the lower lip and the upper teeth as in English: the corresponding mutes are, as far as I know, not recognized in any civilized speech, though the two, namely, a *p* and a *b* pronounced with the upper teeth and lower lip, sometimes occur as a personal peculiarity of men or women with prominent upper teeth: they seem to find it troublesome to bring the upper lip down far enough to meet the lower one every time they have to pronounce labial mutes.

#### The voiceless Spirant, *f*.

This occurs in Manx mainly (1) as an initial and the representative of Aryan *u* or *w*: it is mostly written *f* as in the other Goidelic languages, for instance, in the words *fer*, still written *fer* 'a man' (Ir. *fear*, Sc. *fear*, Latin *vir*, p. 52); *fyss*, now written *fys* 'knowledge, intimation' (Goi. *fios*, Welsh *gwys*); *fíir*, now written *feer* 'true' (Goi. *fíor*, Welsh *gwir*, Latin *vērus*). But with thorough inconsistency *ph* is used instead of *f* in a few Manx words such as *pháys* 301, *pháas* 603, now *faase* 'empty' (Goi. *fás*); and *phadeyr* 61, still written *phadeyr* 'a prophet' (Ir. *fáidheadóir* 'a prophet,' *fáidheadóireachd* 'prophecy' Sc. *faidheadaireachd*).

(2) It also occurs as the mutation consonant for *p*, as in *tdy phobyl* 'thy people' already mentioned, p. 79.

Now Goidelic makes Aryan  $\text{u}$  initial into  $f$ , and allows the same semi-vowel  $\text{u}$  to be elided when flanked by vowels (p. 58), while it modifies it into  $v$  when it is a medial preceded by  $n$ ,  $l$ ,  $r$  (p. 89); but the facts could hardly be expected to present themselves in this relation to one another to anyone not looking beyond the bounds of Goidelic: such a one would naturally think that  $f$  is simply liable in the one case to be mutated away altogether and in the other to remain as  $v$ . So in the former case Irish and Scotch orthography sometimes inserts the digraph  $fh$ , to which no sound is given, and employs in the latter the digraph  $bh$  which is sounded  $v$  or  $w$ . This view does not represent the direction of the phonetic changes in question, but it indicates the lines on which analogy moves with regard to  $f$ ; and as an illustration it may be mentioned, that even  $ph$  when it is the successor of a  $p$  is now and then treated in Manx just as  $f$  is supposed to be in vocalic mutation. Take for example the word *lhieng* 'a halfpenny' (Ir. *leithphighin*) from *lieh* 'half' and *ping* 'a penny.'

It is an interesting question how Aryan  $\text{u}$  became  $f$  in Goidelic: it is written in Ogam  $\text{TT}$ , which in Latin versions of the inscriptions is represented by  $V$ ; but it is open to grave doubt that it was ever sounded like English  $v$ , as one would have expected accordingly to find it written  $b$   $\text{T}$ , as in the case of  $nv$ , which in one Ogam inscription at least is found written  $\text{TTTT}$ ,  $nb$ <sup>1</sup>. The vocable in which it occurs is *Sdanbi*, the genitive of a name written *Sanb* or *Sanbh* in later Irish. On the whole it is perhaps safer to suppose that initial  $\text{u}$  was treated somewhat as it was in Brythonic, where the stages of the development are fairly clear. Simultaneously with the rounding of the lips a narrowing of the passage from the throat was effected by nearing together the back of the tongue and the *velum palatinum* which produced a very gentle spirant  $gh$ , so that an initial  $\text{u}$  became  $gh\text{u}$ ; and occupying thus the strong position in the word it was strengthened either into  $gu$  or  $chu$ . Hence it happens that most of the Welsh words

<sup>1</sup> This is an instance of the influence of the Latin alphabet, in which  $b$  had the value of  $v$  (as well as of  $b$ ) from the fourth century down, if not earlier. In the ordinary spelling of O. Irish,  $b$  is the regular representative of  $v$  as in *marb* 'dead' (later *marbh*, Welsh *marw*), and *fedb* 'a widow' (later *fedhbh*, Welsh *gweddw*, Latin *vidua*). In no such a word can the sound in question have ever been the bilabial mute  $b$ , though constantly suggested by O. Ir. orthography, the simplicity of which is far more misleading than the longer spelling of later Irish. Since this was written an Ogam inscription found at Silchester has  $\text{T}b$  in the genitive *Ebicatos*, which had it come from a Brythonic source would probably assume the form of *Evo-cati* in Latin. See the *Academy* for 1893, ii. 153.

in question now begin with *gw* or *chw*; nor is that all, for some of them had the option between the two: take for instance, *chwareu* or *gwareu* 'to play,' and *chwysigen* or *gwysigen* 'a bladder,' from the Latin *vesica*. In Goidelic, however, the process is more obscure, and best compared perhaps with the blending of *h* or *ch* and *w* into *f* in the Scotch dialect of Aberdeen which has *fu* and *far* corresponding to standard English *who* and *where*. But whatever the exact nature of the process may have been, the old spelling with *v* comes down into the eighth century manuscript of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba in the Irish names, for instance, of *Vinnianus* and *Virgnous*, that is to say *Finnian* and *Fergna* respectively.

### The voiced Spirant, *v*.

In Manx this occurs (1) chiefly as a mutation of initial *b* or *m* as in *tdy váys* 'thy death' (radical *báys*, p. 4 above), and in *veck* 28 'son' (Irish *mhic*) the vocative of *mack*. There is no distinction, it may be observed, between *v* for *b* and *v* for *m*, except that *m* nasalized the vowel of its syllable before undergoing the mutation to *v*, and that the nasality remains.

(2) Original Aryan *u* after *n*, *l*, *r*, appears in Goidelic as *v*, but Manx has made final *nv*, *lv*, *rv* into *nu*, *lu*, *ru* (p. 58). When, however, the *v* is not final it may remain as in such instances with *nv*, as *gha vel*, interchanging with *gha nel* or *gha nell*, now written *cha nel* 'is not' (Sc. *cha'n 'eil*); *vel* 'is' after the relative *an*, which has disappeared, as in *káid as vell é chiit* 222, 'whence it cometh' literally 'from where (is it) that it comes;' so also with the particle *an* in *an vell* 391, 395, 'is there' (Ir. *an bh-fuil*, Sc. *am bheil*), as to which one must explain, that the particle is never present in the Manx of the present day, except in its mutational effect, though it occurs sporadically in the Phillips Prayerbook as in *an jean aydsyn* 539 'shall they do,' and in *an bii* 586, 'num erit.' The permanence of the *v* is not confined to the verb *vel*: witness *gha váyg* 514, now written *cha vaag* 'will not leave' (Sc. *chan fhag*), and the following, where both the nasal and the *v* are retained, in the Phillips Prayerbook—*er an vakin ayd* 256, now *er vakin ad* (radical *fakin*) 'after seeing them,' more literally 'after the sight of them.' We next come to *lv* and *rv*, and find an instance of the former in *shallváyn*, *shalvayn* 82, 'a herd' (derived from an earlier form of the word *shelloo* (p. 12); and of the latter in *marvaanagh* 'mortal' (from *marvaane* 'mortality,' derived from an earlier form

of *marroo* (p. 13), and in such combinations as *er nan vrial* 33, 83, 514, now *er nyn vendeil*, *er nyn goadey* 'preserved, defended,' and *d'an vrial shi* 77 'to defend us,' where the radical would be *frial*, *frialy* (Med. Ir. *friithailem* 'attendance on,' Mod. Ir. *fritheoladh*, Sc. *frithealadh* to 'attend on, minister to'), whence the imperative *friil* 35, 'deliver.'

As to the treatment of this *v* in Manx, whatever its origin may happen to be, suffice it to add (1) that it remains intact initially in such cases as *y ven* 'the woman' (radical *ben*), and *tdy váys* 'thy death' (radical *báys*). So also when the radical is *m* as in *veck*, now *vac* (the vocative of *mac*) 'son'; *yn gheid veass* 234, now *yn chied-veass* 'the firstfruits' (radical *meass*, *mess*, Goi. *meas*); and *er y ghiaru véyr* 417, 'on the fourth finger' (radical *meyr*, Goi. *méur*).

(2) But it may disappear initially in this mutation when followed by *o* or *u* giving rise to *u* as in *vuiagh*, now *wooiagh* 'pleased,' radical *buiagh*, *booiagh*; and *vúar*, now *wooar* 'great,' radical *muar*, *mooar* (p. 66).

(3) Medially *v* disappears whatever the vowels may be, as in *four* 488, now *foawr*, *fowar* 'giant' (Ir. *fomhor* 'one of the *Fomoiri*,' Sc. *fomhair*, *famhair* 'a giant'); *tóer* 'give' (Ir. *tabhair*); *y ghuxaish*, now *wheesh* 'so much, insomuch' (Ir. *cóimheas*, p. 61); and in the remarkable form *iny* or *iúyne* (O. Ir. *inmain*, Mod. Ir. *ionmhuin* 'dear, beloved,' comparative *ionmhuine*) in formulæ rendering the English verb to 'love,' such as *shuyne*, *búyne*, and *niyny* or *núyne* in the following instances—*shiuss shúyne laym gy d'fár* 224 'dearly beloved,' more literally 'you that are dear to me tenderly'; *eshyin shieny lesh anayn elle* 41, 'he that loveth another'; *gy búyne lesh-syn shuiniyn* 224, 'that he loved us' literally 'that we were dear to him'; *biúyn lats* 505, 535, 'thou hast loved' (Sc. *b'ionmhuin leat*); *nagh núyne lesh y vráer* 225, *nagh niyny lesh y vráer* 228, now *nagh nhynney lesh e vraar* 'that loveth not his brother'; and *erson gy niynny lein ny bráeraghyn* 228, now *er-yn-oyr dy nhynney lhién ny braaraghyn* 'because we love the brethren'; *gy niény leyf yn darrié yn je elle* 41, 'that ye love one another.' The Manx *iny* or *iúyne* seems to analyse itself into *yn* or *iúyn* plus the pronoun *é* 'he, it'<sup>1</sup> and in the former we recognize the

<sup>1</sup> Another explanation would be that *iúyne* represents the Goidelic comparative *ionmhuine*; but this is rendered less probable by such a parallel as the above Scotch Gaelic *b'ionmhuin leat*. Accordingly the Manx *gy búyne lesh-syn shuiniyn*, for instance, must be construed literally somewhat as follows: 'that it was dear to him, [to wit] w.'



Goidelic *inmain* made into *invuin*, from which the first nasal disappeared, just as in the archaic word *innivýl* (now written, but seldom used, *inney-veyl*) for *\*inniín-výl* 'a bond-maid, a maid-servant,' literally 'a shorn or hairless girl' (p. 17); and as in *cha vel* and other instances noticed in this chapter.

(4) *V* disappears sometimes in nasal mutation, especially when the nasal is retained as in *ghánel* 291 (more rarely *gha vel*) 'is not' (Sc. *cha 'n 'eil*), and *gha nou* 59, 'will not find or get,' now respectively *cha nel* or *cha vel* and *cha now* or *cha vow* (Ir. *nocha n-fagham* 'we do not find,' O'Donovan's *Ir. Grammar*, p. 158); and so with *noagh* as in *nagh noagh* 59, (Ir. *nach bh-fuigheadh*, Sc. *nach faigheadh*) 'should not get,' which is now written *nogh* or *vogh*. But I have never heard the forms with *v* used in conversation in the North of the Island, and I believe that even in the South they are less used than those with *n*. The two forms, *gha nel* and *gha vel* for instance, postulate as their common starting point *ghân vél*, which in the one case became *chănél*, *hanél*, and in the other *chāvél*, *havél* (p. 89). The Old Irish forms of this verb substantive are found written *fil*, *fail*, *feil*, *fel*, Scotch Gaelic *feil*; but the Modern Irish is *fuil*, so that the Manx *cha nel* or *cha vel* would be represented in Irish by *nocha bh-fuil*, though the usual combination is *ní fhuil* 'is not,' pronounced *ñíl*. This verb is not known to have any word related to it in the Brythonic languages and its origin is wholly obscure.

## CHAPTER VI.

### DENTAL CONSONANTS—THE AMBIDENTALS.

THE consonants here meant are formed by the contact of the tongue with the edge of the upper teeth, or at any rate at so low a level that it usually touches the edge of the lower teeth as well, and this circumstance it is that has suggested to me the term ambidental as the best fitted to convey a fairly correct idea of the sounds in question. The tongue may be protruded between the teeth in forming them, but that is not necessary, so I have abstained from calling them interdental. Practically, however, the English reader will form a sufficiently correct notion of them by watching his own pronunciation of *th* in the word 'thin' and *th* in 'this,' for I find no great difference between them and Manx *th* and *ð*. Now these teeth-edge consonants form a very important feature of all Goidelic dialects, so that it is essential to distinguish them carefully from the alveolars, the position of the formation of which is higher and practically identical with that of English *t* and *d*. Now the alveolars go with the narrow vowels *e* and *i*; while the ambidentals on their part have their affinity with the broad vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *y*. Lastly the group contains not only *τ*, *δ*, *τh*, *ð* but also a corresponding nasal, sibilant, and at least one liquid.

#### The voiceless Mute, *τ*.

This consonant is formed by bringing the tongue in contact with the upper teeth near their lower edge, but instead of allowing the breath to squeeze through, as in a voiceless English *th*, a complete interruption takes place. At the moment, however, of the removal of the tongue from its contact with the teeth an after-sound is apt to

be produced which seems to me to consist of a whispered  $\tau h$  very slightly touched. This may be indicated by a  $\vee$  and the combination by  $\tau\vee$ , which, it is needless to say, is chiefly perceptible in the position of a final; and so in the case of  $\delta$  which becomes  $\delta\vee$  in a final position. A somewhat exaggerated effect of it may be acquired by the English reader by trying to pronounce *bat* or *cat* with the tongue slightly protruded between the teeth. It is the Irish *t* which becomes *th* in English caricature as in *Pathrick* for *Patrick*, and the sound is quite familiar to me in North Wales, from the Vale of Conwy<sup>1</sup> to Snowdon.

This consonant initially represents (1) Aryan *t* preceding a broad vowel, a liquid or a nasal; and (2) non-initially it represents Goidelic  $\tau\tau$  similarly situated, whatever the process may be to which the  $\tau\tau$  may owe its origin. (3) Another source of this sound is *sc*, which in the modern Manx pronunciation becomes  $\sigma\tau$ , as to which see the velar mutes. (4) It is introduced between *s* and *r* in words like *strian* 505, *stryan* 517, now *streean* 'a bridle' (Goi. *srġan*, Welsh *ffrwyŷn*, from Latin *frenum*); and *struan*, now *strooan* 'a stream' (Ir. *srothán*, Sc. *sruthan*, Welsh *ffrydan*), mutated *truan* as in *harrish y trúan* 168 'over the brook,' and *as y truan* 511 'out of the river,' where *truan* postulates a radical *sruan*<sup>2</sup>. (5) Lastly the origin of the final  $\tau$  in such words as the following is obscure and the consonant itself is not constant: *sayll* 85 now *soallt* 'a barn' (Med. Ir. *saball*, Mod. Ir. *sabhal*, Sc. *sabhall*, *sobhal*); *chiymmyll* 67, *chyimmyll* 66, 67, also *chimmyl* 575, now written *chymmyll* 'circumference, borders,' and, adverbially, 'round about' (Med. Ir. *timmhell*, Mod. Goi. *timchioll*); and *ffreskoyll* 17, *freskoyll* 205, 208, now *frastal* 'Ascension-day' (Ir. *freasgabhail*).

It remains intact in the following positions: (1) As a radical initial; and then it is represented by *t* in the Phillips Prayerbook, but by *t* or *th* in the modern spelling, as in *tyei*, now *thie* 'house' (Sc. *taigh*, p. 63); *talū* 468, genitive *talūin* 31, 468, now *thalloo*, genitive

<sup>1</sup> It is sometimes caricatured by saying that if you wish to enter on a *tête à tête* with a native of Bettws y Coed you should put up your umbrella to defend yourself against the spray of his dentals. I remember being amused at hearing a woman in the neighbourhood of Llanberis addressing another on the subject of her baby and exclaiming, *yv zydi o'v δ byg i δâδ*! 'Isn't he like his father!' But I did not then expect to hear her dentals out of the Principality. Nor do I even now know the exact area of Gwynedd occupied by the dialect so characterized, but it is very desirable that it should be accurately ascertained.

<sup>2</sup> The English word *street* has been borrowed and made to conform to the analogy of *strooan* as in *gys y traid* 295, 'to the street' from the radical *straid*.

*thallooin*<sup>1</sup> the 'earth' (Ir. *talamh*, gen. *talmhan*, Sc. *talamh*, gen. *talmhainn*); *trí* 21, now written *three* 'three' (Goi. *trí*); *ta*, still written *ta* 'is' (Ir. *tá*, Sc. *tha*); *tarroo* a 'bull' (Goi. *tarbh*). So with the dental mute of the definite article when it becomes the initial of the word to which it is prefixed as in the genitive for instance, of *sfyl* 'world,' as in *kiin yn sfyl* 551 'the ends of the world,' where the noun without the article would be *sfyl*, and so in *peccaghy[n] yn sfyl* 26, now written *peccaghyn y theihll* 'the sins of the world,' and in the dative as in *er y sfyl* now written *er y theihll* 'in the world.' But before an *l* this *τ* becomes *k* as in *ráyd yn klyei* 467, now (with the radical consonant restored) *raad y sleih* 'the way of the people.' The analysis of the agglutination implied in *yn sfyl* is as follows: the article in the genitive in its early Goidelic form was approximately *ndi*, and that of *sfyl* was *soigali* or *saigali* (borrowed possibly from the Latin *sæculum*, genitive *sæculi*); but according to Goidelic rules of phonology *ndi soigali* must become *ndi hoigaili* (p. 71), which, with the case endings discarded, would be *nd hoigail*; but *δ* and *h* coming together could only produce *τ* or *τ'h*, whence *η τοigel*, making in Manx *yn sfyl* or *y sfyl*, now written *y theihll*. The case of the dative is analogous.

(2) It remains when protected in certain combinations, for instance, such as final *nt* and final *ht* as in *jeant*, still written *jeant* 'done, made' (Goi. *déanta*), and *áylt* 436, now written *olt*<sup>2</sup> 'a member' (Goi. *alt*); in *rt* final and medial, as in *oyrt*, now written *ort* 'on thee' (Goi. *ort*); *kianúrtyts* 23, 32, now *kiannoortys* 'government,' *kiannoort*<sup>3</sup> 'governor;'

<sup>1</sup> Cregeen calls it masculine but not without betraying some hesitation and calling attention to Psalm cvi. 17, where it is masculine, and Mark iv. 28, where it is feminine. In spite of the former passage I should treat it as a feminine: I am so familiar with *Thalloo Vretnagh* for 'Wales.'

<sup>2</sup> In the word *toshalt* as in *laue-hoshtal* 'lefthand,' we have both an irregular change in the liquid consonant and the loss of a final *τ*, that is if I am right in equating the word with O. Ir. *túascert*, Mod. Ir. *tuaisceart* 'the north.' The change is in that case not purely phonetic but due probably to the influence of some other word: compare *freskoylt* now *frastal* 'Ascension' (p. 93). As to the connexion of meaning between 'left' and 'north' see the note on *twoaie* 'north' (p. 61), the equivalent of which we have in the Irish *tuascert* = *tuath-scert*. Another Manx word for 'lefthanded' is *kiuttagh* (Goi. *ciotach*), but it is of obscure origin.

<sup>3</sup> I am not sure about the derivation of this word, but I should have possibly regarded it as the exact equivalent of Sc. *ceannard* 'commander,' had there not been also a Sc. *ceannabhard* of the same meaning. Can it be that the latter part of these words is the English word *ward* as in 'wood-ward?' the whole would in that case mean 'head ward' or 'chief protector.'

and *gniartaghy* 489, now written *niartaghey* 'to strengthen or confirm : (Ir. *nearthúghadh*, Sc. *nearthaich*); *ghí* and *st* (both medial only) as in *boghlyn*, still written *boghlyn*, plural of *boght* 'poor' (Goi. *bochd*); *austyl*, now written *ostyl* 'apostle or disciple' (O. Ir. *apstal*, Mod. Ir. *absdal*, Sc. *abstol*); and *ú*, now written *oo* 'thou,' similarly retains its original *t* after verbal forms ending in *s* in the Phillips Prayerbook, while the modern orthography levels the dental away, as the result probably of analogy rather than of a purely phonological change. Thus we have *káid iághyst us* 510, now *caid yeeaghys oo* 'how long wilt thou look' (Ir. *cá fad bhias tú dhá fhaicsin*, Sc. *cia fad a sheallas tu*). Here also should be mentioned Teutonic *ft*, for the dental remains in Manx though the *f* is there represented by *u* as in *giut*, now written *gioot* 'a gift,' and *kroutyn* 27, now written *croulyn*, plural of *croust* 'craft, cunning.' Lastly, the support given by the terminal dental of the third person singular of the present indicative of the Goidelic verb to the *τ* of the Goidelic pronoun *tú* 'thou' enables that consonant to remain in the Phillips Prayerbook, though it has since disappeared in obedience to analogy. Take for instance *jeaghyt us* 482 'thou shalt show' (Ir. *taisbeanfaidh tú*, Sc. *nochdaidh tu*), and *kluinyt us* 483, 'thou shalt hear' (Sc. *cluinnidh tu*), as to which it is needless to say that the form of the third person singular is made the stem for that of the second, as it is in fact for all the others likewise in this tense.

(3) In certain positions *τ* remains as the continuator of Goidelic *ττ*, as for instance when preceded by a short vowel bearing the stress, in such words as *slatt*<sup>1</sup> 494, now written *slat* 'a rod, twig, or mace' (Goi. *slat*, Welsh *ffath*); and *Bretyn*<sup>2</sup> or *Bretin* 'Wales, Britain,' which is in

<sup>1</sup> This looks like a derivative from the root *slad* 'to cut,' as in Irish *slaidim* 'I hew or cut down,' Welsh *ffad* 'to cut or mow, to kill;' so that *slatt* may be conjectured to have originally meant 'a cutting, a twig or rod.' The Welsh is *ffath*, which has in English become *lath*.

<sup>2</sup> *Bretyn*, which is Cregeen's spelling, is probably to be preferred to *Bretin*, but as the word is no longer in use I have not been able to bring it to the test of pronunciation. It would seem, however, to match the Sc. Gaelic *Breatunn* and the Irish genitive *Bretan*, also to run parallel with the Med. Ir. *Saxain*, *Saxsain* 'England,' literally 'Saxons,' the genitive of which should be *Saxan*. To this last the Sc. Gaelic *Sasunn* 'England' seems to point, together with the Manx for 'England' which is written *Sostyn* (Cregeen) and *Sausin* (Kelly). The latter I have never heard, but the other is pronounced *Sószyn*, which seems to be derived directly from *Sascan* for *Saxan*. The spelling of the Irish *Breathnach* 'Welsh,' as contrasted with the Manx *Bretnagh*, suggests that *zz* has been mutated into *zh*; but it would be more correct to regard the *zz* or *z* as having been elided in Irish

Mediæval Irish *Bretain*, gen. *Bretan*, literally 'Britanni, Britannorum,' but in Mod. Ir. *Breatain*, as a feminine singular (Sc. *Breatunn*); and from this is derived *Bretnagh* 'Welsh' (Ir. *Breathnach*, Sc. *Breatunnach*). the native name was *Britto*, *Brittōnes*, whence the Welsh *Brython* 'Welsh or Briton').

This dental in vocalic mutation becomes *ɬh*, a spirant which is further changed as follows: (1) Initially it becomes *h* as in *dy hyei* 497, now written *dy hie* 'thy house' (Sc. *do thaigh*), and *dy húyr* 38, now *dy hoor* 'thy tower' (radical *toor*). But before an *r* this *h* is now pronounced a velar *ch* as in *pecki hryei* 21, now *peccee hreih* 'miserable sinners,' radical *treih* 'miserable' (Med. Ir. *tróg*, *trúag*, Mod. Goi. *truagh*).

(2) The mutation spirant, when not initial, ceases mostly to be heard, though a final *h* sometimes appears in the modern spelling, as in *áer*, now *ayr* 'a father' (Goi. *athair*), and *fúa* 470, *fuya* 318, now *feoh* 'hatred' (Goi. *fuath*). But what stages it passed through ere it was elided it is difficult to say with precision.

(3) In some instances, however, it was undoubtedly softened to *ð* (= *th* in English *than*), which, like *ð* derived from *ð*, was subject to the change to *ġ*, to be noticed under the velar gutturals. This has come to pass, for instance, in all third persons singular of the secondary present, as for instance in *nagh vodagh* 573, 'might not' (Sc. *nach faodadh*); and *nagh noagh* 59, 'should not find' (Sc. *nach faigheadh*, Mod. Ir. *nach bh-fuigheadh* or *nach bh-faghadh*, Med. Ir. *fagbad*, with *ad* supposed to represent an ending *-a-lv*). This reduction of *ɬh* to *ð* is the explanation of the common interchange of *th* and *d* in Irish manuscripts, as for example in *cath* 'war, battle' (Manx *cah*, Welsh *cat*, *cad*, Gaulish *catu-*) as compared with the compound of the same word, Med. Ir. *cocad*, Mod. Ir. *cogadh* 'war, battle,' which becomes in Manx *kagey* 538, 567, genitive *kagi* 61, 570, now *caggey*, *caggee*; and in O. Ir. *mádramil* for *máthramail* which in Manx is fashioned into *moiroil* 'motherly,' from *moir* 'a mother' (Goi. *máthair*). The uncertainty was probably not confined to the spelling: for a time there would seem to have been a certain amount of choice of pronunciation

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before *v*, and to treat the *ɬh* as merely a trick of the spelling. Witness *Bretnaig*, quoted by Stokes from the *Lebar Brecc* (fol. 24, col. 2). Compare the case of the Manx *tatnys* 461, 632, now written *taitnys* 'delight,' with the Ir. *taitheamhas*, Sc. *taitneas*. This treatment of *ɬv* as *zhv* is not even now universally Irish—it is not Manx at all: thus the actual pronunciation in the County of Waterford of the word for 'Welshman' is *Bgtnäch*.

between  $\tau h$  and  $\delta$ . In fact one seems to detect this even in the Isle of Man, namely in the ancient Ogam inscription containing the genitive *droata*, which I take to be a defective spelling of *droatta* representing  $\delta poatha$  instead of the  $\delta poa\delta a$  which was to be expected (Med. Ir. *druad*, genitive of *druí*, Mod. Ir. *draoi* 'a magician or druid'). Lastly the reduction of Goidelic  $\tau h$  to  $\delta$  is proved by an occasional loan-word in Welsh, such as *medal* 'soft, tender,' from an Irish *maothal* postulated by the derivative *maothalachd* 'a mollifying' (O'Reilly): in Sc. Gaelic it means 'delicacy, tenderness, softness,' and the adjective is *maothail* 'emollient' (McAlpine).

(4) In some instances the  $\tau h$  seems to have undergone a direct change to the velar guttural *ch*, as in *daghy* 131, now written *daaghey* 'to dye or colour,' *daghit* 130, now *daahit*, usually pronounced *daíit*: 'dyed' (Ir. *daite*, Sc. *daithle*), from *dd* 526, now written *daah* 'colour' (Goi. *dath*); and in *myghin*<sup>1</sup> 28 'mercy, clemency,' derived probably from the Goidelic word which is in Irish *maoth* 'tender, soft,' and takes in Manx the form *myú* 319, now written *meigh* 'tender' and pronounced without the *gh*. So with the plural *caggaghyn* of *caggey* 'war (p. 96),' with *souraghyn* and *geuraghyn* the plurals of *sourey* 'summer' (Med. Ir. *samrad*) and *geurey* 'winter' (Med. Ir. *gemred*). These and others like them have served to a certain extent as models for the plurals of other nouns, especially those ending in *r*, such as *cheeraghyn*, plural of *chiir* 82, now *cheer* 'land' (Goi. *tír*), and *bráeraghyn* 152, now *braaraghyn*, plural of *braar* 'brother'; or ending in a vowel such as *neaughyn* 488, now written *niaughyn*, plural of *neau*, now *níau* 'heaven,' and *núghyn* 583, now *nooghyn* plural of *nú*, now *noo* 'a saint.'

In nasal mutation  $\tau$  becomes  $\delta$ , and ( $\iota$ ) that  $\delta$  remains, written *d*, both initially and finally, as in *dan dulliú* 31, 'multiplying, in multiplying,' radical *tulliu* 'increase, multiplication' (Goi. *tuille*); *er doilchyn* 31, 'having deserved,' radical *toilchyn*, now *toilchin* 'merit' (Sc. *toilltinn*); and *kéyd*, now *keead*, 'a hundred' (Goi. *céud*, Welsh *cant*, Latin *centum*). Also in the combinations  $\nu\tau$  and  $\lambda\tau$  not final, as in *ientys* 106, now written *yindys* 'a wonder' (Ir. *íongantas*); and *gialtyn* 30, now written *gialdin* 'grant, promise' (Sc. *gealltainn*), and I

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<sup>1</sup> In spite of the wide difference of meaning, this is probably the same word as the Scotch *maothain* given by McAlpine as '*n. pl. abdomen*,' also 'a disease of young persons arising from raising burdens.'

have heard *molteyragh* 'fraudulent' pronounced *molðeyragħ*, from *molteyr* 'a deceiver' (Ir. *mealltóir*, Sc. *mealltair*).

(2) A special habit of Manx pronunciation further reduces the  $\delta$  into  $\delta$  when flanked by vowels, as for instance in *modi* 553, now written *moddee* 'dogs' (p. 31), pronounced *mýðí*; *foddey* 438, still written *foddey* 'far' (Med. Ir. *fota*, Mod. Goi. *fada*); and the  $\tau$  of a word like *slatt* or *slat* 'a rod' becomes  $\delta$  when a vowel follows as in *slattyn* 'rods.' This is not confined to the limits of a single word: witness the phrase *shooyl ny dhielyn* to 'go begging,' literally to 'walk the houses,' where I have heard the *dh* repeatedly pronounced  $\delta$  in the North of the Island. This is a case where one would have expected  $\delta$  as the result of nasal mutation, but  $\delta$  may be heard instead of  $\delta$  in words also like *yindys* and *gialdin* already mentioned.

The same softening happens in certain proclitics such as the Manx for 'thy' which is variously written by Phillips *dy*, *tdy*, and *dthy*, now *dy* (p. 81). One notices a similar variety of ways of representing this  $\delta$  in the case of the synonymous verbals *geddyn*, *feddyn* 'to get' (Ir. *gabháil*, *faghbháil* or *fagháil*, Sc. *faghail*, also *faotainn*): witness *geadhyn* 18, 19, *getdyn* 108, 379, *getden* 423, *geathin* 499, *feadhyn* 600, *fyæthyn* 530, *feathyn* 52, 65. These show not only that the same sound was meant as in the proclitic, but that there was a sort of attempt to fix on a special way of denoting it. Otherwise the habit prevailing in the Prayerbook is to write it *d* between vowels, sometimes *dd*; whereas the modern orthography regularly uses *dd* in that position, which would seem to point to *t* as its direct antecedent, and to indicate that the sound remained  $\delta$  after the proclitic written *dy* and *tdy* had begun to be sounded  $\delta y$  'thy.'

Judging from analogy this vowel flanked  $\delta$  might be expected to be now and then elided in Modern Manx; but I cannot recall an instance. There are, however, certain combinations into which  $\tau$ , entering as a final, is lost in the modern pronunciation. Take for instance *Khriist*, *Khriyst*, now written *Creest* 'Christ' (O. Ir. *Crist*, Mod. Goi. *Críosá*). But the most important combination here is *ght*, the silence of the *t* in which occasions considerable uncertainty of spelling, which had begun before Phillips' time. Take such instances as *agh*, still written *agh* 'but' (Med. Ir. *acht*, Mod. Ir. *achd*, Sc. *ach*); *tossiagh*, *tossiaght* 53, now written *toshiaght* 'a beginning' (Goi. *toiseach*); and *iémagh* 71, *iæmaght* 531, now written *eamagh*, to 'cry or call,' (p. 54) *kújaght* 19, now *cooidjaght* or *cooidjagh* 'in company with, together with' (Goi. *cuideachd*); *kinjaght* 406, now *kinjagh* 'constant,



continual' (Goi. *cinnteach* 'positive, certain'). In modern Manx the  $\tau$  in such words as these becomes a spelling expedient for securing its full sound for the *gh*.

### The Voiced Mute, $\delta$ .

This consonant stands (1) as an initial for Goidelic  $\delta$ , whether that represent Aryan *d* or *dh*, as in *dāa* 290, still *daa* 'two' (Goi. *dá*, Welsh *dau*, Latin *duo*, Eng. *two*), and *duyne*, now written *dooiṇney* 'man, homo' (Goi. *duine*, Welsh *dyn*, cognate with Greek *θνητός* 'mortal' and English *dwine*, *dwindle*, p. 26).

(2) It is one of the mutation consonants for  $\tau$  as mentioned under that dental; and when it happens to be final it may be accompanied with a whispered sound<sup>1</sup> analogous to that in the combination  $\tau\checkmark$  mentioned at p. 93 above. In its place as a radical it remains initially as in *dāa*, and *duyne*, and in nasal mutation it may remain both initially and finally as indicated at p. 97.

2. When subjected to change it may become  $\bar{g}$  and  $\delta$ , and it may in more ways than one be reduced to zero. Thus (1) in vocalic mutation it should become  $\delta$  but as a matter of fact a change of organ has occurred, substituting for  $\delta$  the corresponding guttural,  $\bar{g}$  or *gh*, as to which see under the velar consonants. This change of organs is somewhat concealed in Irish by the fact of the mutation consonant being written *d*, later *dh*, which, however, is treated in the pronunciation just as if written *gh*. This change is amply proved by early Mediæval Irish texts, and its beginnings date undoubtedly far earlier, since we are forced to regard it as a feature which the Goidelic dialects have in common. Wherever this mutation consonant remains it is written *g* in the Prayerbook and *gh* in the present orthography, as for example in *ga*, now written *ghaa* 'two' (for an older *a-ghaa*), radical, *daa* 'two' (p. 73); *dygh ully guyne* 20, now *dý chooilley ghooiṇney* 'all men,' radical *dooiṇney* 'man'; *O veck gavid* 28, now *O Vac Ghavid* 'O son of David,' radical *David*; and *y guære* 514, now *y ghheyrey* to 'condemn him,' radical *deyrey* (Ir. *daoradh*).

(2) This  $\bar{g}$ , however, only remains as an initial, for elsewhere it is gone as in *jere* 20, now written *jerrey* 'end' (Goi. *deireadh*), and in

<sup>1</sup> This used to be as a Welsh sound very familiar to me in my undergraduate days when several natives of Carnarvonshire were fellow-students of mine at Jesus College: one of them in particular had the habit of addressing me as *braws*✓ or 'brother.'

*shiil náau* 401, *shiilnau* 444, *shiilnéau* 417, now *sheelnaue* 'mankind' literally 'Adam's seed'<sup>1</sup> (Med. Ir. *síl. n-Adaim*, Welsh *híl Ađaf*). Neither does it always remain as an initial: witness, for instance, the vocative *úyne* 'man' for what is more commonly now written *ghooínney*, as mentioned at p. 67; *er y cheu unagh* 85, 'on the sixth Sunday,' radical *dúnagh*, mutated *ḡúnagh*; and 'a (for *ḡaa*, mutated from *daa* 'two') in *ædyr* 'a nolick 62 'between (the) two Nativities.'

(3) I find the syllable *aδ* submitted to the same sort of treatment that is described by O'Donovan in his *Irish Grammar*, p. 9, as dealt out to *adh* in Irish, namely when there is given to it a sound 'like the English word *eye*, or the German *ei* in *wein*' all over the southern half of Ireland, while the southern counties of Ulster, also Meath, sound it 'somewhat like the *ay* in the English word *mayor*.' One of the words specified by him is *adharc* 'a horn' which is represented in the Phillips Prayerbook by *ærick* 566, now *eairk*, plural *æyrkyn* 557, now *eairkyn*, where *eairk* sounds *éirc* (also *íyre*). The word is evidently contracted in the usual Manx way from such a form as *ái-arc* or *éi-yr̥c*. This may possibly serve as a sort of key to the history of the Manx word *graih* 'love' (Ir. *grádh*, gen. *gráidh*) which enjoys a variety of spellings in the Prayerbook such as *grayg* 403, *graiyg* 362, *grayig* 363, 364, 401, 402, *gráyi* 363, 434, as does also its derivative *graygoil* 568, *grayigoil* 581, *grayiúil* 495, 519, *graiúill* 545, now written *graihoil* 'lovely, affectionate' (Ir. *grádhmhuil*).

(4) When *δ* flanked by vowels represents a mutation of *τ*, or when *δ* serves as the initial of certain particles, it is subject to be softened into the spirant *δ̣*, as indicated at p. 98, which see. It is now needless to remark that Manx has no antipathy to the sound of *δ̣*: nay it will be seen as we go on, that it evinces a decided fondness for that softest of the spirants.

<sup>1</sup> As *Adam as Au* 423, now written *Adam as Aaue* 'Adam and Eve,' are comparatively modern forms drawn from English, the term *sheelnaue* has given rise to curious speculations. Cregeen says: 'This word no doubt is from *sheel* (seed) as in Job xxi. 8; and *naue*, a corruption of *nian* (heaven), the seed or offspring of heaven.' Kelly began by explaining it to be '*Sheel Nieu*, the race of Noah,' but he or his editor Gill hastens to add 'or rather *sheel yn Aue*, offspring of Adam.' The *n* of the old Goidelic neuter *síl-n* was naturally unintelligible to him; so he treats it as the definite article, and *Aue* 'Adam' appears in its place in the Dictionary, by the side of *Aue* 'Eve,' which the editor says ought to be written *Eue*. Whether he had ever heard or read *Aue* 'Adam,' or simply inferred it from *sheelnaue*, I cannot say: it is unknown to the Manx speaking people of the present day.

(5) Lastly, radical  $\delta$  in nasal mutation loses its identity by being assimilated to the nasal, as in *ern'óll* 42, 'after going,' for *ern* + *doll* (Goi. *dol*); *goyr 'an rommey* 169, now written *gour nyn drommey* 'backwards', radical *drommey*, genitive of *dreeym* 'a back or ridge' (Med. Ir. *druim*, genitive *drommo*, Sc. *druim*, genitive *droma*, Welsh *drum*, *trum*, cognate with Latin *dorsum*); and *nan 'rogh jalltyn* 108, now *nyn ghrogh yannoo* 'our evil deeds,' radical *drogh* 'evil' (Goi. *droch*-, Welsh *drwg* 'bad'). So also finally, as in the article *yn* 'the' from an early form *nda-s* or *ndo-s*, and in *klaun* 379, now written *cloan* 'children' (O. Ir. *cland*, p. 37).

### The Voiceless Spirant, *th*.

The sound meant is that of *th* as in Welsh, and in the English word 'thank.' It is not a common sound in the Goidelic languages as it is in Welsh, and I have only heard it a few times in Manx, as for instance when *cassyn* 'feet' is pronounced *caðyn* and a singular *cath* inferred from it; but most Manxmen who can speak their language would disown the pronunciation *cath* for *cas* 'foot' (Ir. *cos*, Sc. *cas*). Somewhat better established, especially in the South, is the sound of  $\tau h$  in *ayns shoh* 'here,' pronounced sometimes *ðnchó* or *ðchó* for the more usual *ayns shoh*: compare the two Irish demonstratives *so* and *seo*. It is needless, perhaps, to point out that some people think that they hear  $\tau h$  as the initial of the Manx word *trií*, now written *three* 'three,' that it is in fact sounded exactly like the English word; but that is not so, the initial being a mute ( $\tau$ ) and not a spirant ( $\tau h$ ). However, I will not maintain that the English pronunciation may not be sometimes given to the word by men who habitually talk English.

At one time nevertheless Goidelic must have had  $\tau h$  common enough in its words, namely, wherever  $\tau$  has been mutated to *h* in Manx and where  $\tau h$  pronounced *h* is written in Irish and Scotch Gaelic as a mutation of  $\tau$ . But the present sound *h* of the Goidelic digraph  $\tau h$  is of no recent date: it goes back beyond the Norman conquests in Ireland and as far, perhaps<sup>1</sup>, as the Norsemen's rule in the country.

<sup>1</sup> Prof Zimmer in the *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1891, p. 699, admits no doubt on this point: he instances the Manx *Tinwald* from the Norse *Thing-völfr*, and the Irish *Tomrair* from \**Thonnr(g)eibv*, which in Icelandic becomes *Thórir*, as showing that the digraph *th* in the Irish manuscripts of the ninth century was no longer pronounced *th* but *h* as at present. He omits, however, to notice (1) the comparatively close similarity of sound between English *th*, for example, and Goidelic *z*, and (2) the weight of analogy tending to make a Celt regard a word

On the other hand we know from the nature of Ogmic spelling that it must have once been practically identical with Welsh *th*: for in Ogam inscriptions there was a tendency to write *uuu* (*th*) and *uuuu* (*cc*) for what was written later *th* and *ch*. There is, however, nothing in Goidelic phonetics to suggest such a spelling, whereas there is in Welsh, seeing that Welsh at an early date reduced its *th*, *cc*, *pp* to *th*, *ch*, *ph*, that is to say from being mutes or stopped consonants to be spirants or continuous consonants. It is natural, therefore, to infer that the feature in question of Ogmic spelling was suggested by a phonological trait of early Welsh, and thus we have indirect evidence as to the sound of the dental afterwards written *th* in Irish<sup>1</sup>.

### The Voiced Spirant, *ð*.

This sound, identical with Welsh *ð* or *dd* and English *th* in 'that' and 'those' occurs (1) chiefly as the Manx reduction of *τ* and *ð* as already explained at pp. 96-8 above.

(2) Also frequently for vowel flanked *σ* or *σσ* as in *cassyn* pronounced *caðyn* 'feet' plural of *cass* 'foot' (Ir. *cos*, Sc. *cas*); and *shassu*, now written *shassoo* to 'stand, the attitude of standing' (pp. 75, 77). The same lisping happens also in the case of proclitics, as for example in *assyn* 'out of the,' pronounced *aðyn*; *aynsyn* 'in the,' pronounced *ððyn*; and *gysyn* 'as far as the, up to the,' pronounced *gyðyn* or *ðyðyn*.

As to changes undergone by this spirant there is very little to say, except that (1) according to analogy one would expect it to be sometimes elided, but I cannot recall a single convincing instance.

beginning with *th* as being in mutation, and restore it out of that mutation into what he comes mechanically to regard as its radical form beginning with the corresponding voiceless mute. So I am forced, against my inclination, to regard the reasoning as inconclusive.

<sup>1</sup> For some more remarks on this question see a note of mine in the preface to Evans' *Book of Llan Dôu* (Oxford, 1893), p. xliv. Here let me mention the fact that the Irish word *rdth* 'a rampart or fort' lives in the English of Pembrokeshire, pronounced like the English word *wrath* with its vowel made long. I would also call attention to Prof. Zimmer's proposed equation of the Welsh *Maih vab Mathonwy* of the Mabinogion with such an Irish name as *Math mac Mathgamnai*, as to which see the *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1890, p. 512. This conjecture as to the practically Irish nature of the name is countenanced by the case of another of the heroes of the Mabinogion, namely, *Ilwyd vab Kel Coed*, on whose designation see my *Arthurian Legend*, pp. 292-4; compare also the Welsh *Twrch Trwyth* for the Irish *Orc Tréith*.

(2) There is, however, one small change which it undergoes when it is the initial of a proclitic: if that proclitic happens to have more stress laid on it than usual, its initial ceases at once to be the spirant  $\delta$  and becomes the mute  $\delta$ : thus  $\delta y$  'to' and  $\delta ys$  380, 548, now written *gys* 'to,' from being pronounced  $\delta y$  and  $\delta y\delta$  become  $\delta y$  and  $\delta y\delta$ : see also p. 16, where *gyn* 'without' is cited as pronounced *dan*, that is to say  $\delta av$ .

#### THE ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS.

By the term alveolar consonants are meant the dentals which are produced like the English dentals with the tip of the tongue forming a contact with or approach to the roots of the upper teeth or to the upper gums: the point of contact is higher than in the case of the ambidental consonants and nearer to the roof of the mouth or the *alveolus*, whence is derived the term alveolar applied to them. First comes

##### The Voiceless Mute, *t*.

This consonant, sounded like English *t*, should represent Aryan *t* associated with a narrow vowel *e* or *i*, and we have it occasionally as in *tatnys*, 106, 461, 632, now written *taitnys* 'joy, delight, pleasure' (Mod. Ir. *taitnheamhas*, Sc. *taitneas*, p. 96). But Aryan *te*, *ti* appear to have very commonly become *tīe*, *tīi*, and that probably in the Goidelic period. At any rate the actual continuators of these combinations both in Manx and most of the dialects of Irish and Scotch Gaelic are *tīe*, *tīi* or *tshe*, *tshi*<sup>1</sup>. These are mostly written in Manx *che*, *chi*, which Kelly in his dictionary has bettered into *che*, *chi*, in order to distinguish the *ch*=*tī* from the velar and palatal spirants likewise written *ch*. Kelly also gives occasional spellings with *te*, *ti*, chiefly, I suppose, under the influence of Irish orthography. So we have here to do largely with a *t* accompanied by assibilation.

(1) The following may be taken as instances in point: *chiarn*, written by Kelly *chiarn* (and *tiarn*), and now pronounced as if written *tīarn* or *charn* 'a lord' (Ir. *tighearna*, p. 74); *chiín* 520, *chinn* 433, 436,

<sup>1</sup> In one instance in the Phillips Prayerbook this assibilation shows itself among the palatals, namely in the case of the word now written *kiangley* to 'bind or tie:' thus the Prayerbook has *changilt* 124, now *kianglelt* or *kianlt* 'bound.' The case of Kelly's *cheayrt* 'exact, exactly' would not be parallel, for it would have to be regarded as derived, perhaps, from *sh kiart* and meaning literally 'it is right.' I have never by any chance heard this word used, but as to *sh* + *k* see the chapter on the gutturals.

now *ching* 'ailing, ill' (pp. 55, 71); *chiir* 82, now written *cheer* 'land' (Goi. *tír*, Welsh *tír*); *chyndá*, *tyndá* (p. 62) now written *chyndaa* (*tiondaa*) to 'turn' (Mod. Ir. *tiontódh*, Sc. *tionndadh*), which is perhaps the only word to which Phillips repeatedly gives the two spellings; and *cheu*, now written *cheu* (*tieu*), as in *cheu háll* 51, now *er cheu elley* 'on the other side, beyond' (Goi. *taobh* 'side'), on the *ch* of which see p. 22 above.

(2) Just as a word beginning with *s* acquires with the article a quasi initial *τ* as in *syyl* 'world,' *yn tyyl* 'the world' (p. 94), the dental superseding *š* is *tš* (written *ch*), as in *shellu*, now written *shelloo* 'possession, a herd or drove' (pp. 12, 89), which assumes a new initial in *d'yn chellu* 119 'of the flock'; and so with *shelgéyr* 'hunter' (Ir. *sealgair*, Sc. *sealgair*), in *ribbey yn chelgéyr* 592, now *ribbey yn shelgeyr* 'the snare of the hunter.' So also with the nominative feminine as in *yn chéelú gunagh* 237, 263, 'the sixth Sunday,' radical *shéelú*, now *sheyoo* 'sixth' (Ir. *seiseadh*, but Sc. *seathadh*), and *yn chiaghtú gunagh* 241, 265 'the seventh Sunday,' radical *shiaghtu*, now *shiaghtoo* 'seventh' (Ir. *seachdmhadh*, but Sc. *seachdamh*).

(3) Sporadically the same *tš* or *ch* occurs in medial positions, as for example in *klastchen* 25, now written *clashtyn* but pronounced *clāš-tšyn* to 'hear' (Ir. *cloisdin*, Sc. *claiстин*); *bastchey* 378, *baschey* 399, now *bashtey* 'baptism' (Ir. *baiste*, Sc. *baisteadh*, Welsh *bedydd*, all probably from late Latin forms derived from the Greek verb βαπτίζω); and *Schóauyn* 55, *Schoauen* 54, now written *Steaon* 'Stephen,' and pronounced with the initial combination *štš* or *shtsh* (Ir. *Steaphán*, genitive *Steapháin*, from *Stephanus*).

(4) *Tš* may sometimes be heard for Goidelic *t* in words like *tuitchym* 25, 477, *tuittym* 540, still written *tuittym* to 'fall' (Ir. *tuitim*, Sc. *tuileam*), but much oftener the medial *tš* is reduced to *dž* and even to *ž*, which, however, is not, so far as I have noticed, reduced to zero, as happens sometimes to *t* standing for *d-d*, namely, in the case of *kredjell* 45, now written *credjal* to 'believe,' pronounced *credžal*, *crežal*, and even *creial*, *cržál*, of the same origin as *krediu* 17, now written *credjue* 'faith' (O. Ir. *cretem*, Mod. Ir. *creideamh*, Sc. *creidimh*, Welsh *cretu*, *credu*, Latin *crēdo*, Sanskrit *ṣradddhā*).

In the case of vocalic mutation we have to go back to a stage anterior to the assibilation, for *tš*, at any rate initial *tš*, became *thi*, which was further changed into *hi* as in *hiarn* (p. 74), radical *chiarn* 'a lord;' and *hiinn*, *hinn*, radical *chinn*, *chinn*, now *ching* 'ailing, sick,' (Goi. *tin*, pp. 55, 71, 74, 5). So also the word *chæyf*, *cheu* 'side,' mutates

into *hieu*, but this is apt to be concealed by the spelling, as in *er gygh yn chéyf* 249, 505, *er gygh únn chæyf* 586, 599, now *er dy chooilley heu*<sup>1</sup>, or *er dagh cheu* 'on every side.' A good Manx reader, however, unhesitatingly pronounces *hieu* in both: I have never heard *heu*, though it may have formerly existed, as I gather from *er my' hæyf* 630 'on my side' (Sc. *air mo thaobh*). The same mutation to *hi* may have taken place non-initially as may be gathered from the dialectal Irish pronunciation '*maich*,' for *maith*, Manx *mæi*, now *mie* 'good,' but I know of no certain instance of this in Manx.

(2) The initial *hi* just mentioned is found sometimes represented by *h* as in *my hiaghter* 49, now *my hagher* 'my messenger' and *hiinn*, now mostly *hing* as in *ro hing*, 'too ill'; so also with *hiæm* 550, *heym* 119, now *hem* 'I shall or will go.' As to the relation between *hi* and *h* in such words, see pp. 74, 5.

(3) When non-initial *t* is similarly mutated, the substituted dental disappears as in *leidg* 348, *leid* 17, now written *theid* 'the like of, such as' (O. Ir. *lethit*, Mod. Goi. *leithid*), *kæyf* 513, 551, *kæf* 471, to 'waste, wear away' (Ir. *caitheamh*, Sc. *caitheadh*); and *flóil* 204, *phloil* 254, now *flaoil* 'fluent, eloquent,' literally 'princely' (Ir. *flaith-eamhuil*, Sc. *flathail*). Here it should, however, be mentioned that Old Irish spelling teaches us that *th* before being silenced was, when medial or final reduced extensively to the corresponding voiced spirant *ð*, written *d* and subject to the same laws as *ð* derived from an original *d* (p. 108, below). For this is part of the explanation (pp. 96, 7) of the interchange between *th* and *d* in Old Irish manuscripts. Take, for example, the Manx word *ænn* 567, now *enn* (also *enney*) 'knowledge of, acquaintance with'—the O. Ir. is found variously written *aithgne*, *aidgne*, *æcne*, *ecne*, now *eagna*, but Sc. *aithne*. So with the Manx *lie* 113, now *lieh* 'side, half' (O. Ir. *leith*, *leth*, *leid*, *led*, now *leith*); and with the Manx *biit us* 485, 'thou wilt be,' for *\*biit tú-s* (O. Ir. *bíth*, *bíd*, *biid*), see p. 95, above. We seem to have an instance of this *ð* from *th* in a Welsh word probably borrowed from Goidelic, namely *maðeu*, to 'forgive,' from the Goidelic word represented in Med. Irish by *mathem*, Mod. Ir. *maithreamh*: compare also Mod. Ir. *maithim*, 'I forgive,' Sc. *maith*, to 'forgive,' Manx *maith-t* 'forgiven'<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Some of the modern editions have *er dy chooilley cheu*, with *cheu* (not = *cheu*) instead of *heu* in Psalm iii. 6 and lxxix. 3, for instance.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly one should here contrast *Laa'l Sushin* 'Swithin's Day': see Cregeen's Dic. s. v. *Sushin*.

We now come to a change of organ, for I may observe that just as  $\tau$  mutates into  $h$ , so does  $t$ , and presumably the intermediate steps were analogous. Thus as  $\tau$  became  $\tau h$  which eventually became  $h$ , so one may suppose that  $t$  became  $th$  which in its turn became  $h$ . It is not necessary, however, to suppose the aspirate to have been the same sound exactly in the two cases, as will have been seen at p. 70; nor is one forced to identify  $th$  with  $\tau h$ . It is easy enough for an Englishman or a Welshman so to sound a dental spirant as to have his tongue slightly protruded between the teeth, and that was possibly the  $\tau h$  of early Goidelic, which was written  $th$  in Ogam. The English and Welsh  $th$  is usually, however, uttered with the tip of the tongue held inside the teeth and at a somewhat higher level than the edge of the upper teeth. This seems to fall somewhat below the level of the articulation of consonants of the alveolar group, but it is quite possible to produce the spirant  $th$  at that level also; and even as pronounced ordinarily in English and Welsh  $th$  goes readily not only with  $i$ ,  $e$ , but also with the semivowel  $i$ , as in the English word *Pythian*, and in the Welsh *teithiau*, 'journeys.' It can hardly have been far otherwise in early Goidelic: witness the Ogam inscription brought from Co. Cork to the British Museum, and found to read *-mattias*, pronounced probably with  $th$ . The word is the genitive of an adjective which by the ninth century had become *maith* 'good,' with a  $th$  possibly reduced to  $h$ . Even this disappears in the Manx equivalent *mæi*, *mei*, now written *mie*. Somewhat similar remarks apply to the corresponding voiced spirant  $\delta$ , as in the English word *Lothian*, and the Welsh *meiddio* to 'dare.' In fact one might go so far as to say that in the Northern half of the Principality of Wales  $th$  and  $\delta$  are favourite combinations, and we are not wholly without facts indicating that Goidelic  $th$  before it was reduced to  $h$  was practically identical with Welsh  $th$ <sup>1</sup>. Thus Irish *Orc Tréith* 'the Hog of Triath,' was made in Welsh into *Twrch Trwyth* 'the Boar of Trwyth,' in the tale of the great hunt in the story of Kulhwch and Olwen<sup>1</sup>.

In nasal mutation where  $\tau$  becomes  $\delta$  (p. 97) our  $t_h$  becomes  $d\tilde{z}$  or  $dzh$  variously written  $j$ ,  $di$ ,  $dj$ ,  $dg$ , and  $id$ , as in *nar jarn*, *nan jarn*, now written *nyn Jiarn* 'our lord' (Ir. *ar dTighearna*, but Sc. *ar Tighearna*); and so with words like *noidj*, *noidg* 452, *nóid* 502, now written *noid*

<sup>1</sup> See the Red Book *Mabinogion*, pp. 123-141, *Guests' Mabinogion*, ii. 286-316; compare also the note on  $\tau h$  at p. 102 above.



'an enemy or foe,' the exact equivalent of Mod. Ir. *námhaid*, Sc. *namhaid* all from the dative-accusative *námit* of old Goidelic *náma* 'a foe.' We now come to nouns like the following:—*agidg* 438, *agidj* 649, *agid* 649, now written *aegid* 'youth,' from *aeg* 'young (p. 4)'; *difnidg* 439, *dyfnid* 570, now written *diunid* 'depth,' from *dowin* 'deep' (p. 10); *bóiydg* 310, *boiid* 498, now written *bwoyid* 'beauty,' from *bwaagh* 'beautiful' (p. 85). This is the favourite way of forming nouns from adjectives in Manx, but it is only here and there that the equivalent can be found in the sister dialects, as for example, in *leidg*, *leid*, equated with Ir. *leithid* (p. 105) 'the like, a compeer': so with a noun only used now as an adverb or preposition *tryid* 28, *tréyfd* 621, now written *trooid* 'through' (Ir. *treimhid*). To this group of words belongs probably O. Ir. *méit*, Mod. Ir. *méid*, fem. 'size, quantity,' which was in O. Welsh *meint*, fem., now written *maint*; and the proper name *Brigit* 'Bridget, Bride,' which has been equated with Sanskrit *br̥ghatī*, feminine of *br̥ghant* 'big, great, high.' A Welsh word of the same origin is *braint* 'a privilege,' Med. Welsh *breint*, O. Welsh *bryeint*<sup>1</sup>, mas., probably from a neuter stem *brigg̃tjo-n*. The declension of the Irish forms *méit*, *Brigit* being known<sup>2</sup> enables one to compare the Goidelic nouns in question here, including the Manx *aegid*, *duinid*, and the like, with feminines like the Latin *sapientia*, the *-entia* of which is a Latin form of the ending making *idj* or *id* in the Phillips Prayerbook. Somewhat similar must be the phonetics also of the verb form *heidg* 310, *hædj* 527, *hæd* 543, *heid* 135, *hæid* 582, now written *hed* 'shall or will go.' The Scotch Gaelic is *theid*, which agrees with the Manx in suggesting a Med. Ir. *dothéit*, while

<sup>1</sup> See Evans' *Book of Llan Dâu*, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> See Stokes' *Celtic Declension*, pp. 18-20; also Brugmann's *Grundriss der vergl. Grammatik*, ii. 314. The inflections are those of a modified *Iā* Declension, and a somewhat cognate instance offers itself in the vocative of Manx *carrey* 'a friend' (Goi. *cara*, Welsh *câr*), namely, *gharrid* 121 (Sc. *charaid*), plural *karjyn* 232, now *kaarjyn* 'friends,' Scotch *cairdean* but Irish *cáirde*, which shows that Manx and Scotch Gaelic have appended their prevalent plural ending to a form which was already plural. *Cáirde* appears in Old Irish as *cairtea*, functioning as an accusative plural by the side of a nominative *carit*. The final *a*, however, appears to me to have been added here (as in some other accusative plurals) after the analogy of *filid* 'poets' *fileda*, *cathraich* 'cities,' *cathracha*. Our instance, then, reduces itself to *carit*, Welsh *carant* (for *carnt-es*), and a new stem forming a collective singular, *carnt-ia-m* functioning as a plural and corresponding exactly to Welsh *cereint*, *ceraint*, which is similarly used as the plural of *câr* instead of *carant*. Further, the *te* of *cairtea* is probably to be equated with that of the Med. Ir. *sléibte*, *sléibti*, plural forms of *sllab* 'a mountain.'

the Mod. Ir. *téid* 'goes' equates with Med. Ir. *téit*, which possibly may be for *do-sét*, partly connected with O. Ir. *sét* 'journey,' Welsh *hynt*.

The same reduction to *dž* takes place in cases involving no nasal, as for instance where *l* immediately precedes, in such words as *kallchey* 104, *kailchey* 436, now *cailjey* 'lost' (Goi. *caillte*), and *malchey* 25 (now *mollit*) 'deceived' (Goi. *meallta*). Unassimilated *nt* follows suit, as in *múinjer* 292, now written *moonjer* 'servants, retinue, family' (Ir. *muintear*, Sc. *muinntir*).

When *ð* flanked by vowels is reduced to *ð* (p. 98), *dž* or *dzh* becomes *ž* or *zh*, as in *credjal* already mentioned, and *tuithym* to 'fall,' which mostly has its *tt* reduced not only to *dž* but further to *ž*. So in the case of *noidjyn* 23, now written *noidyn* 'enemies' (Sc. *naimhdean*), plural of *noid* 'enemy,' and *sleichyn* 161, now *sleityn* (plural of *slieau* 'mountain,' Goi. *sliabh*) 'mountains,' Med. Ir. *slébe*, *slébi*, *slébti*, Mod. Ir. *sléibhte* or *sléibhtie* O'Reilly, Sc. *sleibhte*, *sleibhtean*). So with *Bridey* or *Breeshey* (both pronounced *Briža*), genitive of St. Bridget's name (Med. Ir. *Brigit*, genitive *Brigte*) as in *Keeill Vreeshey* 'St. Bridget's Cell,' *Skeilley Vridey* 'the Parish of Bride,' and the *Myle Vridey* which appears in documents as *M<sup>c</sup>Gilbrid*, *Brideson*, and *Bridson*<sup>1</sup>.

As we have *Bridey* and *Breeshey* representing the same pronunciation at the present day, so we have the two words *sheidey* and *sheshey* of very different meanings and origins sounded the same, *shēža*. The former *séje* 222, now written *sheidey*, means 'the act of blowing' (Med. Ir. *séliud*, Mod. Goi. *séideadh*, Welsh *chwythu*), while the latter *sheshey* means 'a mate, fellow, or companion' (O. Ir. *sléiche* 'uxor', Mod. Ir. *seitche* and *seiteach* 'a wife' (O'Reilly), all apparently from O. Ir. *sét* 'way, journey,' so that the derivatives may be taken as referring to one of a number who journey together, like the German words *geführte* 'a companion,' *geführtin* 'a female companion'), and from it is derived *sheshiaght* 73, 414, *shessaght* 57, 418, now *sheshaght* 'company, companionship.'

(3) The *ž* may disappear likewise, as in *crižal* for *credjal* to 'believe,' as already suggested. This can hardly be said, however, to warrant our regarding Manx as generally distinguishing between *t=d+d* and *t* of other origins, and it is to be noticed that *t*= Welsh *th* (as in

<sup>1</sup> See Moore's *Manx Names*, pp. 56, 151. *Brideson*, *Bridson* are not based on the English pronunciation of *Bride*, for they are commonly sounded *Brídžn* or *Brédžan*, not *Bride-son* or *Bríd-son*.

Ir. *señud* and Welsh *chwythu* is treated just the same as  $t=n+t$  (as in Ir. *Brigit* and Welsh *brain*).

### The Voiced Mute, *d*.

The voiced mute *d* pronounced like English *d* should stand for *d* before *e* or *i*, whether that *d* represent Aryan *d* or *dh*, but as *di*, *de*, some time or other became mostly *d̥i*, *d̥e*, those combinations are now commonly *d̥zi*, *d̥ze* in Manx. So we have here to do in great measure with an assimilated *d*. Take for instance such words as *jíh*, now written *jee* 'god' (Goi. *día*); *jogh* 544, now written *jough*, though still pronounced *jogh* 'drink' (Goi. *deoch*); *jiarg* 'red' (Goi. *dearg*); *jeagh* 585, now *jesagh* 'look, see, behold' (Sc. *deuch*, connected with Ir. *déachain* of the same meaning as Ir. *féach* 'look, behold'); and *jeoul* 27, now written *jouyl* 'devil' (Ir. *diabhal*, Sc. *diabhall*, Welsh *diafol*, *diafl*, *diawl*, from *diabolus*).

(2) This combination *d̥z* also stands as the result of the subvocalic mutation of *t̥* (*t̥s*) as mentioned at p. 104.

As to the changes which the combination *d̥z* here in question may undergo, they result in reducing it to *z*, and to zero. This occurs especially in the case of *d̥z* standing for *t̥s* or *ts̥h* between vowels, where it becomes *z* or even disappears, as in the case of *credjal* to 'believe,' already instanced, p. 104.

In vocalic mutation affecting *d̥i*, that combination completely loses the consonantal element in the modern pronunciation: take for instance the words *my ieir* 539, *my iæru* 471, now *my yeir* 'my tears,' *dy iæryn* 577, now *dy yheir* 'of tears' (Sc. *do dheoir*), radical *jeir* (Med. Ir. *dér*, plural *déra*, Welsh *dagrau*); *fuill ióri* 149, 'strange blood,' radical *jóri*, now written *joarree* (in vocalic mutation *yoarree*) 'strange, alien' (Med. Ir. *deoraid*, Mod. Ir. *deoraidhe*); *mack iih* 19, now *mac Yee* 'Son of God,' radical *jíh*, now written *Jee* 'God' (Goi. *día*). When non-initial the semivowel as well as the consonant loses its identity as in *jori*, already instanced, and in *kri* 22, now written *cree* 'a heart' (O Ir. *cride*, Mod. Ir. *croídhe*, Sc. *cridhe*, Welsh *craidd* 'centre'). The spelling with *yh* is peculiar, but besides *yh* and *y* there is also *yi*: thus while Phillips has *jarg* 130, 'red,' as in *jargorym* 173 (for *jarg* + *gorym*) 'purple,' and *iárg* 613, 614 in mutation, the modern forms are written *jiarg* and *yiarg* respectively; but this is hardly to be compared with the case of *ch̥i* and *ch̥h* mentioned at p. 74, as we seem to have here to do solely with a perverse spelling, *yiarn* 'iron,' for example, being pronounced just as if written *yarn* or *ïarn*.

In the foregoing instances  $d_{\tilde{x}}$  has been treated as yielding  $\tilde{x}$  in mutation, but there were doubtless intermediate stages, for probably  $d_{\tilde{x}}$  was softened to  $d_{\tilde{x}}$  and that superseded by  $\tilde{x}_{\tilde{x}}$ , whence the  $\tilde{x}$  of the forms enumerated. We seem in fact to have some evidence to the  $\tilde{x}$  in such an occasional spelling in the Prayerbook as *báyg* to 'drown' (Welsh *boŕi*, p. 85). Compare also the case of  $\delta$  becoming successively  $\delta$  and  $\tilde{g}$ : see p. 99.

In nasal mutation  $d_{\tilde{x}}$  is reduced to  $(\tilde{n})_{\tilde{x}}$  as in *er an ianu* 101 'they having been made' (radical *janu* for *d<sub>x</sub>anu*), and *ern'ianu* 20, now *er n'yannoo* 'having done;' and *ern ierty* 575, now *er gheayrtey* 'having shed,' radical of *d<sub>y</sub>arty* 148, *dierty* or *diarty* (as in *diyrtit* 136 'shed, poured forth'), now *deayrtey* to 'shed or spill' (Ir. *dbirte* 'poured out,' for *do-ferte*, from the same origin as Ir. *fearaim* 'I pour or shed.')

The alveolar mutes *t* and *d* play a minor part in Manx pronunciation, except when accompanied with assibilation or with a certain other after-sound. The assibilation has already been discussed, and the other sound should now come under notice, as a sort of accompaniment of *t* and *d* mostly at the end of words. I have, however, to confess that I am by no means certain as to its exact nature. On the whole, however, I think that it is either a whispered form of the  $\tilde{s}$  and  $\tilde{z}$  (*sh* and *zh*) occurring in  $t\tilde{s}$  and  $d\tilde{z}$  (*ch* and *j*), or else of a consonantal form of  $\tilde{x}$ . I propose to write it here  $\text{'}\text{'}$ , but I am not certain whether  $t\text{'}$  and  $d\text{'}$  should not rather be written  $t\text{''}$  and  $d\text{''}$ . In other words it is possible that, besides being accompanied with the sound  $\text{'}$ , the *t* and *d* in this combination are themselves slightly different in sound from *t* and *d* as alveolars proper, being in fact in the state which may be described as *mouillé*. Leaving that question unanswered as being one of much subtlety and little importance, I proceed to discuss briefly and chiefly the accompanying sound  $\text{'}$ . Now in treating of this, especially in the case of  $t\text{'}$ , it will be found that our most reliable data are supplied by the passive participles, and they therefore claim some notice before we proceed further.

The Goidelic languages form these participles by adding to the proper stem the narrow termination *the*, *te* or the broad one *tha*, *ta*. Manx agrees with Scotch Gaelic in showing a very decided preference for *te* as in *kailchey*, now *cailjey* 'lost' (Goi. *caillte*), and *malchey* 'deceived' (Goi. *meallta*). This is however not the modern way of forming participles in Manx, but by adding *itt*, now *it*, as in *bannitt* 504, now *bannit* 'blessed,' the structure of which becomes transparent

the moment it is compared with its Scotch equivalent *beannaichte*<sup>1</sup>: the Manx ending *it* is an abbreviation of *ite*, the *t* of which remains unmutated owing to its having been fortified by the palatal spirant *kh* which preceded it. Compare such cases as that of *kluinyt us* 483 'thou shalt hear,' mentioned at p. 95 above. So with regard to other participles than *bannit*: thus *malchey* 'deceived,' is now *mollit*, and *cailjey* 'lost' is nearly superseded by *caillit*. In fact the participial form proper to denominative verbs is now applied to all verbs without distinction, except a few old formations like *jeant* 'done, made' (Goi. *déanta*). In other words the same conjugation, the third, which has dictated the prevailing form of the Manx infinitives (p. 30), also dictates the form of its participles. Now the leading difference as to form between participles like *kailchey* or *cailjey*, and *bannit* or *bannit* is that the latter has dropped its final vowel, the absence of which led to a difference in the pronunciation of the dental. Where, as in *kailchey*, *cailjey*, we have to set out from *cailt̪ə*, that is to say, where the final syllable and the semivowel remain, the assibilation of the *t* into *t̪s* takes place; but where the vowel, as in *bannit*, *bannit* from *bannit̪ə*, is gone, leaving the semivowel unsupported, the result as regards the assibilation is not the same. The desinence of *bannit* at the present day may be sounded *t̪* or else it may be assibilated into a fully developed *t̪s*; but the latter seems to be an exaggeration rather than the best pronunciation in vogue. If you call a Manxman's attention to such a word as *bánnit̪*, he will very possibly pronounce it *bánnit̪s*, but in unguarded talk he will nevertheless almost invariably say *bánnit̪*<sup>2</sup>; and so with other words. In the case of *d̪* the after-sound of the *d̪* is somewhat feebler than in that of *t̪*—I can discover no other

<sup>1</sup> They differ, however, in that the nasal consonant in *bannit* is pronounced alveolar like English *n*, whereas it may be *ɲ* in the Scotch form.

<sup>2</sup> I may mention that I have a notion that the Serbian pronunciation of the *ch* at the end of such a name as *Miklosich* is like that of the Manx *t̪*. This is, however, drawing on what may prove to be merely an inaccurate recollection of an inaccurate impression dating from my student days at Leipsic, where I acquired a smattering of Serbian from Serbian students, of whom I saw a good deal there. Serbian has also the voiced sound corresponding to the *ch* to which I have referred. In fact all the Slavonic languages have possibly both, and I call attention to the fact solely in the hope that some speaker of Goidelic in London, Glasgow, Dublin, or elsewhere may find an opportunity of comparing notes with a Slave on this point of phonological interest. Further I have an impression that Hungarian *gy* as pronounced in the word *Magyar* by my fellow-student Goldzieher was like Manx *d̪*; but this also may be inexact.

difference. Take for instance the word *nóid* 'a foe,' pronounced *vóid'*, plural *noidyn*, *noidjyn*, 23, 537, 542, 544, pronounced most commonly *vóidžyn*; but at Cregneish in the South I have sometimes heard *vóidjyn* with the same *j* which is heard in the singular. The spellings in the Prayerbook *nóid* 573, and *noidg* 452, permit one to suppose that both pronunciations *vóid'* and *vóidž* are of old standing, but the pronunciation *vóidjyn* of the plural is undoubtedly exceptional, the usual habit being to sound *ž* for *j* when a syllable is added, as exemplified for instance by the pronoun <sup>1</sup> *meid*, now written *mayd* 'we,' as in *gy vod meid* 44, now *dy vod mayd* 'that we may,' where the *d* is pronounced *d'*. When, however, a syllable is added as in the more emphatic form of the word, *meidjyn* 100, 128, 338, *medjyn* 108, 'we,' the assibilation becomes complete. But even at the end of a word the *j* occurs less frequently than might at first sight be expected, for if a consonant immediately follows, the *j* is not perceptible. Thus the final dental of such a word as *diunid* 'depth' (p. 107), standing by itself is *d'*, but in the phrase, for example, *diunid ny marrey* 'the deep of the sea' (Ps. lxxviii. 22, in the Phillips version *dyfnyd 'yn 'argey* 553), it becomes a simple *d*. In other words the contact of the following nasal leaves no room, so to say, for the retention of that feature of the consonant which enables one to distinguish it from an ordinary English *d*. A similar remark would apply to *t'* + a consonant, as *t'* would in that case become identical with the *t* in the combination *th* in a word like *taitmys* 'delight' (p. 103 above).

In a few instances I have noticed that the whisper *j* seems to have been superseded by the ambidental aftersound. Thus we have

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<sup>1</sup> I say 'pronoun,' for that is the Manx way of regarding it, though it is merely an unexplained termination of the verb in the first person plural as may be seen by comparing the Med. Irish forms, such as *bermmiit* 'we bear,' Mod. Ir. *beirimid*. This *-miit*, *-mid* will not equate with *-meða*: what can be its origin? For the analysis compare Manx *ayd*, now *ad* 'they, them,' which is simply the termination of the verb in the plural as, for example, in *hug ayd* 55, 'they gave,' corresponding to the *at* (= *ant*) of O. Irish verbs like *doberat* 'they give,' and *no charat* 'they love.' But more remarkable still is the extraction of a pronoun *aydyr* 'they,' as in *t'aydyr* 243, *t'adyr* 406, *ta aydyr* 88, 'they are,' out of a form like *vaydyr* 242, *v'aydyr* 71, 'they were or have been' (O. Ir. *batar*). We seem to have a trace of the same sort of analysis in *kre ta yn koury hii ayd er cheu mui* 405, 'what is the sign which is seen outwardly.' This is probably to be altered into *hii-ayder er cheu mui*, as if the scribe construed it 'which they see outwardly;' but he has given a more correct form in the previous question, namely, *hii-dyr er cheu-mui*, with *hii-dyr* to compare with Mod. Ir. *chídh-tear*, though the older Irish was *ad-chither* 'videtur,' Sc. *chithear*.

*Ji Mayrt* 141, now written *jemayrt* 'Tuesday,' and pronounced with  $\tau\checkmark$ , not  $t\checkmark$ , though the Irish is *dia máirt* (Sc. *di-mairt*) for Latin *dies Martis*. The same is the case with *chibbyrt* 74, 512, still written *chibbyrt* 'a well,' but used in the South alone: in Scotch *tiobhairt* occurs, and the Irish is *tiobraid*, derived from the dative *tiprait* of O. Ir. *tipra*. A very different sort of exception offers itself in *chiúlt*, now written *cheelt* to 'come,' usually pronounced *tshíτ\checkmark*, though I have once heard it sounded *tshít\checkmark*, namely by a native of Dalby. One of the forms with which it may be associated is the O. Ir. *tichtu* (for *\*tichtiu*) 'adventus,' dative *tichte*, accusative *tichtin* (*Gram. Celt.*, pp. 264, 266); but one would have accordingly expected the pronunciation to have been *tíτ\checkmark*. So it looks as though it had been associated also with *chaght* to 'come' (Goi. *teachd*); but it does not wholly represent either the one or the other. Lastly I regard as obscure the origin of the final *t* in a word like *trauelt*, *trauyt* 25 to 'travel,' to 'labour as a woman in childbirth,' which is doubtless borrowed from the English *travail* or the French *travailler*: compare the  $\tau$  of *chymmylt*, 'circumference,' and of *saylt* 'a barn,' p. 93 above.

The foregoing remarks force into prominence the question as to the relation between the assibilation and the whispering in the instances mentioned and in others like them. I cannot say that I can identify the *ʔ* with a lightly touched pronunciation of the semivowel *ɨ*; but it is possible nevertheless that it comes from such *ɨ* and that it stands intermediate, historically speaking, between it and the sibilant in *tʃ* and *dʒ*. On the other hand, if one chose to regard *ʔ* as a whispered form of the *ʃ* or *ʒ*, one might be inclined to treat it as derived from the sibilant and later in point of development; that is to say, one might prefer to regard the whisper as a substitute for the sibilant. In favour of this view it might be urged that the latter is the more vigorous and crisp sound; and that it holds the field as a medial, while it still contests the position of a final also. The weaker sound is almost exclusively a final, that is, it is situated in that part of a word where the voice is apt to drop off. On the whole, however, I am inclined to think it derived from *i*.

We may in any case regard the whisper combinations as now playing a part of secondary importance, and proceed to deal with the larger question of the relation generally between the sibilant combinations and the consonants of the ambidental series. As both have now been passed in review, it may not be inappropriate to ask at this point, where or how the sharp distinction arose, which we find to

exist between the dentals in Goidelic. Outside the Celtic groups of languages the only Aryan tongues which throughout recognize two sets of dentals is Sanskrit, which has besides its ordinary dentals a so-called lingual or cerebral series introduced, as it is supposed, under the influence of a non-Aryan element, namely, the Dravidian. But strange as it may seem when an English word containing a *t* or *d* comes to be copied by a Hindu, he writes the consonant down a cerebral of his own alphabet. The same thing also happens in some English loan-words in Manx: take for example the word *sort* which has its alveolar *t* treated as *tʃ* or *tʃh* as in *yn sorʃh eu* 'the sort of you' (Psalms lxii. 3). Returning to the case of Sanskrit one is prompted to ask, which dentals originally belonged to Aryan speech; but Aryan glottologists have never, I believe, so far considered such a question as to attempt any answer. The form, however, in which it presents itself most urgently to the student of Celtic is that of the narrower one, what dentals belonged to the language of the Goidels when they came to the British Isles. This also is waiting to be answered; but in the meantime one may venture to say that they had probably either alveolars or ambidentals, hardly both. Now if they had the ambidental series, one might conjecture that the other series was introduced into Goidelic by the aborigines of the Pictish race, unless it is to be traced altogether to the influence of the narrow vowels. If on the other hand the Goidels should prove to have had, like the Brythons, only the alveolar consonants, I should suppose the ambidentals introduced into Goidelic by the conquered Picts.

In any case one may say that the aboriginal population could not help carrying its own habits of speech into the pronunciation of its adopted tongue. Thus among other sounds strange to men of that race I should certainly place all the dental spirants, *ɾh*, and *ʃ*, *th* and *a*, and this I should regard as the reason why they came to be replaced by aspirates and gutturals. With regard to the ranging of the alveolars with the narrow vowels, and of the ambidentals with the broad vowels, one has only to say that it was a matter of physical convenience which needs no elaborate explanation. Nevertheless the complete carrying out of such a system may well have taken hundreds of years: let us say the first six or seven centuries of our era. Even after that length of time the full influence of the non-Aryan element can hardly be expected to have made itself conspicuous in written Irish, till the literary traditions of the hereditary scribes of the native princes



had been silenced by the confusion and ruin attending on the Norsemen's visits. One finds Ireland emerging from that prolonged chaos with a literary language which shows spellings and grammatical forms not observed in the remains of the language as put into writing in the ninth century. On the other hand good Aryan forms of Goidelic grammar had now to be glossed by newer ones for the use of a later generation of men less Celtic in training and descent than the earlier scribes may well be supposed to have been.

## CHAPTER VII.

### GUTTURAL CONSONANTS.—THE PALATALS.

HERE it is necessary first to call attention to the notation used, namely *k*, *g*, *kh*, *g̃*, which are not to be confounded with the velar series, which I write *c*, *g*, *ch*, *g̃*. Phoneticians maintain that in the formation of the palatals the point of contact or approximation is more towards the front of the mouth than in the case of the velars, for which it lies between the further portion of the tongue and the *velum palatinum*, whence they have been termed *velar*. I am sorry to have to confess that I have not been early trained to observe the difference of sound, for instance, between the *k* of the English word *kin* and the *c* of the English word *cot*; but I have known an instance of a little boy who was some months before he could pronounce *cot* after he had acquired the power of pronouncing *kin*: the nearest approach he could make to *cot* was *kjöt*: similarly he could not say *go* but made it either into *gjo* or *djo*. That is to say, he could make the contact between the tongue and a part of the roof of the mouth situated more towards the front, but he could not effect the contact further back with the *velum palatinum* unless he had the help of a vowel to lead up to it, as it were, for he could say *dock* and *dog* some time before he could say *cot* and *go*.

#### The Voiceless Mute, *k*.

(1) This consonant corresponds to Goidelic *c* before *e* and *i*, whether that *c* represents an Aryan *k* or *qu*; and as *e*, *i* became frequently *ie*, *ii*, we have to do chiefly with *kje*, *kji*. The full spelling is accordingly in Manx *ki* before vowels, and that digraph occurs in the Phillips Prayerbook sometimes even before *i* as in *kíinn* 600, now written *king* 'ends' (Goi. *cinn*). On the other hand Phillips drops the *i* before *a* in

many words where the later orthography retains it: thus we have both *kialgyn* 476 and *kalgyn* 22, now *kialgyn*, plural of *kialg* 'craft, wile' (Goi. *cealg*).

(2) *K* takes the place of *t* developed by the article when it is prefixed to a word beginning with *sl* as in the case of *sléu* 102, now *slieau* or *shlieau* 'mountain' (Goi. *slíabh*) as in *vei yn tleú* 78, now *vei'n clieau* 'from the mountain' (Ir. *don t-sliabh*).

(3) In some cases *k* after *r* seems to stand for an older *ǵ* as in *farkey* 46, now written *faarkey* 'sea' (p. 82).

The *k* remains intact in the following positions: (1) When it is an initial as in *kian*, now written *kione* 'head' (Goi. *ceann*); *kiéntagh* 406, 518, *kiyntagh* 471, now written *kyndagh* 'criminal, guilty,' relationally 'owing, because' (Ir. *cionntach*, Sc. *ciontach*); *kill* 351, now written *keeill*, *keeihll* or *keeyl* 'a church' (Goi. *cill*, from Latin *cella*), genitive *killiy*, 342, *killy* 446, now *killey* as in the common Anglo-Manx farm-name *Balla Killey*, meaning the homestead near the church, usually called in Wales *Tŷn y llan*, and serving there as a public house: *keeill* seems to have a second genitive *killagh*, pronounced *kííagh*.

(2) In *sk* initial as in *skial* 591, now written *skeal* 'a tale or story' (O. Ir. *scél*, Mod. Goi. *sgéul*, p. 56 above); *skiire*, *skiery*, *skirey* 413, now written *skeerey* 'a parish' (Goi. *sgíre*), and frequently made into *skeylley* (under the influence of the word *keeill* 'a church') when coming before the name of the patron saint in the name of a parish, as in *Skeylley Vridey* 'the Parish of Bride'; and so in other instances. The *k* remains also in *nk*, *lk*, and *rk*, as for instance in *knuick* 567, now written *croink* 'hills,' plural of *cronk* on which see p. 33 above; *ny húilk* 29 'the evils,' plural of *olk* 'evil' (O. Ir. *olcc*, *olc*, plural *uilc*); *kommirk* 540, *kymmirk* 591, now *kemmyrk*, 'refuge, protection' (Ir. *coimirc*); and *ierick* 352, *yerig* 351, radical *jerick*, now *jeirk*, 'alms' (Goi. *déirc*). As against *sk* initial may be here mentioned that *sk* non-initial is subject to a special treatment which makes it into *šts* or *štsh* as in *uiskey* 385, *uiskey* 126, now written *ushtey* 'water' (Goi. *uisge*); and *shuiskel* 73, now written *sushtal* 'gospel' (Med. Ir. *soscele*, Mod. Ir. *soisgéal*, Sc. *soisgeul*). Phillips' spelling was probably historical here rather than phonetic, for besides *kaysk* he has also *káyst* 164, 320, 367, now *caisht* 'easter' (Goi. *caisg*).

(3) Here also should perhaps be mentioned *k* for *k + h* (for *th*) as in *kasserick* 190, now written and pronounced *casherick* 'holy,' which is explained by the Irish form *coisrigthe* 'hallowed,' for O. Irish *cossecarthae*, passive participle of *consecraim* 'I consecrate,' borrowed from the

Latin *consecro*: Scotch Gaelic has remodelled the participle according to analogy into *coisrigte*.

(4) In certain positions when it represents Goidelic *kh* (and *qqu*) as in *ynrick* 467, still written *ynrick* 'just, upright' (O. Ir. *inricc*, Mod. Goi. *ionnraic*); *brick* 'mackerels or trouts,' plural of *brack* and of the same origin as *breck* 'spotted, freckled' (Med. Ir. *brec*, Mod. Goi. *breac* 'spotted, freckled,' also 'a trout,' Welsh *brych*, feminine, *brech* 'spotted, freckled'); *kreck* 44, now written *creck* 'to sell' (Med. Ir. *creic*); *veck* 26, vocative of *mack* 'son' (Med. Ir. *macc*, voc. *mic*, pronounced *vic*, Welsh *map*, *mab*).

In vocalic mutation *k* becomes *kh* and (1) that *kh* may remain initially, written in the Phillips Prayerbook *gh* and in the modern orthography *ch*, as in the following words: *da ghieny* 152 'two tribes,' radical *kieny*, now *kynney* 'a tribe' (Ir. *cineadh*, Sc. *cinneadh*); *yn ghied* now *yn chied* 'the first' (p. 74), radical *kied* 'first,' *ghian* 66, now *chione*, radical *kian*, now *kione* 'head, end' (Goi. *ceann*, Welsh *pen*); *fer ghiani*, *fer ghani* 21, now *fer chionnee*, vocative of *fer kionnee* 'redeemer, literally 'man of buying,' radical *kionnee* (p. 51); *y ghiëlle* 19, 20, 36, 341, *gheille* 19 'his fellow or mate, another,' in phrases like *one another* or *each other*, Welsh *ei gilyd*, radical *kielle*, now *kielley* or *keiley* 'a mate, lover, correspondent' (O. Ir. *céle*, Mod. Goi. *céile*, Welsh *cilyd*); *tdy ghiëll* 28, *dy ghëll* 57, 'thy church,' radical *kiëll* or *këll*, as to which see p. 55 above. It is also occasionally found written *hi*, that is to say, *hë*, in the Phillips Prayerbook as in *hië-dyr* 405 'which is seen' (p. 112).

(2) But in some words the Manx of the present day has *h* instead of *kh* or *hë* as in *hëym* 562, now *heeym* 'I see'<sup>1</sup>: pp. 74, 5, 104, 5.

(3) But when not an initial the continuator of *k* disappears wholly as in the following instances: *chyimmylt* 66, 67, now written *chymmylt* 'a circumference' (Goi. *timchioll*, p. 93); *fíid* 33, now *feed* 'twenty,' Ir. *fiche*, genitive *fichead*, Sc. *fichead*); *y ghluí* 609, 'his pastime,' radical *klui*, now *cloie* (Ir. *cluiche*, Sc. *cluich*, possibly for \**qulōci* of the same origin as Latin *placēre*); *kloi*, now *cloaie*, genitive of *klagh* 142, now written *clagh* 'a stone' (Med. Ir. *cloch*, genitive *cloche*, Sc. *clach*, genitive *cloiche*) as in *kreg chloi* 484, 579, now *creg chloaie* 'stony rock,' literally 'rock of stone,' also once in Phillips' Prayerbook with the

<sup>1</sup> As a rule the old Goidelic present has become the future in Manx, but in verbs of sense like *heeym* it may still have the force of the present. The same is the case in Welsh, where *gwelaf* for example, means 'I see' or 'I am seeing' as well as 'I shall see.'

spirant retained, namely, in *as yn ghreg ghlaghi* 571, 'out of the stony rock' (Sc. *bho'n charraig chloiche*). Here may also be mentioned a case like that of *kalleyn* 378, *kattyn* 363, *katten* 65, now *cadjin* 'public, common, catholic' (Ir. *coitchionn*, Sc. *coitcheann*) and words like *chitt* 'to come' and *bannit* 'blessed,' as to which see pp. 110, 1. Thus it will be noticed that both *t+kh* and *kh+t* yield *tt* or *t'*, while *k+kh*, that is *k+h'g* from *k+thi* makes *kk* or *k'*, as in *casherick*, p. 117.

Lastly, in some instances, possibly in most, *kh* before being elided became the soft spirant *g* in the Goidelic period: witness the interchange between *ch* and *g* in Irish manuscripts, as for instance in O. Irish *cumachtach* 'powerful,' plural *cumachtig*; *tóisech* 'leader, prince,' plural *tóisig*, Manx *toshiagh* 'a prince,' plural *toshee* (Welsh *tywysog* 'a prince'); and *domnach* 'Sunday,' genitive *domnaig*, for which the Manx is *dúnagh* 17, 41, 219, now written *doonaght*, genitive *dúni* in *ji duni* 114, now *yy-doonee* 'Sunday,' from the Latin *dominicum*, which, besides meaning the 'Lord's day,' also meant the 'Lord's house, a church,' whence the churches in Ireland bearing such names as '*Domhnach Mór*.' In the Isle of Man we have it in the genitive in the place-name *Cronk y Doonee* 'Hill of the Church,' not 'Sunday Hill,' as it is commonly interpreted.

Perhaps, however, one of the most instructive instances is that of *jei* 232, 259, now written *jeih* 'ten' (Goi. *deich*, Welsh *deg*, Latin *decem*), where the *h* of the modern spelling possibly means that the final spirant had not been wholly silenced when the spelling *jeih* was fixed upon. But no trace of such a consonant is to be found in *kegeesh* (p. 60) 'a fortnight' although it involves the same word for 'ten' as will be seen from the cognate forms, Med. Irish *cóicdigis*<sup>2</sup>, later *cóigdighis*,

<sup>1</sup> I know of three places so called in the Island, one near the shore at Fleshwick, in Rushen, another near Ballakilpharic, also in Rushen, and a third in the parish of Andreas, where the foundations of the cell are still to be seen in the middle of a field on the farm named from them *Cronk y Doonee*. A Rushen antiquary explains the name as the 'Hill of the Man,' but in so doing he changes the name, as it is never by any chance pronounced *Cronk y Dooinney*.

<sup>2</sup> This is a specially Goidelic form, of the origin of which I have given a conjectural account in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxvii. p. 412. The equivalent of *coicthighes* 'a fortnight' is in North Welsh *pythefnos*, South Welsh *pythewnos*, from *pymtheng nos*, where *pymtheng* is a variant of *pymtheg* 'fifteen' = *pymh-dec* (from \**pompe-dec*.) and not *pymh-teg* as Dr. Stokes in his *Celtic Declension*, p. 109, makes it. The Welsh *dec*, *deg*, which enters into the composition of the numerals between 11 and 20, is the

*coicthíghes* (also written *caoicídheas*), which are made up of *cóic* 'five' and *deich* 'ten,' reduced to *dig* or *digh* in the spelling and to still less in the pronunciation.

In nasal mutation or eclipsis *k* becomes *ɣ*, which (*ɾ*) remains initially and finally, as in *mangiansyn* (= 'm-an-gian-syn) 390, 'concerning them,' literally 'about the head of them,' now employed in the singular as *mychione* 'concerning,' literally 'about his head' (Sc. *m'a cheann* 'about him'); *ag kian an giðly* 46, now *ec kione nyn geilley* 'at their wits end,' radical *kiðly*, now *keilley* (O. Ir. *céille*, Mod. Goi. *céille*), genitive of *keeayll* 'sense, understanding' (Goi. *ciáll*, Welsh *pwytll*); *queig*, still written *queig* 'five' as to which see p. 59 above; and *jéeg* 65, *jeig* 258, *jieyg* 250, now *jeig* 'ten' the vowel of which is irregular as compared with the forms used in the other Goidelic dialects (O. Ir. *deac*, Mod. Ir. *deag*, Sc. *deug*). It is perhaps to be accounted for by the analogy of the other word for 'ten,' namely *jei*, now *jeih*: the vowel of *queig* is not quite the same, as it has more nearly the sound of *æ* or German *ö*, especially in the north of the Island.

(2) Between vowels the same consonant seldom retains its firm pronunciation as a mute but oscillates even in one and the same word between *ɣ* and *ɣ̃* and zero, as in *fackin*, *fakkin*, *fakin*, now written *fakin* to 'see' (Ir. *faicsin*, but Sc. *faicinn*), which I have only heard pronounced *fāɣin* and *fāin*.

Lastly, besides the two ways already mentioned of silencing *k* as in *fíid* now *feed* 'twenty' and *fakin* when pronounced *fāin* to 'see,' there is a third which deserves to be mentioned, namely the elision of it between *ɣ̃* and *t* as in *naskt* 304—for *nasht* 65 read *naskt*—now *nasht* 'betrothed, married' for \**nashkte* (Ir. *naisgthe*); and Sc. *naisgte loskt* 95, now written *losht* 'burnt' (O. Ir. *loiscthe*) from *losky* 427, now *lostey* to 'burn' (Goi. *losgadħ*, for \**loskjud*, Welsh *llosgri*).

### The Voiced Mute, *ɣ*.

This consonant stands (1) for Goidelic *g* associated with a narrow vowel, whether that *g* represents an Aryan *g* or *gh*. When it comes before a broad vowel in modern Manx, it is written *gi*, that is *ɣi*. The semivowel is, however, frequently omitted in the Phillips Prayer-book, although there is little reason to suppose any serious confusion

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equivalent of the Irish *deich*, but the latter is superseded by *deac* in the corresponding Irish numerals, as for example in *ciúigdeag* 'fifteen'; so *cúidigis* 'a fortnight' is interesting as involving the continuator of the regular form *deich*.

between *ɣ* and *g* indicated by that spelling. Take the following as instances: *gall* 244, now *giall* 'grant' (Goi. *geall*); *géyr* 128, now *geyre*, *geayr*, *gyere* 'sharp, acrid' (Goi. *geur*); *gann*, now *gien* or *gen* 'disposition whether good or bad' (Ir. *gean* 'a smile, affection,' Sc. *gean* 'good humour,' p. 56), whence *ganoil* 71, now *gennal* 'cheerful, glad, merry' (Ir. *geanamhail* 'amiable,' Sc. *geanail* 'cheerful, merry'); *giut* 241, now *gioot* 'a gift,' on which see p. 95 above. It remains also after *l* and *r* as in *yn chelgéyr* 592, radical *shelgéyr* 'a hunter,' p. 104), and *jirgid* 'redness' (Matthew xvi. 2) from *jiarg* 'red': compare Goi. *deirg* 'redness.'

(2) It stands for *k* in nasal mutation as already mentioned under that letter.

Here it may as well be mentioned that occasionally *ɣ* is perversely written *j* in the Phillips Prayerbook, and, *vice versa*, *g* for *j* and *i*, as for example in *jinsh* 488, 598, where the word has to be read *ɣinsh*: it is usually written *ɣinsh* 'telling,' literally 'a-telling' (Med. Ir. *ic innisin*, Sc. *ag innseadh*, 'g innseadh') where the preposition in full would be *ec* 'at, with' (O. Ir. *oc*, Mod. Goi. *ag*); in *kinjiush* 217, *kinjish* 210-17, 367, *kinjis* 17, for *kingiush* 214, now written *kingeesh* and pronounced *kiŋɣiʃ* 'Whitsunday' (Ir. *cingéis*, Sc. *cuingis*). Conversely we have *argere* 388 for *arjere* 'at the end'; and *fir gumúygh* 61, 'exceeding wroth' for *fir iumúygh*, radical *jiumúygh* (p. 32). Other instances occur of the same sort of carelessness, and it is hard to decide for certain, which sound was meant to be given to the *j* in *Bethphaje* 42, and *Jerjeseityn* 82, for 'Bethphage' and 'Gergesites': in the present Prayerbook they are respectively *Bethphage* and *Gergesenee*.

Radical *ɣ* in vocalic mutation becomes the voiced spirant *ɣ̥* or *ɣh*, for the treatment of which see the next page.

In nasal mutation *ɣ* loses its identity in the same way as *d* (p. 110): thus *er gnialtyn* 30, *ern' gnialtyn* 635, now *er gialdyn* or *er ghialdyn* 30, 31, 'having promised,' stands for *er ñialtyn* = an earlier \**ergialtyn* = \**ery ɣiʌɫɣv*. So also when it is not initial, as for instance in *quing* 43, (pronounced *quɣiŋ*) 'a yoke' where probably the *ng* stands for an earlier *ɣɣ*: see p. 60 above.

#### The Voiceless Spirant, *kh* or *h̥*.

It has already been mentioned that this means the sound of *ch* in the German word 'ich' and the like. In Manx it has two principal origins: (1) it may be the vocalic mutation of *ɕh*, and in that case it is mostly written *hi*; or else (2) it is similarly derived from *k*, and then

the spelling in Phillips' Prayerbook is usually *gh* and in the modern orthography *ch*, the distinction between it and the velar *ch* being indicated by the *e* or *i* usually following it. All that need be said on the two origins of *kh* will be found at pages 95, 141, 150; and as to the two spellings, I need only say that one or two instances of confounding them have already been cited: see *hüdyr* p. 112 and *cheu* for *hieu* or *heu* p. 105. Here also may be mentioned the fact, that for Phillips the word now written *kiangley* 'a tying or binding, a bond,' had an optional form with *t*, which would now be written *chiangley*<sup>1</sup> or *changley*, and so with the related verb. Thus *aydsyn y hóyrt kángilt* 296, to 'bring them bound,' contains the participle now written *kianglt* or *kianlt*, as to which see p. 52. On the other hand it occurs with the assibilated dental in *aydsyn y hóyrt lesh chiangley* 294, to 'bring them (with him) bound'; and on the same side are to be ranged other instances like *as chiangley* 320, now *as kiangle* 'and bind,' and *ayns chiangleghyn* 277 'in bonds'; also probably *as hiangley* 257, 'and he bound.' The related words in the other Goidelic languages are *ceangail* 'a band or bond,' Welsh *cengl*<sup>2</sup> 'a saddle girth,' both probably from the Latin *cingula* 'a girth or belt for animals.' The Manx *kiangley* has probably been influenced in the change of its initial by the synonym *chionney* to 'tighten.'

### The Voiced Spirant, *ḡ* or *ḡh*.

This is the soft consonant corresponding to *kh*, and it is to be heard chiefly when representing *kh* or *k'* between vowels, and not always in that position, as witness the remarks made (p. 120) concerning the word *fakkin* or *fakin* to 'see,' sometimes pronounced *faḡin* and sometimes *fäin*. The modern spelling looks, however, as if it dated from a time when initial *ḡ* still had a spirant sound, and that spelling, together with the spelling in the Phillips Prayerbook, points to the same conclusion concerning *ḡ* as a final, though I can detect no trace of it in the pronunciation of the present day in any position. Take (1) as instances the following words with initial mutation: *iall* 652, now written *ghiall* 'did promise' (p. 154); *jarry* 66, *jary* 67, *iary* 68, *iarey* 67, now *ghiarey* 'to cut, the act of cutting,' radical *giarey* (Goi.

<sup>1</sup> I can find no trace of this in the Manx of the present day, except it be Cregeen's *yn chiangleyder* 'the binder or tyer.'

<sup>2</sup> It is remarkable that the Welsh *cengl* had also at one time the option of a dental initial: see Davies' Welsh-Latin Dictionary s.v. *tengl*.



*gearradh*); and *iannoil* 490, now *ghennal* 'cheerful,' radical *gennal* (p. 121). The same  $\bar{g}$  seems to have taken the place of *d* in mutation, but here a different spelling occasionally appears with *yh* (as a sort of parallel to *hi*) in *dy iæyrn* 577, now written *dy yheir* 'thy tears,' see p. 109 above. But there is a lack of consistency, as witness *my iæru* 471, now *my yeir* 'my tears' (Cregeen writes, *e yeir* 'his tear,' plural *yeir*); and *mack iih*, now *mac yee* 'Son of God.'

(2) Non-initially the case is much the same, for the sound of  $\bar{g}$  has ceased to be heard, though it is sometimes suggested by the spelling, as in *lŷ* 561 'shall lick,' now *liee* to 'lick' (O. Ir. *lġim* 'lingo,' Mod. Ir. *lġhe* 'a licking,' S. Welsh *llŷo* to 'lick'); *læyg* 69, now *lhaih* to 'read,' Ir. *léigh*, Sc. *leugh*, from the Latin *lego* 'I read'); *lyoig*, now *leih* 'forgive' (Ir. *loghadh* 'forgiveness'), as to which see p. 63 above. Similarly in the case of a final *d* mutated, Phillips may have a *g* and the present orthography an *h*, as in *y váyg* 556, now *y vaih* 'to drown,' and *as vág é* 573, now *as vaih eh* 'and he drowned,' radical *baih* 'the act of drowning' (Med. Ir. *báidim* 'I drown,' Welsh *boði* 'to drown,' p. 85), but *baiht* 331, now written *baiht*<sup>1</sup> 'drowned.'

### THE VELAR CONSONANTS.

The sounds meant have already been sufficiently indicated in the introductory remarks on the palatals, and I proceed at once to consider them individually. First comes

#### The Voiceless Mute, *c*.

The sound is not distinguishable by me from that of *c* in the English words *call* and *cool*, and it stands (1) for Goidelic *c* whether that represents Aryan *c* associated with a broad vowel, or with a liquid or nasal consonant, or else with the semivowel *u*, as in the following instances: *carrey* 'a friend' (Goi. *cara*, Welsh *car* 'a relative,' Latin *carus*, p. 107); *queig* 'five' O. Ir. *cúic cúic*, p. 59); and *krediu*, now written *credjue* 'faith' (p. 104) which is pronounced with a *c*, not a *k*.

(2) It takes the place of  $\tau$ , developed by the article, when it is

<sup>1</sup> It is commonly related of one of the last clergymen who tried to preach in Manx, that in the course of a sermon on the Parable of the Prodigal Son (Luke xv. 11-32), he pronounced *baiht* throughout instead of *beeiyt* 'fed, stall-fed, fattened,' and accordingly edified his congregation with repeated allusions to killing and getting ready the *lhey* *baiht* or 'drowned calf!'

prefixed to a word beginning with *sl* preceding a broad vowel, to wit in the Phillips Prayerbook, while in the modern pronunciation the radical form is mostly preferred as in *kummel shúas yn klyi gháyragh* 513, now *cummal seose yn sleih cairagh* 'upholding the righteous,' radical *yn + slyi*, made first into *yn tlyi*, then *yn çlyi* (Med. Ir. in *sluag*, genitive in *t-slóig*). This is not to be confounded with *chλ* for *hλ*, as in the drinking formula *Shoh gys y chlaynt eu!* 'Here is to your health!' which, however, may also be heard with the radical restored, *slaynt* 388, still written *slaynt* and pronounced *σλāĩnt!* 'health' (Goi. *sláinte*).

The mute remains intact (1) as an initial as in *kurr*, now written *cur* 'put, place, give' (Goi. *cuir*); *klastchen*, now written *clash̄tyn* to 'hear' (Ir. *cloisdin*, Sc. *claistinn*); and *queig*, still written *queig* 'five.'

(2) Also in such combinations as *sc* initial, *nc*, *lc*, *rc*, as in the following instances, *skughey*, now written *scughey* 'to move, waver' (Med. Ir. *scuchim* 'I yield,' Mod. Ir. *scuchaim* 'I go, proceed'); *knock* 136, now *cronk* 'a hill' (p. 33) *olk*, now written *olc* 'evil' (Goi. *olc*); and *kiark* 'a hen' (Goi. *cearc*). As against initial *sc* may be mentioned *sc* non-initial which is subject to a special treatment (analogous to that of *sk* mentioned at p. 117) reducing it to *σc* as in *seask* 560, *eask* 428, *iask* 578, now written *eyst* 'the moon' (Mod. Ir. *éscá*); and *masky* 59, now written *mastei* 'among' (Ir. *measgaim* 'I mix,' *ameasg* 'among,' Sc. *am measg*, Welsh *y'mysg* 'among,' with *mysg* representing possibly a dissyllable *meskiō*-, or *meskia* corresponding to the Manx form.

(3) In certain positions when it represents Goidelic *cc* or *c'*, as in *muckyn* 82, still *muckyn* 'swine,' plural of *muc* 'a hog' (Goi. *muc*, Welsh *moch* 'swine'), and *bock* 'a gelded horse, a he-goat', (Goi. *boc* 'a he-goat,' Welsh *bwch* 'the male of deer, goats, hares, and rabbits'<sup>1</sup>); also *mack*, now written *mac* (p. 60).

In vocalic mutation it becomes *ch*, which mostly remains (1) as an initial, written *gh* in the Phillips Prayerbook and *ch* in the present orthography, as in *y ghreg* 544, now written *y chreg* 'the rock,' radical *creg* (Goi. *creig*, Welsh *craig*); *my ghlastchen* 584, now *my*

<sup>1</sup> With this meaning of the word *bock* compare the medieval Irish *gabor* or *gabur* 'a horse,' which can hardly be a distinct word from *gabor* 'a goat,' Welsh *gafr*. The two meanings remind me of the Basque *kabale* 'nom s'applicant à tout animal domestique quadrupède,' cited in Van Eys' Dictionary.

*chlashtyn* to 'hear me,' radical *clashtyn* (p. 3); *my ghorp*, now *my chorp* 'my body,' radical *corp* (Goi. *corp*, Welsh *corff*, from the Latin *corpus*).

(2) It remains mostly medially and finally as in *gyrjaghy* 44, *gyrjaghe* 285, from *gerjagh* 'consolation, comfort' (Ir. *gáirdighim* 'I laugh, rejoice,' *gáirdeach* 'joyful,' from *gáirde* 'joyfulness'); *klaghyn* 93, now written *claghyn*, plural of *clagh* 'a stone' (Welsh *clogwyn* 'a precipice'); and *pekagh* 233, now written *peccagh* 'a sinner' (Ir. *peacthach*, Sc. *peacach*). But in these positions the *ch* is frequently softened to *gh* or towards *gh*, and finally it may become inaudible. In other words the pronunciation oscillates between *ch* and zero, and with this is probably to be connected an occasional spelling with *h* in the Phillips Prayerbook, as in the words *buiah* 164, usually *buiagh*, now *bwooiagh* 'contented' (Goi. *buidheach*, pp. 66, 85); *gellgah* 388, written by Kelly *Gaelgagh* 'the Gaelic language, especially the Gaelic of the Isle of Man' (p. 21); *kráh* 647, now *cragh* 'spoil, booty' (Goi. *creach*); *kurnah* 85, more frequently *kurnagh* 84, 85, now written *curnaght* 'wheat' (Ir. *cruithneachd*, Sc. *cruinneachd*); and *shilóh* 46, 63, 133, also *shilóogh* 422, *shilógh*<sup>1</sup> 37, now written *sheeloghe* 'a generation,' plural *shilohyn* 65, now written *shilogheyn* 'generations.'

In certain words *ch* initial has been reduced to *h* in the modern pronunciation *ghonick* 55, 226, now *honnick* 'saw, did see' (Ir. *chonnairc*, Sc. *chonnaic*); *ghé* (for *ghai é*) 323, now *hie eh* 'he went' (Ir. *chuidh* 'went,' Sc. *chaidh*); *huym* 43, now written *hym's* 'unto me' (Ir. *chugamsa*, Sc. *thugamsa*): see p. 71 above.

In nasal mutation *c* becomes *g*, which remains both as initial and final, as in *nar gruithyn* 656, 'our harps,' radical *cruithyn*, now *cruithyn* (plural of *cruith*, no longer used of a musical instrument, though the Irish and Scotch *cruil* means 'a harp or violin,' Welsh *crwth* the 'crowd'); *nan gallianyn* 72, now written *nyn gallinyn* 'your bodies,' radical *callinyn*, plural of *callin* 'a body' (O. Ir. *colinn*, Mod. Ir. *collan*, Sc. *collunn*, Welsh *celain*); *na gannil* 297, now written *ny gainle* 'of the candles,' radical *cainle*, genitive plural of *cainle* 'a candle' (Ir.

<sup>1</sup> No exact equivalent of this perispomenon is to be found in the cognate languages, and no wonder; for it seems to be a peculiar Manx creation under the joint influence of *sheel* 'seed, issue' (Goi. *stol*, Welsh *hŷl*) and *shlioght* 'offspring' (Goi. *sliochd*) of which we have a trace in the *klioght* of a late reading in the Phillips Prayerbook, p. 24. In the Manx of the present day this last word is written *sluight* as if possibly influenced by the word *lught* 24, still written *lught* 'the family or folk of one's household' (Goi. *luchd*, Welsh *ffwyth* 'a tribe').

*coinneal*, *coinnioll*, Sc. *coinneal*, Welsh *canwyll*, from the Latin *candēla*). So also when it ends a word as in *dyg* 55, now written *aeg* (pronounced *āg*) 'young' (Goi. *ōg*, Welsh *ieuanc*, Eng. *young*, pp. 4, 50).

The result is partly the same in the case of proclitics, for in their case *c* has been reduced to *g*, which is further liable to be made into *g̃*. That is, however, one of two pronunciations and not the more common of the two, for *δ* is frequently substituted for *g̃*. (1) In case the words come to be again accented their initials are pronounced either *g* or *δ*, mostly the latter. The chief instances will be found on pages 16 and 98 above; but I may add that *dan* is given for *gan*, curtailed from *ag an*, in such phrases as *ta d' 'an ianu* 654, now *ta jannoo ad* 'that make them' (Sc. *tha ga'n deanamh*), and *dan vrial ayd* 641, now *dy reyll ad* 'keeping them,' literally, 'at their keeping,' radical *frial*, now *freayll* (p. 89). The change of organ from velars to ambidentals just exemplified has a kind of counterpart in Phillips' *ga* 66, 78, also *da* 78, still *da* 'to him' (Ir. *do*). In fact, it is not improbable that the analogy of the preposition involved in this last example is to be regarded as the key to the whole uncertainty between *δ* and *g̃* in all the particles in point. The preposition in question is written in Manx *dy* (Goi. *do*), and we have only to suppose, that, while it was modified according to the general rule into *g̃y*, it retained the option of an older pronunciation *δy*. The contemporaneous currency of the two pronunciations would suffice to explain the option in those of the other particles.

(2) Between vowels the *g* is seldom to be heard as such, since it is reduced to *g̃* or wholly elided: the two pronunciations are in vogue. Take for instance such words as *sluggey*, still written *sluggey* 'to swallow' (Med. Ir. *slucud*, Mod. Ir. *slugadh*, Sc. *sluig*, Welsh *thyncu*); and *kage* 645, now written *caggey* 'war, battle' (p. 96).

The same thing happens to *g* for *gg*, *ck* or *c'* standing between vowels, whatever the origin of the guttural may be, whether nasal or otherwise, as in *pekagh* 233, now written *peccagh* 'a sinner' (Ir. *peachtach*, p. 125: compare *casherick*, *cadjin*, pp. 117, 119). In some instances the guttural is neither sounded now nor written, as in *huyds* 642, 646, now *hoods* 'unto' (Ir. *chugadsa*, Sc. *thugadsa*); and *aggu* 208, now *eu* 'with you' (Goi. *agaihh*).

The reduction of *g* or *c* to *g̃* brings it to an identity of sound sometimes with *gh* for *ch*, and certain instances of orthographic indecision with regard to this point prove that vowel-flanked *g* or *gg* was sounded *g̃* or even wholly elided at the time when the spelling usual in the

Phillips Prayerbook was fixed upon. Such cases as the following are in point: *smarágyn* 78, 143, but *smaraghyn* 142, 645, now *smaraagyn* or *smarageyn* 'embers, cinders,' plural of *smarage* 'a cinder' (Ir. *sméarbíd*, Welsh *merwydos* 'embers'); *dokkyr* 517, *dokkir* 429, *dockyr*, *doghyr* 450, now written *doccar* 'labour, fatigue,' (Ir. *dochar*, Sc. *dochair* 'hurt'), whence *doghragh* 432, 'grieved,' now written *doccaragh* 'laborious' (Ir. *docharach* 'hurtful, mischievous,' Sc. *docharach* 'uneasy'); *aghin* 644, *akan* 526, now *aghin* 'supplication, petition' (Ir. *athchuinghe*, Sc. *achainich*, *achain*), sometimes confounded with *akkan* 644, now written *accan* 'a moan, complaint' (Sc. *acan*, *acain*) as in *nan agheinnyn* 247, now *nyn accanyn* 'their petitions,' and *m'aghyin* 472, now *my accan* 'my petition'; *eigyrt* 579, now *eyrt* 'to follow,' *eyrts* 369, 372, 554, *eirts* 368, 'the act of following,' now *eyrts* or *eyrths* 'a prosecution' (Ir. *agart* 'revenge,' *agartas* 'a suit or plea,' Sc. *agairt*, *agartas*); and *anlaghy* 226 for *anlaky* (p. 36), now written *oanluckey* to 'bury.'

#### The Voiced Mute, *g*.

This is sounded like *g* in the English words *gaudy* and *go*, and (1) it stands for Goidelic *g* before a broad vowel, whether that *g* represents Aryan *g* or *gh*, as in *glass* 608, still written *glass* 'green, blue, gray' (Goi. *glas*, Welsh *glas*); and *gya* 210, now *geay* 'wind' (p. 17); *bolg* 'a bag, belly, bellows' (Goi. *bolg*, Welsh *bòl*, *bola*, *boly*), and *nyrg* 270, 384, now *lurg* 'after,' Med. Ir. *lorg* 'a track or path,' *for lorc* 'on the track,' *frim lorg* 'to my rear,' Welsh *ffwrw*, *ffurw*, colloquially *lwr* as in *lwr i drwyn* 'in the direction of one's nose, following one's nose.'

(2) It may stand in mutation for *c* or *cc* as already suggested in the remarks concerning that consonant.

As to the changes it may undergo, those to which it is subject as a representative of *cc* or *c* have already been enumerated; so it only remains to mention what happens to it when a radical consonant. In vocalic mutation it becomes *g̃*, which (1) remains initially, and is written *g* in the Phillips Prayerbook, and *gh* in the Manx of the present day, as in *dy gyá* 210, now *dy gheay* 'of wind,' radical *geay*; and *gou* 369, 370, now written *ghow* 'took' (Med. Ir. *ro-gab*, Sc. *ghabh*).

(2) Elsewhere it mostly disappears as in *lú* 318, now written *loo* 'an oath' (Ir. *lughá*, Welsh *llw*); but in some words it first becomes *g̃* (in consequence of vowel change) and then disappears as in *lyoi*, now *leigh* 'law': see p. 63 above.

In nasal mutation *g* loses its individuality owing to its being

assimilated to the nasal, which then becomes *ŋ* written *ng* and pronounced like *ng* in the English words *song* and *bang*, as in *ern góyl* 180, 'having received or got,' *er an góyl* 181 'having sung them'; and the same *ŋ* is the sound of *ng* in a word like *long* 81, now written *lhong* 'a ship' (Goi. *long*, Welsh *llong*); but oftener the word is pronounced approximately *logy* subject to a special modification to be noticed later when the nasal consonants come under review. The assimilation of *n + g* to *ŋ* or *y* has found its way into the Anglo-Manx name honoured in the Isle of Man as that of the Alfred of its past history, namely Godred Crouan, whose name *Goðfreyðr* in O. Norse, later *Goðroede*<sup>1</sup>, was reduced as a Manx personal name to *Gorry* or *Goree*; but the principal personage of that name is always known as 'King *Orry*' (whence also *Orry* without any qualification or epithet), derived from 'King *Gorry*' with the *g* assimilated away by the preceding nasal *ng*.

#### The Voiceless Spirant, *ch*.

This sound is the same as that of the broad *ch* of Irish and Scotch Gaelic, and it is to be heard in the Anglo-Irish pronunciation of *loch* or *lough* when not pronounced 'lock' or 'luff' after the Cockney fashion: it is further identical so far as I can judge with the *ch* of the German words 'bach' and 'doch'; but it is not the same as Welsh *ch*. The latter is a rougher sound produced by a vibration of the walls of the passage behind the tongue, while Goidelic and German *ch* imply a narrowing of that passage and a more concentrated sound, which very readily passes by a little relaxing of the parts affected into a mere *h*.

In point of origin *ch* in Manx chiefly arises out of the mutation of *c*; but there are certain other sporadic origins, which may be here mentioned, such as the following: (1) In the combination *cht*, dating from the prehistoric period of Goidelic, the *ch* may represent any velar consonant as in *noght*, still written *noght* 'to-night' (Ir. *a nochd*, *nochd*, Sc. *an nochd*, *nochd*, Welsh *tran-noeth* 'on the day over night,' or as it were in Latin *trans noctem*); *boght* 'poor' (Goi. *bochd*) which according to Dr. Stokes may have originally been the participle of *bongaim* 'I break, cut, reap,' meaning 'broken,' as in the phrase 'broken men'—this verb has also a *t* preterite *boch-t* (compare Sanskrit *bhanyt* to

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Moore's *Manx Names*, pp. 87-90, and the monograph there printed from the pen of the late Dr. Vigfusson.

'break'); and *shiaght* 'seven' (O. Ir. *secht*, with *cht* for *pt* as in the Latin *septem*, p. 83).

(2) It takes the place of a  $\bar{g}$  derived from a *g* which came to be the final of its word, as in *schiaigh*, *scheagh* 379, now written *stiagh* 'into, inwards' (Med. Ir. *is-tech*, Mod. Goi. *steach*, an agglutination containing *teach*, O. Ir. *teg* 'house' (pp. 38, 63); *magh* 106, still written *magh* 'out, outwards' (O. Ir. *immach*, Mod. Ir. *amach*, *mach*, Sc. *a mach*, *mach*, Welsh *i maes* 'out, outwards,' agglutinations with *mach*, O. Ir. *mag*, 'a field, a plain or open country,' Welsh *maes*=\**mag-es*, of the same meaning); and *méaragh* 262, *méaragh*, *meragh* 263, now *mairagh* 'to-morrow' (Ir. *márach*, Sc. *maireach*, Welsh *y foru* 'to-morrow,' connected with *boreu*, *bore*<sup>1</sup>, for \**moreu* 'morning or morrow,' Anglo-Saxon *morgen*).

(3) In certain cases *ch* stands for an older *ch*, as to which see p. 97 above, as in *daghít* 130, now written *daahít* 'dyed,' and in *gy bragh*, now written *dy bragh* and pronounced *šybrýgh* 'for ever,' literally 'till doom' (p. 15), from a noun which in Irish gives *bráth* 'doom,' Welsh *braut*, *brawd*, and in Manx might be expected to yield *braa* or *brah*: in fact it occurs<sup>2</sup>, but usually reserved for poetry.

<sup>1</sup> On Welsh *-eu* (also *-e*)=Irish *-ag* (liable to become *ach*) see my *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, pp. 66, 7. To the words here in question belongs probably the S. Welsh *tyle* 'a hill or an up-hill way,' which seems to be of the same origin as Irish *tulach* 'a hill or hillock.' I cannot decide whether words like the following belong here:—*arragh* 'spring of the year,' genitive *t'iyri* 97, now *yn arree* 'of the spring' (O. Ir. *errach*, Mod. Goi. *earrach*); *mullagh* 'the top of anything' (Ir. *mullach*); *ydagh* 160, 652, now *eaddagh* 'dress, clothing' (O. Ir. *étach*), and certain others to be found in Stokes' *Celtic Declension*, p. 36, and the *Gram. Celtica*, pp. 74, 5.

<sup>2</sup> See Kelly's Dictionary, s.v. *braa*, where he quotes (without giving the reference) a passage in which it occurs meaning 'eternity' in the Manx version of the *Paradise Lost*; and a Manxman who knows nothing of that poem has told me that *braa* occurs in poetry. He probably referred to *Wesley's Hymns* translated into Manx (Douglas, 1799), for in them the word occurs as a favourite rhyme, whether it be *dy bra* or else simply *braa* as an adjective meaning 'eternal,' whereas anywhere else in the line it becomes *dy bragh*. The shortening of the vowel in this last and the retention of the consonant to follow it are parts doubtless of the same phenomenon. In other words, a portion of the time of the vowel is transferred to the pronunciation of the consonant, which is thereby prevented from being silenced according to the general rule. *Gybragh* is frequently used with *beayn* or *farraghtyn* 'lasting, enduring' to make *gy bragh byan* 17, now *dy bragh beayn*, or *dy bragh farraghtyn*, so that the change of sound from *dy bragh* to the pronunciation *šybrýgh* may be put down to an enclitic use: in that case one might compare *gach* 'every,' becoming *gygh* and *šygh*.

The treatment of *ch* has already been mentioned under *c*; but I may here mention that *ch* is largely elided when it comes in contact with *s*, as in *buias*, *buiahs* 427, now written *booise* 'thanks, gratitude' (Goi. *buidheachas*) from *buiagh* 332, now *booiaigh* 'pleased, pleasing' (Goi. *buidheach*), and the derivative *buiaghsoil* 73, for a more usual spelling without *gh*, now *booisal* 'acceptable.' In *aghsyn* 555, *aghsan* 556, now *oghsan* 'reproof' (Ir. *achmhusán*, Sc. *achmhasn*), the spelling retains *gh*, which is, however, sometimes omitted in the best pronunciation current in the South of the Island. The same elision of *ch* is not unknown in connection with other consonants, as in the case of *góni* 37, 38, 49, 283 'always,' literally 'every day,' for what would have been in Med. Irish *cach n-dia*, Welsh *peunyð*, *beunyð* 'daily.'

### The Voiced Spirant, *ġ* or *gh*.

This is the voiced velar corresponding to the voiceless *ch*, and it arises chiefly from *c* or *g* as mentioned under those consonants. But it also takes the place of *ð* (see pages 99, 114 above), as in *my gryim* 649, now written *my ghreeym* 'my back,' radical *dreeym* (Goi. *druim*, Welsh *drum*, *trum* 'a back or ridge'), and in *gavid* 646, now *Ghavid*, radical *David*. Medially and finally, however, the *ġ* has as a rule disappeared, but we have a remarkable exception in the termination of the third person singular of the Manx subjunctive, which is the Goidelic secondary present. Take for example *veagh* 647, radical *béagh* 'would be' (Ir. *bhíodh*, *bhídheadh*, Sc. *bhitheadh*), or *jénagh* in *nagh jénagh sóilshe* 327, now *nagh jinnagh soilshey* 'lest the light should do' (Med. Ir. *ní dénad* 'was not wont to do,' Sc. *dheanadh* 'would do.') It has already been suggested (p. 96) that the Goidelic languages had at an early date reduced the termination *at* to *ad*, which was further made into *að*, and that it was this last that Manx made into *agh*, pronounced *ach*. Herein, moreover, Manx does not stand alone, as the corresponding Munster termination is also *ach*: see O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar*, pp. 168, 9, 177, 185.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE NASAL CONSONANTS.

THESE consonants may be taken in the same order as the others, and they subdivide themselves like the others into voiceless and voiced. But the voiceless nasals play such an inconsiderable rôle in Manx and the other Goidelic dialects as compared with Welsh, that it is needless to dwell on them at any length. In English perhaps we have them before *p*, *t*, *k* or *c* as in 'lamp,' 'punt,' 'link,' 'bank.' The same was probably the case with Goidelic in its prehistoric stages, but in our earliest documents, including the oldest Ogam inscriptions, these nasals are conspicuous by their absence as such. How they disappeared is only a matter of conjecture: they may have been assimilated to the stopped consonants to produce *pp*, *ττ*, *ll*, *kk*, *cc*, but this notation is probably too strong, and the resultants may be represented more vaguely as *p'*, *τ'*, *l'*, *k'*, *c'*. What I mean is that they have to be carefully distinguished from the vowel-flanked *p*, *τ*, *t*, *k*, *c* which yielded later *ph*, *τh*, *th*, *kh*, *ch*, while our *p'*, *τ'*, *l'*, *k'*, *c'* regularly became in mutation *b*, *δ*, *d*, *g*, *g*. Thus the oldest Goidelic form known of the word which is in Welsh *cant* and in Latin *centum* 'a hundred' is the Old Irish *céit*, which is now written Ir. *clád*, Sc. *ceud*, Manx *keead* (p. 97), and similarly with the Goidelic equivalent of Welsh *pump*, Latin *quinque* 'five': the Old Irish was *cóic* or *cúic*, Mod. Ir. *cúig*, Sc. *coig*, but Manx *queig*, on which see p. 59 above; also pages 81 and 120. Since, however, the changes in question took place, the exigencies of vocabulary and phonology have in all three Goidelic dialects brought voiceless nasals in contact with *p*, *τ*, *t*, *k*, *c*. In Manx such examples as the following may be mentioned, *lamp* 'a lamp,' borrowed from English, *jeant* 'done, made,' for *jeant* (Ir. *déanta*), *haink* 'came,' from \**hanic* (Ir. *thánaic*, Sc. *thainig*), and *cronk*

'a hill,' for an older *knock* (p. 33); but it does not follow that the nasal combinations in these words are absolutely like the corresponding English ones, as there is perhaps a slight tendency in Manx to vocalize a nasal coming before another consonant: so I should hesitate to say that the nasal consonant is wholly voiceless even in the positions here indicated, whether it be so or not in English.

After this brief notice of voiceless nasals, the nasals to follow will be assumed to mean voiced ones, unless it is expressly stated to the contrary.

### The Biliabial Nasal.

In point of origin *m* represents (1) Aryan *m* as in *mi*, now written *mee* 'me, I' (Ir. *mé*, Sc. *mí*, Welsh *mi*, Latin *me*); *marru* 112, now *marroo* 'dead' (Goi. *marbh*, Welsh *marw*, Latin *mortuus*); *enym* 390, now *ennym* 'a name' (Goi. *ainm*, Welsh *enw*, Latin *nomen*).

(2) Sometimes *m* takes the place of *mm*, whether directly representing *mm* or derived from *mb*, as in *er mlasghy* 77 (for \**erm blasghy* = \**ern* + *blasghy*) 'having tasted,' radical *blasghy*, now mostly replaced by *blashtyn* (Goi. *blas* 'taste,' Welsh *blas*); *verym* 474, now *ver-ym* 'I will give' (Med. Ir. *doberimm* 'I give,' Mod. Ir. *bheirim*, Sc. *bheir* 'mi' 'I will give'); and *imm* 538, now *eeym* 'butter' (O. Ir. *imb*, *imm* Mod. Ir. *im*, Sc. *im*, Welsh *ymenyn*, Breton *amann*, *amanen*, Latin *unguo* 'I smear'); and *dreeym* 'a back or ridge,' genitive *drommey* (O. Ir. *druim*, genitive *drommo*, with *mm* for *sm*: compare the Latin *dorsum*, p. 101).

In vocalic mutation initial *m* becomes (1) mostly *v* as in *tdy vac* 30, now *dy vac* 'thy son' (Goi. *do mhac*), and as to *múar* 'great,' mutated *vúar*, *wooar*, see pp. 66, 90. (2) When *m* is non-initial it is vocalized mostly into *u* as in *arneyf* 223, 329, *arnæyf* 541, now *ard-nieu* 'a serpent' (Goi. *nathair-nimhe*), plural *ayrdneughyn* 245, now *ard-nieughyn* 'serpents'; *lau* 410, *laue*, still written *laue* 'hand' (Goi. *lámh*, Welsh *llaw*); *dou* 662, still written *dou* 'to me' (Ir. *damh*, Sc. *dhomh*). Considerable importance attaches to the modification into *u* of the whole syllable written *amh* in the other Goidelic dialects: take the following instances, *tallu* 654, now *thalloo* 'the earth' (Goi. *talamh*); *briu* 595, now *briw* 'a judge' (Goi. *breitheamh*); *jeanu* 76, now *jannoo* to 'make' (Ir. *déanamh*, Sc. *deanadh*). (3) In some instances it disappears wholly as in *yimnee* 98, *yimné* 42, *ymné* 648, now *imnea* 'anxiety, solicitude, doubt' (Ir. *imsníomh*); compare the Manx surname *Cowley*, pronounced *Cŏlŏi*, from *Mac Amhlaibh*, pp. 35, 40;

also the elision of *ð* or *v* in the word *liattai* 102, now *lhiattee* 'side or margin' (Ir. *leathlaobh*, p. 22).

### The Dentilabial Nasal.

This would be the sound of *m* in the English word 'nymph' and 'amphitheatre'; but I have never heard it in Manx, as the nasal in such a position would be more or less spent in nasalizing the vowel.

### The Ambidental Nasal.

This sound which I write *ν* is produced with the tip of the tongue brought near the edge of the upper teeth, that is, on a level with *τ* and *δ*, and the rest of the ambidental series; and like them it usually goes with broad vowels. It is to be heard in the Isle of Man even in the pronunciation of English: thus I have often noticed the English word *no* pronounced *vo*, especially in the North, and at first it struck me as being almost sounded as if written *gnó*. In practising a syllable like *av* one has to guard against the temptation to say *avð*; and the better plan is to practice *avð* first, and then try to pronounce *av* without the *ð*.

There is nothing much to say about this sound but that (1) it represents Aryan *n* with broad vowels, as in *nóo* 136, now *noa* 'new' (O. Ir. *núe*, *núie*, Mod. Ir. *nuadh* or *nuagh*, Sc. *nuadh*, Welsh *newydd*, Gaulish *novio-*, Latin *novus*), and *layn* 65, 648, now written *lane* 'full' (Goi. *lán*, Welsh *llawn*, Latin *plēnus*).

(2) It also takes the place of *ν* and *νð*, as in *kian*, now written *kione* 'head' (Goi. *ceann*, Welsh *pen*); '*an rommey* 169 'of their back,' for *an nrommey* = *av* + *ðrommey* (p. 101); and *ern'óll* 42, *er noll* 270, 647 'after going,' for *erv-dol* which was reduced to *erv vol*, whence *er noll*, from *dol* of the same origin as the Med. Ir. *dul*, *dula*, Mod. Goi. *dol* to 'go.' The preference is given in modern Manx to *goll*, and the foregoing phrase is written *er-n'gholl*<sup>1</sup> but sounded *er vōl*.

This consonant is not subject to any systematic change, and I am uncertain as to the exact way in which the first nasal of the word corresponding to Irish *ionmhuin* 'dear, beloved,' disappeared in the Manx form *shúyne* 224 'is dear,' supposing the analysis to be correctly given at p. 90 above.

<sup>1</sup> See Cregeen's Dictionary, p. xi. for the changes which the preposition *er* is supposed to produce: some of them are correct and some are mere tricks of a perverse spelling.

## The Alveolar Nasal.

This is the sound of English and Welsh *n*; but it occurs oftener in those languages than in Manx. I have noticed it in the following words:—*náre* 356, 560, now *nearey* 'shame' pronounced *nēra* (Goi. *náire*); *ben* 24, *benn* 65, 416, 427, 429, now written *ben* 'woman, wife' (O. Ir. *ben*, Mod. Goi. *bean*); *iniin*, now *inneen* 'daughter,' pronounced *ñiñ* (Ir. *inghean*, p. 54); *baniil* 504, now *bannit* 'blessed' (Ir. *beannuighthe*, Sc. *beannaichte*, p. 8); *phien* 76, now *feeyn* 'wine' (O. Ir. *fín*, Mod. Goi. *fíon*); *grían*, now written *grian* the 'sun' (Goi. *grian*); *bwoirryn* 'female' (Ir. *boiríonn*, Sc. *boireann*); *shuilnau*, now written *sheelnaue* 'mankind' (pronounced *šil nēu*, p. 100). To these instances add the following: *ghani* 42, now *cha nee* 'not, no,' pronounced *hă ní*<sup>1</sup>; *ni* 48, now *nee* 'is it,' pronounced *nī* (Mod. Ir. *an é*, pronounced *añ é*, with the same interrogative as Latin *an*); and *nií* 343, 345, 346, *ni* 347, 467, now written *nee*<sup>2</sup> 'will or shall do,' sounded *nī* with an alveolar *n*, which suggests that this word represents a form with a broad vowel in the preceding syllable, such as Med. Ir. *dogní* 'facit.' In some of the instances mentioned, it is to be noticed that the *n* occurs where the other Goidelic dialects postulate an ambidental nasal associated with a broad vowel, whereas in Manx that vowel has been narrowed as in *nearey*, and *inneen*, so that here at least alveolar *n* appears as a compromise between *v* and *ñ*.

## The Nasal Mouillé.

By this I mean the sound of *n* mouillé, written *gn* in French and Italian, as in 'Boulogne' and 'Bologna,' Gaulish *Bononia*. In Manx it stands for Aryan *n* associated with narrow vowels. Initially it is represented by the French digraph *gn* in the Phillips Prayerbook, as for instance in the following words: *gniart*, now written *niart* 'strength, power' (Goi. *neart*, Welsh *nerth*, Gaulish *nerlo*-), *gniarr* as in *vei yn gniarr* 617, now *veih'n niar* 'from the

<sup>1</sup> I have heard *hă nīē* or *hă nīē*<sup>2</sup> at Cregneish (p. 54); but I cannot say whether this involves precisely the same agglutination as *hă nī*, in which case one should compare Scotch *cha n-e* 'not, no,' or else represents a slurred pronunciation of *ghani e* 42, *gha-ni-e* 20, of the same signification.

<sup>2</sup> From the three last instances, all pronounced with *n*, must be distinguished *niee* to 'wash' (Ir. *nighé*, Sc. *nigh*), and *nhee* (Ir. *nídh*), as in *nhee erbee* 'anything in the world.' The latter two are pronounced identically, *ñi*. Four of these words occur in the following sentences: *Nee oos nagh jean eh niee son nheer erbee*. *Cha nee*. 'Is it thou that wilt not wash it for anything in the world? No.'

east' (Ir. *ón áird-shoir*, Sc. *bhó'n aird an ear*), *gnúirr* as in *vei gn gnúirr* 617, now *veih'n neear* 'from the west' (Ir. *ón áird shiar*, Sc. *bhó'n aird an iar*). In these instances I seem to hear a decided yod (*ɨ*) in the pronunciation of the nasal, and even when the latter is not initial there is a trace of the yod, corresponding to the second element in *tʰ* and *dʰ* (pp. 110-2), as for instance in *veign* 'I should be,' where the digraph *gn* is now used, while the Phillips Prayerbook gives one or more other pronunciations, *væing* 537, *vein* 563. The other spellings vary considerably, for we have the same *n* mouillé in the genitive *talúin* 32, now *thallooin* the 'earth's' (Ir. *talmhan*, Sc. *talmh-ainn*), *bleyn* 61, now *blein* 'a year' (Ir. *bliadhain*, Welsh *blwydy*); *yn ierinniy* 24, *yn'yirrin* 18, now written *yn irriney* 'the truth,' radical *firrinniy* 25, now *firriney* 'truth' (Ir. *firinne*, Sc. *firinn*, Med. Welsh *y wirionedd*, now *y gwirionedd* 'the truth'); also in phrases like *ern'ianu* 20, now *er n'yanoo* 'after doing or making' (for *ern* + *dianu*, p. 57 above); *ern' iémagh* 61, 71 'having called'; *er' ann iém* 90, *er an ieym* 113 'they having been called.' The more or less latent *ɨ* at the end of words like *blein* 'a year,' becomes, when the word is closely followed by a vowel, clearly perceptible, as in *blein elley* 'another year,' pronounced *bléiɨ éle*. In the case of the article this is sometimes duly indicated in the Prayerbook, as in *yn ier* 617, pronounced probably *yɨ ɨr* 'the man's' (Goi. *an fhir*), but the sound follows the same rule even when the spelling does not suggest it, as in *yn aspick* 21, where the *ɨ* is omitted in the Prayerbook just as in the modern spelling, though the pronunciation is *yɨ ɨaspick* (p. 53).

This combination of *n* mouillé and *ɨ* is liable to be changed into a palatal *y* as in *shuiniyn* 103, 551, now *shiny* 'we, us' (Goi. *sinne*) which is very commonly pronounced *shinyɨ*<sup>1</sup> (perhaps *shiyɨyn*); and I conclude that the same *n* mouillé, rather than the ordinary *n*, was the starting point of the change illustrated by such words as *kiinn* 565, 600, *kiin* 551, *kin* 550, now written *king* and pronounced *kɨy* 'heads' (Goi. *cinn*, plural of *ceann* 'head'); *chiinn* 444, 445, *chinn* 436, now written *ching* 'sick, ailing' (Goi. *tinn*); and *piin* 89, now *ping* 'a penny' (Ir. *píghin*, Sc. *peighinn*, which seem to be derived from the

<sup>1</sup> I should be inclined to ask whether the name of the supposed Manx saint, *Lingan*, in the place-names *Kil-lingan* 'Lingan's Cell,' and *Cabbal Lingan* 'Lingan's Chapel,' is not a form of *Ninian*, Lowland Scotch *Saint Ringan*. This conjecture is not disposed of by the fact that there is a *Saint Trinian's* in the Island, for the *l* + *n* of *Keeill Ninian* could not be expected to give the same resultant as the *t* + *n* of *Saint Ninian*, see Moorc's *Manx Names*, pp. 214, 215.

Old English word *penig* 'a penny,' with its consonants partly transposed; also *reyng* 162, *ræyng* 570, *reng* 128, *ræyn* 565, now *rheynn* 'did divide' (Ir. *doroinn*, Sc. *roinn*). Here, as in *væing*, the form favoured by the scribe of the Phillips Prayerbook has not prevailed, and other instances parallel to *væing*, as contrasted with *veign*, occur commonly enough, as for instance at p. 537, where we have near one another *ællieing*, now *ellin* 'I should flee,' *'urrying* 'I should remain' (Ir. *fhuirighinn*): the other pronunciation is evidenced in the same passages by *raghein* 'I should go' (Goi. *rachainn*), and *iemín*, now *yinnin* 'I should make' (Goi. *dhéanainn*).

### The Palatal Nasal.

The sound meant, *y*, is the nasal in the standard pronunciation of the English word 'king' or the nasal heard before the stopped consonant *g* in the English word 'finger.' I cannot distinguish it from that in 'sang' or 'sung,' but the Goidelic treatment implies a difference. (1) In Manx I should suppose it to stand for the nasal in the Aryan combination *ng* associated with a narrow vowel.

(2) The digraph *ng* is never doubled whether it is derived from *yy* or *yɣ* as in *lhuingey*, genitive of *lhong* 'a ship' (p. 128), and *chengey* 'a tongue.'

In some instances *yi* is changed into *ñi*, thus reversing, as it were, a change to which attention has just been called under the nasal mouillé. Take the following examples: *luinie* 91, now *lhuingey*, genitive of *lhong* (Ir. *long*, genitive *luinge*, Welsh *llong*) 'a ship,' in the phrase *kall luinie*, now *coayl-lhuingey* 'shipwreck,' where at the present day the pronunciation with *y* is the only one to be heard in the Island, as also in the case of the derivative *lhuingys* 'shipping, navy' (Ir. *luingios*, but Sc. *luinneas*, Welsh *llynges*); and *chiange* 228, 388, now *chengey* 'tongue,' with which the mutated forms agree, as in *y hiange* 317, *y hiangey* 122, now *e hengey* 'his tongue,' and *my hiangey* 550, *my hange* 533, now *my hengey* 'my tongue,' which, however, occurs also written *my hinnge* 439, 560. The O. Ir. was *tenge*, genitive plural *tengad* (Med. Ir. *tenga*, Mod. Goi. *teanga*), but in spite of the *ng* the Manx pronunciation is mostly *ñeñia*<sup>1</sup>, identical wholly with that of *chene* 22, now written

<sup>1</sup> The Welsh word is *tafawd* or *tafod*, which, however, can only be supposed related, if one may take it to stand for *tengāt* or *tengōt*, somewhat in the same way as *pymlheng* *nos* yields S. Welch *pythewnos* (p. 60) and N. Welch *pythefnos*

*chenney* 'fire' (Goi. *teine*, Welsh *tan*), which has in consequence become obsolete as the ordinary word for fire in Modern Manx<sup>1</sup>. It is right, however, to say that the pronunciation of *chengey* 'tongue,' with *y* is by no means extinct, as I have heard it regularly used at Cregneish in the South; but Phillips' spelling *hinnge* seems to suggest the other and more prevalent pronunciation. Lastly, here should be mentioned cases like that of *er gnialtyn* 30, *ern' gnialtyn* 635, 'after promising,' from *gialtyn*, now *gialdyn* to 'promise or pledge': the initial combination was doubtless *ern* + *gialtyn*, yielding successively *ery* *giallyn*, *ery* *gialtyn*, *er* *gialtyn* and *er* *ñgialtyn* (p. 57).

### The Velar Nasal.

The sound meant, *y*, is that of *ng* in the English word 'sang' or the nasal in 'longer.' In Manx it should represent (1) the nasal in the Aryan combination *ng* associated with a broad vowel, but there is a scarcity of instances.

(2) The digraph, as in the case of the palatal nasal, is never doubled, whether it is derived from *γγ* or *ηγ*, as in *ern góyl* 180 'having taken,' for *eryg-góyl*, which became *ery góyl*, whence the modern pronunciation *er góyl*, though the spelling is now made into *er n'ghoaill*; and in *er an góyl* 181 'they being sung' (p. 128)—a different case is illustrated by an instance like the following: *ta ern'oll* 25, 51, *ta er noll* 180, now *ta er gholl* (pp. 101, 139) 'he is gone.' A purist will save the *gh* in such instances by reading *er ny ghoaill* and *er ny gholl* respectively, whether the sense admits of the introduction of the pronoun or not; but the prevailing tendency is to restore the radical

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'a fortnight:' compare also *cawod* 'a shower,' mostly pronounced *cafod*. Among the difficulties of this guess must, however, be mentioned the lack of any trace of a form *tawod* or better still *tewod*, which would be supported by the equivalent *tédd* in Breton, a language which largely gets rid of *ng*, as did also O. Cornish: so the Cornish *tawot*, later *tavas* offers another difficulty. Thus Welsh *tafod* and Cornish *tavas* are cognates, but possibly not related to Ir. *teanga*, with which, on the other hand, the Breton *tédd* admits of being equated. Lastly, *tafod* is masculine in N. Wales but feminine in S. Wales, as though it represented an old neuter, which would be countenanced by the Gaulish herb-name *ταρβο-ταβάριον* conjectured (from Dioscorides' *ταρβηλοδάριον*) as meaning 'bull's tongue': see Ebel's *Zeuss' Gram. Celtica*, pp. 77, 797.

<sup>1</sup> It survives, however, in such terms as *chenney-jee* 'the ringworm' (Goi. *teine dé* 'erysipelas,' called in Welsh *yr eryr* 'the eagle'), but even so its meaning is being forgotten, for I have heard *chenney-jee*, which literally means 'God's fire,' explained as 'God's tongue.' This, if the language survived long enough, might serve as the basis of a novel superstition concerning the ringworm.

unmodified and to say *er goaill* and *er goll*, and so in other cases. Here perhaps may be mentioned combinations like *ern gáas* 600, for *ern áas* 84, now *er n'aase* 'after growing.' This does not prove the direct substitution of *ɣ* for *v*, so much as that of *gáas* for *áas*, and so in other cases, such as *ern' grá* 480, now written *er ghra* 'having said,' where the verbal noun is *ra*, irregularly derived from *raa* 'a say or the act of saying' (Med. Ir. *rádim* 'I say,' infinitive *rád*, Sc. *radh*). Manx is, however, apt to confound the form with *g=ag* (pp. 56, 141), such as *aase* to 'grow,' *raa* to 'say,' *iu* to 'drink,' with *gaase*, *gra*, *giu*, though the latter properly mean 'a-growing,' 'a-saying,' 'a-drinking;' but the *g* does not always intrude in the Phillips Prayerbook: witness the sentence, *bií ny góyn shó er an rá ná er an góyl* 181, 'these words shall be said or sung.'

(3) The nasal vowel *ũ* when final sometimes brings with it an *ɣ* as in *tnú*, now *troo* 'envy' (p. 34), and *ghamú* 142, 166, now *chamoo* 'neither,' which I have occasionally heard pronounced *trũɣ* and *hamũɣ* in the parish of Ballaugh.

This nasal is subject to no systematic change. I may, however, mention one or two cases of its losing its individuality owing to assimilation: first comes that of the word *kummell* 131, now *cummal* 'to hold' (Ir. *congbháil*, but Sc. *cumail*); here the first change, for Manx and Scotch Gaelic, appears to have consisted in the partial assimilation of *ɣ* to *m* by the *v* (*bh*) following, so that the word became \**cumvail*: in the next stage this was simplified into *cummail*, whence the modern spellings. Thus Manx has an imperative *kúm* 640, now *cum* 'hold' (Sc. *cum*, but Irish *congbhaigh*), the origin of which would have been a hopeless puzzle had the Irish verb happened to have been lost. As it is, the latter is still in common use, and, if I remember rightly, I have heard *congbháil* pronounced in Connaught *coɣwáil* (in the dative case): compare the Manx *trogell* 365, now written *troggal* to 'lift or raise' (Med. Ir. *turbál*, dative *turbáil*, Mod. Ir. *turgabháil*). The case of a word like *ientys* 131, now *yindys* 'a wonder,' leaves more room for doubt: the Irish is *iongantas*, Sc. *ionganntas*, so that supposing the first syllable to have borne the stress of the voice, the word may be presumed to have been contracted into *ioɣɣtas*, whence the simplification would be *iontas*. This would account accurately for the consonants of *yindys*, but not for the vowel *i*, which is irregular here as the pronunciation is *ĩɣɣdys*: it would have to be spelled in the modern Manx orthography *yyndys*, but a dislike for *yy* seems to have led to the spelling with *i*, namely *yindys*. A preference for the combination *rn*



over *ry* is illustrated by *harn* 42 'drew,' a verb represented by *layrn* 565, still written *layrn* to 'draw,' of the same origin as the Irish *tarruing* (Sc. *tarruing* or *tarruinn*); the etymology, however, is obscure. We are not to regard *er noll* (pp. 101, 133) 'after going,' as standing for *er ngoll*, as the old radical was *doll* rather than *goll* (p. 137), but we seem to have an instance of *v* for *y* in *coon* 'narrow,' if that adjective is to be equated with Ir. *cumhang*, Sc. *cumhann*, Welsh *cyfyng* 'narrow, strait.'

A few remarks of a miscellaneous nature may conveniently be made at this point. The first relates to the definite article *yn* or '*n*,' the constant element of which consisted originally of *nd*. Now the nasal of the article takes its colouring from the word to which it is prefixed, and in case the latter is one beginning with a dental nasal, the language has a tendency of long standing to treat the nasal as a part only of the article. Thus *yn* before the word *oor* 'hour,' becomes *yv*, whereas before *Erin* 'Ireland' it becomes *yñ* (with *n* mouillé), and so in other cases such as *yn yinnivyyl* 110, now *yn inney-veyl* 'the bond-maid' (p. 17). Further, the English word *nation* when borrowed into Manx came to be treated as if it were *yn ation* 'the nation,' so that *átún* came to be regarded as the complete word as in *dy dygh ully átún* 24, now *da dy chooilley ashoon* 'to every nation.' The same thing happens in native words, as for example in *arnæyf* 541, now *ard-nieu* 'a snake, an adder,' already cited. Here the syllable *ar* represents *nar*=Irish *nathair*, Welsh *neidr* 'a serpent'; in fact the English *an adder* forms an apt phonological parallel as it stands for *an nadder* with the latter word of the same origin as the Celtic ones. Similarly in the case of the word *edd* 'a nest,' plural *nan ídj* 608, now written *nyn idd* 'of the nests' (O. Ir. *net*, Mod. Goi. *nead*, plural *nid*, Welsh *nyth* 'a nest.' In some instances, however, this decapitation of nasal nouns is not attested by the Phillips Prayerbook: take for example *ny Nolick* 17 'of Christmas,' and *La Nolick* 51, 55, now written *Laa yn Ullick* 'Christmas-day' (Med. Ir. *Notlaic*, Mod. Ir. *Nodlog*, lá *Nodlog* 'Christmas-day,' Sc. *latha Nollaig*, Welsh *dyd Nadolig*, from Latin *natalicia*); but in others it hesitates as in the case of *yn neidyrr* 593, and *yn addyr* 541, now *yn adder* 'the adder' borrowed probably from Welsh and English respectively.

In one case we seem to have an instance of the orthography prefixing a nasal where it has no etymological standing: I allude to *yn na* 44, 453, *yn ná* 195, 252, *yn náa* 102, 227 278, 'the second,' now written *yn*

*nah*, and pronounced with an open *a*, and not with the close *a* of *dáa* 'two,' with which it has probably nothing to do. This *n-ah* seems rather to represent the prefix *aa* as in *aa-aase* 'second-growth,' and *aa-hilley* 'second sight' (Goi, *ath-*, Welsh *at-*, *ad-*, all of the same meaning approximately as Latin *re-*). So the Manx *yn nah laa* 'the second day' may be compared, for instance, with Irish *ath-lá* 'next day, another time' (O'Reilly). The spelling *aa* of the prefix means that the short vowel of *ath* has been lengthened into *ā* under the influence of a strong secondary accent, and Phillips' *yn náa* and *yn ná* may be regarded as evidence to the same effect in the case of the ordinal, though the *yn nah* or *nah* to be heard at the present day is never pronounced with *ā*. Kelly, however, speaks of its being 'written *yn aa*,' while Cregeen only remarks that 'when *yn* is placed before it [namely *aa*], it changes to *nah*, the ordinal of two.'

Before leaving the definite article there is another question worth mentioning here as being partly one of phonology and partly of false analogy, as in the one just dealt with: the genitive plural of the article and the pronominal genitive meaning 'their' have come into collision, so that both have, so to say, gone a little off their respective lines. In the Phillips Prayerbook the pronoun occurs both as *an* and *nan* for which we have now only the form *nyn* 'their.' In Irish the pronoun is *an*, the *n* of which may lose its identity in front of another consonant: thus *an + cosa* becomes a *g-cosa* 'their feet.' But in certain cases it remains intact, as for instance before a vowel, as in a *n-arán* 'their bread.' Manx has levelled this and chosen to use *an* before both vowels and consonants: so we have *an gall* 365 'their, loss, i. e. the loss of them or their being lost,' radical *call* (Med. Ir. *coll*, Sc. *call*); *dan drogell* 365 'at their lifting, i. e. a-lifting of them,' radical *trogell* (p. 138), and *an mé* 24, now *nyn mea* 'their life,' radical *bea* (Goi. *beatha*). The initial *n* of *nan*, *nyn* seems due to the influence of the article, the genitive plural of which was *nan*, especially before vowels as in the Mod. Irish *na n-easbhadh* 'of the defects;' so in Manx, as in *ayns méyn* 'an austylyn 301 'in the midst of the disciples,' and *eriu nan enmyn* 301, now *earroo ny henmyn* 'number of the names.' In this latter instance it will be noticed that the present Manx has *ny henmyn*, while the Phillips version is ambiguous, as it might mean either 'of the names, τῶν ὀνομάτων' or 'their names,' and the inference is natural that the modern formula was intended to exclude that ambiguity. This *ny h-* may be regarded as based on the formula of the genitive singular feminine as in *ny hanmey* 'of the soul, ἀνιμæ,'

radical *anmey*, genitive of *annym* (Med. Ir. *anim*, Mod. Goi. *anam*), plural *ny hanmeenyn* 'of the souls, *animarum*,' radical *anmeenyn*; but the analogy has been applied to nouns which are not feminine, as in the case of *ny henmyn* just mentioned. This departure from the original declension does not touch the nasal mutation in the case of nouns beginning with a consonant, but in those beginning with a vowel it appears to be of no very recent date: at any rate we have instances of it in the Prayerbook as in *ik dyn tagyrt ny hourelyn* 351 'payment to the priest of the offerings,' radical *ourelyn*, plural of *ourel*, now *oural* (Goi. *ofráil*), and *læid ny hobrin shen* 480 'the like of those workers, i.e. such workers.'

In the next place the pronoun *an*, *nan*, now *nyn* is used not only for 'their' but also for 'our' and 'your': witness the following instances—*an gymmirk* 591, now *nyn gemmyrk* 'our refuge,' radical *kemmyrk* 'protection' (Ir. *coimirc*, *coimric*, O'Reilly); *laghyn nan fæsh* 591, now *laghyn yn eash ain* 'the days of our age,' and *lâghyn nan sfyl* 363, now *laghyn nyn mea* 'the days of our life.' Similarly the pronoun is used for 'your,' as in *arys d'an bekaghyn* 363, now *arrys son nyn beccaghyn* 'repentance on account of your sins,' *d'an guyrre shiu* 357 'at your bidding, i.e. a-bidding you,' radical *cuyrre*, now *cuirrey* (Goi. *cuireadh*); *er nan ieni* [read *iem*] as *er nan gurry* 356, now *er nyn eam as er nyn guirrey* 'after your calling and your bidding, i.e. you having been called and bidden.' The explanation of this free use of the pronoun is that the Manxman relies for exact distinction between 'our,' 'your,' 'their,' on the use, among other expedients of the preposition *agg* 272, 447, now *ec* 'at, with, by,' as in *yn jîh ainiyn* 594, now *yn Jee ain* 'our God,' literally 'the God with us,' and as in the Scotch *an tigh aice-se* 'her house,' which would be in Manx *y thie ecksh*: compare the French 'sa maison à elle'¹. This was at first employed perhaps exclusively in the case of emphasis being required. It is no longer confined, however, to that use, and we have instances like the following in the Prayerbook: *y llâint ain* 357, 'our salvation'; *ayns y raydjyn kasserick aggesyn* 363, now *ayns e raaidyn casherick* 'in his

¹ It is quite possible that this kind of use of *à* in French has been suggested by a Gaulish original; for though Welsh does not run parallel with Goidelic in this particular, Cornish forms like *aga* 'their, *eorum*' possibly postulate some such an explanation as that suggested by the Manx usage. The Goidels usually render the preposition in question into English by *at*, so that the Manxman spontaneously Englishes *y thie ecksh* into 'the house at her,' which comes curiously close to the French *sa maison à elle*.

holy ways; and *ayns yn enym kasserick aggesyn* 363 'in his holy name.' In this construction the article is regularly used, and that was doubtless what opened the way for the influence of the several forms on one another as specified above.

Lastly, the Goidelic pronoun for 'your' is in Irish and Scotch *dhur n-*, which should be in Manx *vurn* and *vur*, but I have never detected an instance of it. The case is somewhat different with the pronoun for 'our,' which in the other Goidelic dialects is *ar n-*. This should be *arn* and *ar* in Manx, and these forms actually occur, but with an initial *n* in the Prayerbook, as in *narn iñh* 489 'our God,' and *nar<sup>1</sup> jiarn* 337, 346, 364, *nar jarn* 37, now *nyn jiarn* 'our Lord.' Possibly further scrutiny of the manuscript would show a somewhat larger number of instances than appear in our printed text.

Before leaving the subject of the nasal consonants I must mention a phenomenon of considerable importance in the present pronunciation of Manx. It consists in prefixing to a final nasal the corresponding voiced mute. Thus (1) *trúm* 39, *troum* 468, *tróym* 40, now written *trome* 'heavy' (Med. Ir. *tromm*, Mod. Ir. and Sc. *trom*, Welsh *trwm*, fem. *trom*) is pronounced in a way which sometimes strikes one as being *tróum* and sometimes *trǫbm* or *trüb̥m* with a sort of precarious *b*; and similarly with other words such as *kian*, now *kione* 'head' (Goi. *ceann*) which becomes *kǫduv* or *kǫðu*, while the plural *kiñn*, now written *king*, is pronounced sometimes *kǫzy*; *blein* 'a year,' becomes *blidñ*; and *long*, now written *lhong* 'a ship,' becomes *lǫgy* or *lǫgy*. The same thing happened now and then with *rv* as in *örn*, *öryn* III, now written *oarn* 'barley,' pronounced *orðv*, with the article *yñ* *ǫrðv* (Goi. *eórna*); and with *rn*, pronounced *rdñ*, as in *cuirn* or *keirn* 'the rowan or mountain ash' (Med. Ir. *caerthann*, Mod. Ir. *caorthainn*, but Sc. *caorunn*)<sup>2</sup>. This modification began before the orthography of Phillips' translation had been fixed upon, as one would otherwise have expected *tromm*, for example, or *trom*, rather than *troum*, *tróym*, or *trúm*. In all the cases mentioned the vowel was short and the nasal consonant as in *tromm* was long, so to say, so that metrically

<sup>1</sup> At one time I had an idea that this was the Manx representative of the Old Irish *náthar* as in *cechtar nathar* 'uterque nostrum' (*Gr. Celt.* pp. 325, 1087): this was, as I now believe, a mistaken view; but it resulted in preventing me for some time from perceiving the true history of the Manx forms discussed in the text.

<sup>2</sup> Some other explanation has probably to be sought for the *d* in *arneyf* 223, now *ard-nieu* (p. 132) 'a serpent or snake,' plural *ayrdneughyn* 245, now *ard-nieughyn*.

speaking  $\mu m$  or  $\delta m$  is an equivalent for  $mm$ . So it is needless to say that the neatest cases of this phenomenon happen to be all accented final syllables, and those which have been here enumerated ended, etymologically speaking, in a mixed equivalent for  $mm$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $nn$ ,  $yy$ , or  $\eta\eta$ . But (2) the same thing has happened, probably later, where the nasal consonant was short but preceded by a long vowel, and here the reinforcement of the consonantal element took place, metrically speaking, at the expense of the vowel: at any rate this may be supposed to be the tendency. Thus though *talúin*, now written *thallooin* 'earth's' (genitive of *talú*, now *thalloo*, Med. Ir. *talam*, genitive *talman*) retains the length of the vowel of its final syllable after that syllable is modified, so that the word sounds  $\tau\alpha\lambda\ddot{u}d\eta$  with the stress on the last syllable, and *báyn* 220, now *bane* 'white' (Goi. *bán*) is also pronounced with its *a* not perceptibly shortened in the South, but in the northern half of the Island the pronunciation is  $b\ddot{y}\delta$  with the vowel as short as may be. The same exactly is the case with *layn* 380 'a river,' which seems to survive in *Lhane Mooar*, the name of the deepened brook which sluggishly drains the Curragh in the North of the Island: the word sounds like *layn* 556, now *lane* 'full' (Goi. *lán*, Welsh *llawn*, Lat. *plenus*), but it is the Galloway *lane* 'a sluggish river' borrowed. The vowel is also short in *fýyn* 72, *hiyn* 52, *héyn* 114, now written *hene* 'self' (Ir. *féin*, Sc. *fein*, *fhein*), and pronounced  $h\ddot{e}d\eta$ , and in *blein* 'a year' (Ir. *bliadhain*) when pronounced  $bl\ddot{e}d\eta$ . It is so likewise in *keyn* 92, now *keayn* 'sea' (Goi. *cuan*); *Ji liyn*, now *Jelhein* (p. 23) 'Monday,' pronounced  $Jy\ddot{h}\ddot{e}d\eta$ ; *Jardeyn*, now *Jardain* 'Thursday,' pronounced  $Jy\ddot{d}\ddot{e}d\eta$ ; but I have very seldom heard a *d* in the pronunciation of *Jecrean* (p. 23) 'Wednesday.' Lastly, it should be remarked that the less distinctly one hears the parasitic consonant the less is the quantity of the vowel tampered with. The modification illustrated by the first instances above has in its most extreme form no Celtic parallel except in the later stages of O. Cornish, where for instance *cam* 'crooked' and *gwyn* 'white' became respectively *cabm* and *gwydn*. It is far more interesting, however, as being suggestive of historical connection, to find that this phonetic peculiarity is one of the actual characteristics of the Lowland Scotch dialect of Caithness, as I am assured by Dr. Murray. There, for example, the old Norse word for stone, namely, *steinn* has become *stei'n* or *steidn*.

On the other hand if one might venture to relegate to a second place the extreme form of the Manx modification, treating it as a development of the stage represented by  $\tau\ddot{r}\delta\mu$ , for example, in

the case of *trome*, one would find that it ranges itself with a dialectic peculiarity of the Gaelic of the South of Ireland. Thus *τῖδ̣um* is the pronunciation actually current not only in Manx but also in a great part of the South of Ireland. I have to thank Dr. Standish O'Grady for calling my attention to this fact, though I had often been struck in travelling in the county of Cork by the pronunciation *cóum* of the word which is written in English *comb* or *combe*, and in Welsh *cwm* 'a dingle.' But even that narrows the range of this kind of modification too much, both as to the process itself and the geography of its distribution: witness the case, already mentioned, of Med. Irish *tromm* 'heavy,' and of *imm* 'butter,' being now written *trom* and *im*. These, according to McAlpine, are pronounced in Scotch Gaelic *trōm* and *ēim* respectively.

## CHAPTER IX.

### THE LIQUID CONSONANTS—THE LAMBDA.

By the liquids I mean *l* and *r* with their variations, and in dealing with them it will be found that they are almost all voiced. I begin with

#### Ambidental *l*.

By this I mean an *l* which goes with the broad vowels, and is formed by bringing the tongue in contact with the edge of the upper teeth. In order to learn to produce the sound the tongue may be protruded between the teeth, whereby a somewhat exaggerated effect of the consonant will be produced. I write it  $\lambda$  and it will be found to combine best with  $\tau h$  and  $\delta$ , so that such a combination as  $\iota\lambda\tau h$ ,  $\iota\lambda\delta$  may be tried, then  $\iota\lambda\tau$ ,  $\iota\lambda\delta$ , and afterwards  $\iota\lambda$ ,  $o\lambda$ ,  $a\lambda$ . This liquid has the characteristic of  $\tau$  and  $\delta$ , that one is apt, while undoing the contact of the tongue with the teeth, to produce a slight sound of  $\delta$ , especially at the end of a word. Thus the combination  $\tilde{\iota}\lambda$  is pronounced almost as if written  $\tilde{\iota}\lambda\delta$ , and forms the Manx word for an apple *tyll* 483, now written *ooyl* (Goi. *ubhal*, Welsh *afal*, Eng. *apple*). The parasitic sound of  $\delta$  attaching to that of  $\lambda$  is reproduced as a *d* in the English imitation of Goidelic words, as in the name of the Manx parish of *Maghal*, the Anglo-Manx pronunciation of which is *Maughold*. It is still better known in the Scotch *Dugald* and *Donald* from the Gaelic names *Dubhghall* and *Domhnall*. It is, moreover, remarkable that words like *Domhnall* and *Conall* are found regularly written with *ll* as far back as they can be traced in manuscripts, though it is proved by the Welsh forms *Dyfnwal* and *Cynwal* that the *ll* has, etymologically speaking, no standing in them. I am inclined therefore to suppose

that the *ll* (after *a*) was meant to express the sound of *λ*, as is the case in later Irish and Scotch Gaelic. O'Donovan's remarks on *l* and *ll* in his *Irish Grammar*, pp. 31-3, deserve to be read in this connection.

As to the origin of this consonant it stands ordinarily for Aryan *l* associated with a broad vowel, as in *láu*, now *laue* 'a hand' (Goi. *lámh*, Welsh *llaw*, Lat. *palma*, Greek *παλάμη*, A.-Saxon *folme*, O.H. Ger. *folma* 'the flat hand'); *lyoi* 220, *lyi* 500, now written *lhey* 'a calf' (Goi. *ldogh*, p. 63); *mall* 201, now written *moal* 'slow, feeble, bad' (Goi. *mall* 'slow, slack').

This consonant is not subject to any systematic change.

The voiceless liquid corresponding to *λ* does not occur so far as I know in the Manx of the present day. The sound I mean is familiar to me in the Welsh dialect of Bettws y Coed and its neighbourhood, where, for example, the ordinary Welsh *atht* 'a hill-side' becomes *allt*, and I have also heard it in such Scotch Gaelic combinations as *mo shlat* 'my rod,' pronounced by a native of Sutherlandshire *mo allt*, and *a shlainte* 'his health,' pronounced *a llainte*. In Manx they would be at the present day *my lat*, *e lāiñt*, sometimes *my chlat*, *e chlāiñt* (p. 124). At an earlier stage the sound of *λλ* existed probably in Manx likewise.

#### Alveolar *l*.

By this I mean the ordinary alveolar sound of English *l*, with which I identify the Manx *l* which occurs in words like *iishill* 363, *ishyll* 362, now *injl* 'low' (Ir. *isiol*, Sc. *iseal*, p. 36); *vell* 'is' (p. 89) *kummell* 566, now written *cummal* 'to hold,' (p. 11); *elle* 21, now written *elley* 'other,' pronounced *ēle*, not *ēlā* or *ētā* (Ir. *aile*, Sc. *eile*, Welsh *allt* in *arallt* 'other'); and I have been assured that the *l* in *ainle* 'an angel' belongs here. The same remark applies to the *l* of *innivyyl*, now written *inney-veyl* 'a maid servant' (p. 17).

#### *L* mouillé.

The sound meant is here denoted by *l̃*: it represents (1) Aryan *l* associated with a narrow vowel or *ĩ*, as in the following words: *liëy* 599, now written *lhey* to 'melt' (Goi. *leagh*, Welsh *llaieth* 'moist,' p. 52); *lie* as in *erlië* 18, now written *erlhey* 'aside, apart' (Ir. *air leith*, Sc. *air leth*); *klaghtey* 168, now written *cliaghtey* to 'be wont' (Goi. *cleach-dadh*, p. 3); *flaghey*, *er y liaghey* 37, now *er y fliaghey* 'on the rain' (Goi. *fliuchadh* 'a wetting'); *glion* or *glione* 'a valley or glen' (Goi. *gleann*, Welsh *glyn*); *fuill*, still written *fuill* 'blood' (Goi. *fuil*);



*stýil* 234, 235, now written *sooill* 'an eye' (Goi. *stíil*). In a single instance I have noticed this *l* written *gl*, as in Italian, and parallel to *gn* for *n* mouillé (in both French and Italian): it is the word *gliastchen* 41, *gliastyn* 280, now written *lhiastyn* to 'owe.'

(2) There is an *t* from another origin which deserves a mention, though it has never made its way, so far as I know, into the spelling: it is one introduced between labials and yod just as in the Slavonic languages. I have heard it in all parts of the Island, but chiefly from the more illiterate: thus *bíó* 'quick, alive,' is frequently pronounced *bthíó*, and so with its derivative *bíóys* 'life,' mutated *víóys* and pronounced *vthíóys*, as I have heard it read in the words *na 'n víóys hene* 'than the life itself,' in Psalm lxiii. 4. So also with *f* as in *fíóghy* 93, now *fíoghey* to 'fade or wither' (Ir. *feochaim* 'I droop,' Welsh *gwywo* to 'droop').

The voiceless liquid corresponding to the foregoing *l* mouillé may be heard now and then in Manx, as for instance when *daa* 'two,' and *slieau* 'a mountain,' are placed in agreement: the sibilant is then mutated to *h*, and in *daa hlieau* the noun sounds like the Welsh word *thiw* or perhaps more exactly *thíu*. I have also noticed the *h* being made into the velar spirant *ch*: we then have *da chthíu* 'two mountains,' and *my hlingyn* pronounced *my chthíngyn* 'my shoulder,' radical *shlingan* 'a shoulder' (p. 61). But neither pronunciation is frequently heard; as the speakers of Manx at the present day prefer *daa slieau* or *daa shlieau* with the radical sibilant retained unmodified, and so in the other case: compare the treatment of *hl* (pp. 124, 146).

#### THE RHOTAS.

I may say that I have been familiar most of my life with three *r*'s, namely the voiced Welsh *r*, which is practically the same as Italian *r*, the voiceless Welsh *r* (in *rh*) corresponding to it, and the recurved English *r*. I am also fairly familiar with one or two French *r*'s, but I am bound to speak with the utmost diffidence of the Manx *r*'s, as I have but a very imperfect idea how they are produced. In most words initial *r* in Manx produces on my ear the effect of English *r*, but I greatly doubt that it is formed in the same way. At any rate, it seems highly probable that the *r* which is associated with broad vowels is approximately an

#### Ambidental *r*.

This I would write *ρ* and treat as analogous to *τ*, *δ*, *τh*, *δ*, *ν*, *λ*. In other words, I should say that the part of the tongue made to vibrate

lies on a lower level than in the case of English *r*, and that the edge of the tongue is brought somewhat closer to the edge of the upper teeth instead of recurved, as is done when pronouncing the English liquid. In any case it represents mainly Aryan *r* associated with broad vowels, as in the following words *ryi* 275, now written *reih* to 'choose' (Med. Ir. *rogu*, with *gu* of the same origin as Latin *gustus*, Greek γένω, English *choose*, and the prefix *ro* of the same origin as Latin and Greek *pro*, πρo, p. 63); *raue* 'an oar' (p. 32); *áyrd* 265, 292, now *ard* 'high' (Goi. *ard*, Lat. *arduus*).

This *ρ* is assimilated very readily to other consonants, as in *jiarg* 225, still written *jiarg* and pronounced *džjg* 'red' (Goi. *dearg*), and this is especially the case before consonants of the ambidental group, as in *ard* 'high,' pronounced *ýð*; *dossyn* 292, *dorsyn* 475, now *dorryssyn* 'doors,' plural of *dorrys* (Goi. *dorus*, Welsh *drws*); *dýsyn* 31, 32 'of dearth' (Sc. *daorsainn*). Conversely an occasional *r* which has no business is inserted in a word like *margiyrt* 89, and *margiyrt* 285, which should have been, and usually was, written *magiyrt*, now *mygeayrt* 'about, round about' (p. 23). This is not the only point of similarity between the Manx *ρ* and English *r*; for like the latter it is wont to be preceded by a furtive *ý*: thus the Manx word *mooar* 'great' is pronounced *múyp* like the English word *moor*, excepting that the Manx has, owing to the *m*, a slightly nasal twang not heard in English. In some cases this *ρ* like English *r* disappears as in *fítr* 32, 611, now written *feer* 'true' (Goi. *fíor*, Welsh *gwir*, Latin *verus*), which in such phrases as *fítr veg* 47, now *feer veg* 'very small,' is frequently pronounced *fíj veg* or *fí veg*.

The voiceless form of *ρ* is unknown to me in the actual pronunciation, but I suppose it to have been once usual in cases where *sr* and *tr* became by mutation *hr*, as in *hryei* 21, now *hreið*, mutated from *tryei*, now *treið* 'miserable' (p. 14). Here the old pronunciation was probably a voiceless *ρ* accompanied by the aspirate, as in Welsh *rh* or Icelandic *hr*. But the Modern Manx makes the aspirate into a velar guttural *ch*, and in the combination *chp* which results I am unable to say whether the *ρ* is voiceless or not, but I should not be surprised if it is.

#### Alveolar *r*,

By this I mean an *r* pronounced with the tongue in position for sounding alveolar consonants, in other words a sound produced as nearly as possible like the English *r*. I must confess, however, that I

have no certain instances; but I should guess that we have it in such words as *áer* 4, now *ayr* 'father' (Goi. *athair*, Latin *pater*, English *father*); and in *ferr* 147, now written *fer*<sup>1</sup> 'a man' (Goi. *fear*).

There is lastly a change, which, though sporadic, is worth mentioning here as undergone by *r*, and it is into *z* as in *poanrey* 'beans,' of which I have heard no other pronunciation than that of *pōzə* (Ir. *pónar*, *pónaire*, which is contracted in Munster into *póire*<sup>2</sup> parallel to the Manx form), and I once heard *ynrick* 'upright, honest, just' pronounced *ȳzik* (Goi. *ionnraic*). Similarly the name written *Kinry* derived from *MacHenry* is pronounced *Kīnzi* or *Kinzi*, but it is now fast being superseded by the translation 'Harrison.' If, however, you ask anywhere in the North of the Island, where there happen to be Harrisons, what they are called in Manx, you are invariably told that they are *Kīnzi*; but this pronunciation is not usual in the South, so far as I know. In these instances the *r* is preceded by a nasal, but that may be an accident, for I once thought I heard *rhyt* 'to thee' (Ir. *riot*) pronounced *zȳt*, but the man reading to me quickly corrected himself: this was also in the North.

### R Mouillé.

By this I mean an *r* pronounced analogously to *ñ* and *ž*, that is to say, a palatalized *r*. It may be represented as *ř*, and it stands mainly for Aryan *r* associated with a slender vowel or *ĭ*; but first of all I wish to state how far I hear it as a distinct kind of *r* from the *ρ* already discussed. Initially I have sometimes thought I noticed a crispness or sharpness which argued an *ř* rather than an *ρ*, as for instance in words like *riř*

<sup>1</sup> These remarkable spellings have the support of Scotch *fear*, which is pronounced *fer*. It is usual to explain *fear* as standing for an early *vira-s*, the *a* of *vira-s* being considered to modify the syllable preceding it; but these forms incline me to believe that the Celts set out with *ver* or *ȳer*, monosyllabic like the Latin *vir*. That would account for the Welsh *gwr* 'vir' (compare *gwr-* for the prefix *ver*) as well as for the Manx and Scotch forms. If so the Irish *fear* has been influenced by the analogy of other nouns and so has the Scotch *fear*, but only in its spelling. Similarly Manx *ben* (p. 34) 'a woman' (Ir. *bean*, Sc. *bean*, pronounced *ben'n*, M<sup>o</sup>Alpine) possibly represents an early monosyllabic *ben*, of which we have evidence in the Irish *be nAnand* (Cormac s.v. *Buanann*) and the *bé bind* (glossed *ben find* in Stokes' *Goidelica*, p. 135) 'fair woman' = *ben vinda*, whence the Irish proper name *Bébhind* 'Bevin,' mentioned by the Four Masters, under the year 1073.

<sup>2</sup> See Foley's *English-Irish Dictionary* (Dublin, 1855), s. v. *bean*.

32, 561, now written *ree*<sup>1</sup> 'a king' (Med. Ir. *rí*, genitive *ríg*, Welsh *rhî*; Latin *rex*, *rēgis*); but I have never felt certain about it, and no help is to be got from the semivowel yod which has been sunk in most places where one would expect it, as in *riu* 'to you' (Med. Ir. *frib*, Mod. Ir. *ribh*) and *roo* 'to them' (Med. Ir. *friu*, Mod. Ir. *riu*), which are both pronounced *řū*, possibly *rū*. Medially this crispness which I have mentioned has often struck me as quite unmistakable and amounting now and then almost to the sharpness of a Welsh or Italian *r*, as for example in words like *marish* 'with, together with' (p. 44). Finally, the difference between *ř* and *p* or *r* is rendered still more certain by a sort of a parasitic whisper, which if reinforced would make a sound approaching *ch* in the German word 'ich'. This has attracted my attention especially in the case of the word for 'gold,' namely *aur*, *áyr*, *áer*, now written *airh*, which seems derived not from the Latin *aurum* but from its genitive *auri* (p. 6), as it is pronounced *āř*; or *ēř*;, if I may use ; for this kind of whisper.

This *ř* is sometimes doubled in the Phillips Prayerbook so that *fyir* 594 becomes *fyirr* 62, 'men,' and so in other cases. Add to this that it is not liable to be elided or assimilated, though we have an apparent exception in the word *laidjer* 107, 275, now written *lajer* 'strong,' pronounced *lāžžyr* or *lāžžy* (Med. Ir. *láidir*, Mod. Goi. *láidir*); this is, however, not so much perhaps a matter of phonology as of declension, just as if the Irish word were to be changed from *láidir* to *láidear*.

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<sup>1</sup> It is to be noticed that *rii* 131 'an arm of the body,' whence *knēfrii* 262 'a cubit,' literally 'bone-elle,' is now written *roih* and pronounced *řji*, though the Irish is *righ* 'the arm from the elbow to the wrist.'

## CHAPTER X.

### THE SIBILANT CONSONANTS.

HERE, as in the case of the dentals, we have to distinguish three kinds of sibilants,  $\sigma$ ,  $s$ , and  $sh$ . The two last are meant to represent the values of English  $ss$  and English  $sh$ . Then there remains to be treated first

#### The Ambidental Sibilant $\sigma$ .

The voiceless sibilant of this description may here be represented by a Greek  $\sigma$  and described as produced on the same level as  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\tau h$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\lambda$ ; that is, the tongue is brought into contact with the edge of the upper teeth and may even be protruded in the utterance, but that would be rather an exaggeration. The sound is familiar to me in the Venedotian dialect which is characterized by  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$  as already mentioned, p. 93 above; my attention being first drawn to it by the way in which I found my own name sometimes pronounced, namely as *Rhūσ*, in Carnarvonshire.

This  $\sigma$  represents Aryan  $s$  or combinations involving  $s$ , provided the associated vowel was a broad one. Take the following instances: *sollan* 'salt' (Goi. *salann*, Welsh *halen*, Latin *sal*, Eng. *salt*); *úasyl*, now *oasle* 'noble' (Goi. *uasal*, p. 11); *shassu*, now written *shassoo* to 'stand' (Goi. *seasamh*, p. 3); and *touys* 307, now written *towse* 'a measure,' genitive *touish* 73, 91 (Goi. *tomhas* = *to-mhas* of the same origin partly as Latin *metior*, *mensus*, *mensura*).

Manx  $\sigma$  is liable to be changed (1) in vocalic mutation to  $h$  as already mentioned under that letter, at p. 71 above; and (2) by a softening, which seems to be of a later date, it becomes, especially between vowels, the voiced ambidental to be mentioned next.

### The Ambidental Sibilant ζ.

By this I mean a sibilant produced exactly in the same way as σ but voiced; so I write it ζ. We have it in words like *cassan* 'a footpath,' pronounced *cāζv* (Ir. *casán*, Sc. *casan*), and *ynsaghey* 22, still written *ynsaghey* to 'teach' (Ir. *ionsachadh*, Sc. *ionnsachadh*), pronounced *ŷvζächə* or *ŷζächə*. But the ζ sound is not very common in Manx conversation, as it is mostly submitted to a further change which makes it into δ, as mentioned at p. 102 above. In the case of *cassan*, however, which has just been instanced, it is permanent as the means of distinguishing that word from *cassyn* (the plural of *cass* 'a foot'), which I have never heard pronounced other than as *cāδv*. In a great number of words, however, the pronunciation fluctuates between ζ and δ; and a man who can read Manx and knows his Bible pretty well may use the forms with δ freely in conversation, whereas the moment you ask him to repeat one of them, he will most likely do so with the ζ sound restored. In some words like *cassyn*, however, the δ is irremovably fixed, as also in all words with the spelling of which the Manxman is not familiar. Lastly, such is the close kinship between ζ and δ that the former merges imperceptibly into the latter, and that it is not always easy to say which you hear, ζ or δ.

### The Alveolar Sibilants.

By this term I mean the sound of English initial *s*, and of English *z*, and I call them alveolar because they combine most readily with the consonants of the alveolar group. They are both rare in Manx. I have been assured that the *s* in the word *sneym* 584, to 'knot,' now *sniem* 'a knot' (Ir. *snáidhm*, Sc. *snaim*, p. 44), is identical with English *s*, and so far as I could judge this is the case also with *snooid* 'a length of hair in a fishing line' (Sc. *snod* 'a fishing line,' Welsh *ysnod-en* 'a fillet or ribbon,' all probably borrowed from the Eng. *snood*); and with *brosnaghy* 597, now *brasnaghey* to 'provoke or incense' (Ir. *brosnúghadh*, but Sc. *brosnuchadh*). There are some other instances to be mentioned, but they can be dealt with more briefly after *sh* has been discussed.

Instances in Manx of the corresponding consonant voiced, that is to say, the sound of English *z*, are still harder to find, but I should probably be right in reckoning here the sibilant substituted for *r* in *poanrey* 'beans,' and *Kinry*, pronounced *Kinzi* (p. 149).

## The Mouillé Sibilants.

The voiceless consonant of this group is, so to say, the mouillé form of *s*, which is written in modern Manx *sh* as in English, and in the pronunciation of it the tongue assumes a different shape from that which it has in pronouncing *s*; but I dare not trust myself to describe the details of the difference, and it will here suffice to say that I can perceive no difference of sound between Manx *ś* or *sh* and ordinary English *sh* as in 'shall' and 'fish.' In Manx it represents Aryan *s* or combinations of consonants with *s*, associated with a narrow vowel. Take the following examples: *shagh*, *shaghey*, 'past, beyond' (Goi. *seach*, Welsh *heb* 'beside,' *heibio* 'past,' Latin *secus*); *shiaght*, *shaght* 643, now written *shiaght* 'seven,' (Goi. *seachd*, p. 52); *sheur* 176, 455, now written *shuyr* 'a sister' (Med. Ir. *siur*, mutated *fiur*, Mod. Ir. *siur*, Sc. *piuthar*<sup>1</sup>, Welsh *chwaer*, Latin *soror* for \**suezor*).

Manx *sh* is liable in mutation to be changed (1) into *h*, on which see page 74 above; and (2) where it has escaped that change it may be softened into the voiced sibilant *z* or *zh*. By this I mean the sound of *z* in the English word 'azure' or of French *j* in 'jeune;' and we have it in words like *tossiagh* 214, now *toshiaght* 'a beginning' (Sc. *toiseach*); *soilshe* 106, now *soilshey* 'a light,' pronounced *sʲiʲzə* (Goi. *soillse*); *kasserick*, now *casherick* 'holy' (Ir. *coisrigthe*, *coisreachtha*, Sc. *coisrigte*, p. 117); and *ishil* 481, now written *injl* 'low,' pronounced *iʲzil* or *iʲnzil* (p. 36), except when a reader influenced by the spelling sounds the word *indʒel*. The same thing takes place in the case of enclitics as in the question *kyns ta shiu* 'how are you,' which is ordinarily pronounced *kʲɔs tʲaʲzʲu* or *kʲɔs tʲaʲzʲiʲu*: as to *kyns* see p. 36 above.

(3) This is, however, not the whole extent of the reduction, for the *z* is frequently made in the Manx pronunciation of the present day into a sound which I cannot fix: it somewhat resembles *ʒ* but it may be more nearly the whispered after-sound attaching to *d* under certain circumstances (p. 111). Thus such a word as *toshiaght* 'a beginning,' becomes *tʲɔʲ:ach*, and *fer-coshee* 'a footman,' becomes *fer-cʲɔʲi*: compare *criál* (better *crʲ:ál*) for *credjal* (p. 104). Otherwise these words may be represented as *tʲɔʲiagh*, *fer-cʲɔʲi* and *crʲ:ál* respectively.

<sup>1</sup> A word which in vocalic mutation began with *f* or *ph* would naturally be ascribed to a radical beginning with *p*, since *p* words regularly mutate that consonant into *ph* as in *pairt* 'a part or side,' *a phairt* 'his part or side.' So from *phiuthar* or *futhar* the radical *piuthar* was inferred instead of some such a form as *siuthar* with an initial *s*.

To return to *ž*, the origin assigned it above is not the only one which it has in Manx; for it arises also from the reduction of *tš* into *dž* which may be further reduced to *ž*, as in *kailchey*, now written *cailjey* 'lost,' pronounced as if written *cāłžey* (Goi. *caillie*, p. 108). I have noticed, however, that there is a tendency not to reduce *dž* to *ž* but to retain that combination in full whenever it happens to begin an accented syllable. This is the case, for example, with the word *binjean*, defined by Cregeen as 'milk turned to crud with rennet, cruddled in haste with rennet,' and enjoying the same sort of reputation in the Island as Devonshire cream in England: the word is pronounced *byndžān* and is derived from *binnid* 'rennet' (Ir. *binid*, *binidean* 'rennet,' *bintighim* 'I coagulate'). The same sort of pronunciation is also evidenced by Cregeen's own name, which is sounded *Cyđžin*. By false analogy this pronunciation is introduced into words which have no right, etymologically speaking, to *dž*, but only to *ž*. Thus while the noun *soilshey* 'light,' is pronounced *σtžž*, the verb *soilshean* to 'give light, shine,' becomes *σtžžān*. This will, perhaps, help one to understand to some extent the characteristic ending of the second person plural of the imperative in Manx, which is written in the Phillips Prayerbook *ji* and (more frequently) *gi*, now *jee*, bearing a secondary accent. This I am inclined to think is a form of the pronoun which was in O. Irish *si*, later *se* 'you' (Welsh *chwi*=\**syi*). It was sometimes reduplicated making *sissi* 'you' (Welsh *chwychwi*), and sometimes appended to other words such as *dūib* 'to you' and *roucsaid* 'you have surpassed,' making more emphatic forms *dūib-si* and *roucsaid-se*<sup>1</sup>. We have accordingly an equivalent particle in Scotch Gaelic in the *ibh* (compare Goi. *sibh* 'you'), ending the Scotch imperative, as in the following instances: *bīgi* 46, 602, now *bee-jee* 'be ye' (Sc. *bithibh*), *gouigi* 600 and *passim*, *gougi* 598, now *gow-jee* 'sing ye,' *jeanigi* 598, *jeanji* 47, now *jean-jee* 'do ye' (Sc. *deanaibh*), *iinsi* 599, now *insh-jee* 'tell ye' (Sc. *innsibh*), and *tuitchigi* 601, now *tuit-jee*<sup>2</sup> 'fall ye' (Sc. *tuitibh*).

Lastly, something must be said concerning the boundary line

<sup>1</sup> See Windisch's *Irische Texte*, p. 302, § 93; and Ebel's Zeuss' *Gram. Celtica*, pp. 325, 334.

<sup>2</sup> The forms have frequently been shortened since the Phillips translation was made, but in some instances the latter gives both, as in the case of *jeanigi* and *jeanji*. The longer form, in *jeani-gi*, is the old imperative without any reinforcement, and it actually occurs alone as in *jeani* 50 'make' (Med. Ir. *dénaid*, Mod. Ir. *déanaidh*, Sc. *deanaibh*): compare 'shuili 117 'go,' and *soilshi* as in *soilshi shiu heyn* 600 = *soilshigi shiu heyn* 601 'show yourselves.'



between *s* and *sh*, and speaking generally one may venture to describe it as being much the same as in the sister dialects. Thus the proclitic copula is *is* in Goidelic (Welsh *ys*, 's, Latin *est*, Greek *ἐστὶ*, English *is*), which in Irish is pronounced *ish* in direct contact with a narrow vowel following, and *is* when the vowel is broad. The distinction is observed in Manx, even when a consonant intervenes; so the copula may be either *sh* or *s*, and written accordingly, whereas in the sister dialects the spelling remains unchanged *is* and 's. The following examples will serve to illustrate this: *she* 18, still written *she*=*'sh é* 'it is he, it is it,' (Ir. *is é*); *segyn* 229, *sægyn* 505, *shégyn* 19, now written *shégin*=*'sh égin* 'must,' literally, 'it is a necessity' (Med. Ir. *is écen* 'est necessarium,' Sc. *is eiginn*); *shieny* 41, *sh'ýne* 471, *shúney liam* 643, now written *shynney lhiam* 'I love or like,' literally 'is dear to me,' *sh'ýne lió* 471, 'they that love' (Sc. *leis an ionmhuinn*), *shóyl* 114=*'sh óyl* 'is known' (Ir. *is eol*), and *sh'rii* 599=*'sh rii* 'is king.' On the other hand it is wont to be *s* before a broad vowel, as in *sailiam* 415, now *saillym*=*'s ail lhiam* 'I will, I wish,' literally 'it is pleasing to me' (Ir. *is áil liom*, Sc. *is aill leam*), and *smúar* 340, now written *s'mooar*=*'s mooar* 'great is' (Goi. *is mór*).

So far I have mentioned instances where the Phillips Prayerbook agrees with the later spelling and the actual pronunciation; but there are certain discrepancies of a nature more or less important. (1) Let us begin with those where the Prayerbook has *s*, whereas the sibilant is now *sh*. In most of these there has probably been no change in the pronunciation so far as concerns the sibilant, the apparent difference being due to the retention, as I take it, of the Goidelic way of spelling, which was satisfied to make *s* (associated with *i* or *e*) stand for *sh*. Take the following cases: *kasserick*, now *casherick* 'holy;'  
*tossiagh*, now *toshiaght* 'a beginning;'  
*riist*, *riist*, *rist* 20, 21, 40, 41, now *reesht* 'again' (Med. Ir. *affridissi*, *arithisi*, Mod. Ir. *arís*, *ris*, Sc. *a ris*, *a riithisd*, *riithisd*); *núist* 42, now *neesht* 'also, likewise, both;'  
and *sickyr* 17, *sikkir* 168, *shickyr*, now 'sure, certain,' borrowed from the Old English *sicker*. But a number of cases must be left over as illustrating nothing probably but the carelessness of the scribe. I should hesitate, however, to reckon among them a word like *sáun* 467, 555, now written *shíone* as in the sentence, *saun d'yn grian y goll shíis* 608 'the sun knows her going down:' the word is obscure to me, but I notice that the modern version of the Prayerbook sometimes uses *shíone* for the *shóyl* of the older one, as in the sentence *shóyl duys e* 114, now *shíone dooys eh* 'I know him.'

(2) On the other hand we have instances now and then of *sh* in the Phillips Prayerbook where the sibilant should be *s*. The most remarkable of these perhaps is *shúas* 24 'up, upwards,' which alternates with *súas*, *syas*, now written *seose*, of the same meaning. Here I am inclined to think that there has been a change of pronunciation from *sh* to *σ*; but this raises the question of the origin of the *sh* or *s* prefixed to *uas* 'above,' to make *shúas* or *súas* 'upwards.' Whatever it is, it should be the same as the *sh* of *shiar* 'east, eastward' (Med. Ir. *sair* 'eastwards'), and *sheear* 'west, westward' (Med. Ir. *síar* 'westwards'); and the meaning would seem to require some word corresponding as it were to Greek *ἐς* or *εἰς* 'into'. This would have to be regarded as treated phonetically like the verb *ish*, already mentioned as making a prefix *sh* or *σ* according to the vowel following. Our prepositional prefix would be *esh* or *ish* cut down to *sh*, which occurs retained in *shúas*, but is changed eventually before the broad vowel into *σ* in *súas* or *syas* and the modern *seose*. Parallel instances occur in *sh'marig* (Ir. *is mairg*) as in *sh'marig dyirr vághi yn taluin* 330, now *smerg da cummaltee ynthalloo* 'woe is it to the earth's inhabitants;' and in *sh'muar* 643, now *s'mooar* 'great is.' We have also a curious anomaly in the word *suiskell* 48, now *sushtal* 'gospel,' which is more frequently written in the Prayerbook with *sh* as *shiuskel* 46, *shiuskell* 88, and *shuiskel* 42 (Med. Ir. *soscéle*, *soscela*, Mod. Ir. *soisgéul*). The word consists of *skial* 591 (p. 56), now *skeéal* 'a story, news or tidings' (Goi. *sgéul*, Welsh *chwedl*), with the prefix *so*, Welsh *hy*, Sanskrit *su*, of much the same meaning as the Greek *ευ-*, so that the compound fits as a rendering of the Greek *εὐαγγέλιον*; but the sense of the prefix had probably become obscure to the translator or the copyist, and he seems to me to have incorporated a bit of popular etymology or a conceit of his own in his spelling *shiuskel*, as though he thought the word literally to mean 'sh'iu y skial 'Worthy is the news,' or 'How worthy a news!' Fortunately that whim was not accepted, and the word has been allowed to proceed on the lines of its own phonetic history undisturbed. In the case of a word like *toushym* 620, now *towse-ym* 'I will measure,' the older form is correct as proved by the Irish equivalent *tomhaisim*, whereas *towse-ym* is due to the influence of the noun *touys*, now *towse* 'a measure or weight,' which is also regular and represented in Irish by *tomhas* 'a measure' (p. 151).

(3) There remain to be mentioned certain instances in which the pronunciation of the sibilant seems to me not to be quite fixed; and

I refer first to words in which I have heard the same persons at one time sound *sh* and at another *s* or *σ*. Such, for example, is *shassu*, now written *shassoo* to 'stand,' already mentioned (p. 75), which is usually pronounced in the North *σáðu*; but the imperative *σao* 'stand,' is still more frequently used, as when the milkmaid says to the cow she is milking: *sass feagh slyt myr t'ou* 'stand still slut that thou art.' In the South, however, this word is mostly *shaσ*, as in *shass shúas* 472, now written *shass seose* 'stand up'; but I have heard the same persons at Cregneish pronounce *σaðoo* and *shaðoo*, nor could I fix them to either pronunciation, as they were unconscious of uttering the word in more than one way. My explanation is that there is a tendency to suit the initial sibilant to the broad vowel *a* which follows it, and that in this instance it is an accomplished fact in the North, *shaσ* having definitively been made into *σaoσ*, and so with the cognate forms, just as *shúas* seems to have become *suas*, now *seose* 'upwards' (p. 11). In the South, however, the change appears not to be quite complete, and the pronunciation ranges imperceptibly between *s* and *sh* on its way perhaps to become *σ*, *s* being the middle term, as it were, between *σ* and *sh*. An instance of the same treatment applied to a final *sh* occurs in the word *shiuish* 'yourselves' (Goi. *síbh-se*), from *shiu* 'you, ye' (Goi. *síbh*), the form to be expected being *shiuish*, and this practically survives in *shius* 91, 345, pronounced *shíuσ*, as I have often heard it in the North; but those using it commonly correct it into *shiuish*, if asked to repeat the word. The difficulty appears to have been the pronunciation of *sh* after *u*, and so the one treatment made *sh* into *σ*, while the other, by inserting an *i*, arrived at a form sounded *shíu'ish*.

Something like the converse of this is the case with a word like *shleau* 'a mountain' (pp. 8, 117), which is pronounced like *shlieu* or *shleeu* to 'whet,' written by Kelly *sleeu* (Ir. *sliobhaim* 'I polish' O'Reilly, Welsh *ttifo* to 'whet or grind on a grindstone'). In both words I hear *sh*; and so with others like *snieu* to 'spin' (Goi. *sniomh*) and *snaghty* 534, 553, now written *sniaghtey* 'snow' (Goi. *sneachda*, p. 34), in which also I hear *sh*. In these instances the sibilant was originally perhaps *σ*, for not only ambidental consonants but also velars can stand as initials before a narrow vowel, provided a nasal or a liquid intervenes: witness the case of *tri*, now written *three* 'three' (p. 101), and of *my hlingan* 'my shoulder,' radical *shlingan* (p. 61). But the tendency in the case of the sibilants seems decidedly towards assimilation, in which the intermediate stage between *σ* and *sh* means

an alveolar *s*. So the modern pronunciation vacillates somewhat between *s* and *sh*, but with a preference for the latter.

Lastly, there is a borrowed word which deserves mention here, and it is *psalym* 190, 419, 427, *psialm* 578 'a psalm,' plural *psalmyn* 467, 597, *pshialmyn* 301, and *shalmyn* 505 (Goi. *salm*, plural *sailm*): the dictionaries pretend to know nothing of the word, but it occurs in the modern Prayerbook, written *psalm* 600, plural *psalmyn* 301, pronounced *sómyv* or *shómyv* (with *o*=Eng. *aw*). I have a difficulty in deciding whether the sibilant should be considered to be English *s* or *sh*, as the same persons, in the North especially, seem to pronounce it both ways, and I conclude that it ranges from *s* to *sh*. But as the word was probably borrowed with the initial sound of English *s*, why should it incline at all to *sh*, especially as the vowel would favour *σ*, which is the other extreme? The only answer I have is that there has been some confusion between the word in question and another borrowed word, namely, *shawm* 'a shawm or cornet,' plural *shawmyn*. The way to the confusion may have been opened by such a passage as that from which I have cited the form *psialm* 578: in the Phillips Prayerbook it reads, *Gouigi yn psialm, kurrigi lëyff aynshó yn taburd*, which runs thus in the English Revised Version—'Take up the psalm, and bring hither the timbrel,' Psalm lxxxi. 2. Whether that was so or not, the translator undoubtedly did fall into the confusion in question, to wit, in a later passage, where he uses *psalmyn* 601, for what the more modern translators have rendered by *shawmyn* 'shawms,' and the English Revisers by 'sound of cornet,' in Psalm xcvi. 6. The spelling, perverse as it is, suggests that *pshialm* should have meant a *shawm*, and *psalym* a *psalm*.

P.S.—The fact of my supposing one to sound *s* and *sh* indifferently in the same word has always inspired me with a certain amount of suspicion, that my ear is at fault, and that the sound intended cannot in reality be either the one or the other, that it must be rather a third sound which I have failed to appreciate. Since the foregoing paragraphs on the sibilants were put into type, I have had precisely the same experience in the Basque country. The Basque *s*, which is well known to be difficult of acquisition by strangers, takes a sort of middle position between English *s* and *sh*, but for some weeks I imagined that I heard it pronounced sometimes our *s*, and sometimes our *sh*. It was not until I hit on the way of producing the sound myself, that I began to be able to perceive the difference between it and both *s* and *sh*. I understand from Dr. Sweet, who has made

a practical study of the phonetics of Portuguese, that the same sound is common in that language ; and my recollection of my difficulty with the Manx sibilants is consistent, to say the least of it, with the notion which I now entertain, that this sound, or a sound closely resembling it, exists in Manx, and that, in other terms, it has been the cause of my perplexity. But I have not yet had an opportunity of revisiting the Isle of Man so as to submit my conjecture to the test of comparison with the native pronunciation.

## CHAPTER XI.

### DIALECT AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE Isle of Man is usually spoken of as divided into two parts, north and south. The north consists of the eight following parishes: Bride, Andreas, Jurby, Ballaugh, Michael, Lezayre, Maughold and Lonan; and the south of the following nine: Rushen, Arbory, Malew, Patrick, German, Marown, Santon, Braddan, and Conchan. As will have already been seen, the differences of dialect between the north and south are not considerable, and what differences there are, have mostly been mentioned in connection with the sounds to which they attach. It may, however, be worth our while to enumerate here the points most deserving of notice:—

1. Words like *kione* 'head,' *cloan* 'the children of a family,' and *joan* 'dust' (p. 37), are pronounced in the south *kĩōδν*, *clōδν* and *džōδν* while in the north they are apt to be diphthongized into *kĩōυν*, *clōυν*, and *džōυν*, with the parasitic *δ* (before the *ν*, p. 142) much less pronounced than in the southern forms with the simple vowel.

2. On the other hand the reverse is more nearly the case with such a word as *bane* 'white' (p. 143), or *slane* 'whole,' which become *bỹδν* and *slỹδν* in the north, whereas in the south the vowel retains more or less completely its quality and quantity of *ā*, and the *δ* is not very perceptibly developed.

3. Words like *leagh* 'a reward' (p. 20) and *geay* 'wind' (p. 17) are pronounced *lāgh* and *gȳ* in the south, while in the north they are almost dissyllables *lāygh* and *güə*. This, however, must not be construed to mean anything more than a tendency, certainly not a sharp line of difference, in the pronunciation.

4. In the south, combinations like *cha vel* 'is not' and *cha vow*

'will not get' are more usual than in the north, where one says *channel* and *cha now* respectively (pp. 89, 91). Similarly, for Phillips' *er vackin* 70 'after seeing,' one says in the north *er naikin*, while in the south one may say *er vaikin*, which, however, Cregeen (s. v. *naikin*) regards as drawn from Scripture. Otherwise expressed, the formulæ with *v* are gone out of use in the north, but the Bible has kept them familiar, and in the south it ensures their being still sometimes employed, though I have not found them confined, as he suggests, to 'solemn or sacred occasions.'

5. The rare change of *r* into *z* as in *Kinzi* for *Kinry* (p. 149) is only known to me as belonging to the north: I noticed it first in the case of a native of Bride.

6. Of course individual words vary in pronunciation here and there, and I may add one or two to those just mentioned, such as the stock instance of *clagh* 'a stone' (pp. 2, 9, 118), which is pronounced in the south *clogh*, with an open *o*. I have heard the word *aspick* 'bishop' (pp. 53, 135) corrupted into *aspil*<sup>1</sup> or *aspils* in the parish of Michael, and commonly in the south. The Scandinavian name of Snæfell, the highest mountain in the Island (p. 34), is pronounced in the north approximately *Shnĩjyl*, and in the south *Shnĩđl* or *Shnĩđjyl*. The words *doo*<sup>1</sup> 'black' and *ooh* 'an egg' (pp. 13, 15) have already been mentioned as being sounded *đyū* and *jū* in the north; and *đū* and *ū* in the south; and so has the word, *chibbyrt* 'a well' (p. 113), for which *chibbyr* is the form used in the north.

There is another kind of difference which might be mentioned here, namely that of vocabulary, which, if carefully studied, would be detected to vary, doubtless, in some trifling respect from one village to another. I find, however, that I have collected extremely little information on this head, and even if I had collected more, I do not suppose that it would have been of any great interest. So I pass now to a question of dialect on a larger scale, to wit, that of the position of Manx Gaelic as compared with the other Goidelic dialects. One of the common forms of this question is,—Would you call Manx a dialect or a language? I have no wish to refine on the meaning of the words dialect and language, especially as I am conscious of having used both terms very loosely in the foregoing pages; but I should be inclined to call

<sup>1</sup> This word occurs in the Prayerbook in *grayndou* 84, 85, *grayndou* 84, 85 'tares,' literally 'black grain': see the New English Dictionary s. v. *cockle*, whence the Manx word *coggyl*, now used for 'tares.'

Manx a language, and I base this on the differences between it and the other Goidelic idioms. These differences attach themselves to the phonology of both vowels and consonants, to the inflections and to the accentuation. They may be briefly mentioned in that order:—

1. One of the most distinctive features of Manx phonology is the treatment whereby it reduces both Goidelic vowels *ā* and *ō* into the one close vowel *ā̃*: see pp. 3, 4. Here may also, perhaps, be mentioned, though more circumscribed in its action, the change which has given Manx such a word as *reih* 'the act of electing,' as contrasted with Irish *rogha* 'a choice': see pages 63, 69. The treatments dealt out to the Goidelic combinations *úa*, *úai* and *óí*, as illustrated at pages 17–28, are also peculiar in their way.

2. In the matter of consonants, the most widely prevalent characteristic of Manx is its readiness to reduce them when medials, a tendency sometimes exerted to the extent of complete elision. Take as examples words like *tappee* 'quick,' pronounced *tā̃di* (p. 86); *tuitchym* 482, now *tuittym* 'fall' (p. 104), which is sometimes pronounced *tū̃zim*; and *fakin* to 'see' (pp. 3, 120), which is commonly reduced to *fā̃in*. This makes the language the softest of all Goidelic dialects, but not without running some risk of leaving, as it were, the skeleton of its phonetics without any backbone. The transmutation of the sibilants *s* (and *ʒ*) into *š* (pp. 102, 152), and the development before a final nasal of the cognate mute, as mentioned at pages 142–4, are alike characteristic and of somewhat wide application. Less widely prevalent is the treatment of *sk*, *sc*, as described at pages 117, 124. But Manx may justly pride itself on being the only Celtic language to preserve instances of the ancient combination *qu*; they are, however, not considerable in point of number.

3. Under the head of inflections the most remarkable peculiarity of Manx is probably its treatment of the passive participle as mentioned at page 111, but scarcely less remarkable is the uniformity forced on the bulk of the nouns used as infinitives: see pp. 28–30. Here also might be mentioned such a formula as *ny henmyn* 'τῶν ὀνομάτων' (p. 140), though subject in the Prayerbook to exceptions like *Rii nyn Iuyn* 176, now *Ree ny Hewmyn* 'King of the Jews.' Sundry other facts of Manx grammar might be added, but these would lead us too far beyond our outlines.

4. We now come to the laws of Manx accentuation, which are in the main the same as those of Irish; but Manx has in one particular gone its own way, namely, in that it allows, contrary to the general



rule, a long vowel to attract the stress to itself in such words, for example, as the following, accented on the final syllable: *banglâyn*, now *banglane* 'a branch' (p. 4), *tyndâ* 293, 356, 420, 433, now *chyndaa* 'turn' (p. 62); *talûin* now *thallooin*, genitive of *thalloo* 'the earth' (p. 32); *grayiûil* 512, now *graihoil*<sup>1</sup> 'loving, affectionate' (pp. 5, 100); and the Phillips Prayerbook leads one to infer that the ordinals were all once accented on the last syllable: witness *yn chiaghtû gunagh* 241 'the seventh Sunday,' radical *shiaghtû*, now *shiaghtoo* (p. 104); *hoightû* 242, now *hoghtoo* 'eighth,' and *jeiû* 247, now *jeihoo* 'tenth.' It is worthy of note that French words borrowed through Anglo-Norman channels had the accent on the ultima, where it remains to this day, as for example in the case of *atiûn* 367, now *ashoon* 'nation' (p. 13), *lessûn* 451, now *lessoon* 'lesson' (French *leçon*); *my iûniêr* 274, now *my yinnair* 'my dinner' (radical *jinnair*, pronounced also *jimîyr*, French *dîner*), *emperûyr* 314, 323 'emperor,' and *precheér* 316, now *preachoor* 'preacher,' which appear to be derived from the two French forms *prechère* and *prechour* (= *prechebr*) respectively, Latin *praedicator* and *praedicatorum*.

The next question which is usually asked about Manx Gaelic is, which of the two it more closely resembles, Scotch or Irish Gaelic; and it is one which I have often myself addressed to Manx fishermen. Their answers are somewhat contradictory, but this I can readily explain: the course of the herring fishery brings Manxmen in contact with Irishmen chiefly on the coast of Munster, especially at the town of Kinsale, a name which they pronounce *Kiysâl*. The Manx fishermen who go there, and also to the west of Scotland, never have any hesitation in declaring that the Gaelic of the western Islands of Scotland is far more intelligible to them than Irish. I remember an old Manx fisherman telling me that he and his crew had found by experience, that it did not do for them to talk secrets in the hearing of natives

<sup>1</sup> Some of the adjectives in *-uail*, *-oil* would seem to have conformed to the general rule by shifting the accent to the beginning, where at any rate the accent falls in the pronunciation of the present day: such are *ganoil*, *gannoil*, now *gennal* 'pleasant' (p. 57), and *gnidrtuoil* 62, 97, *gnidrtail* 51, now *niartal* 'powerful' (Ir. *neartamhuil*, Sc. *neartail*) from *gniart*, now *niart* 'strength' (pp. 53, 134). At any rate it seems more natural to explain the variation in this way than to suppose, for example, that *gnidrtuoil* is a distinct formation from *niartal*. It is true that the Welsh *nerthol*, of the same meaning, would seem to countenance the latter view, but on the other side there is the evidence of words like *cummal* to 'hold' and *troggal* to 'lift' (p. 138), the history of which seems to postulate the shifting of the stress.

of the Scotch Islands, as they understood them. On the other hand a Manxman who speaks and reads his own Gaelic well has told me, how he was once in the habit of visiting the shores of Carlingford Lough, and that he could understand the Gaelic of that district best, much better in fact than any Gaelic he had ever heard in Scotland.

It is needless to remark that the Gaelic of Munster might naturally be expected to differ very considerably from that of Man, whereas some of the nearest dialects of Leinster and Ulster may resemble it more closely. As a matter of fact no dialect of Irish or of Scotch Gaelic has ever been minutely described by a capable phonologist, so that I am utterly unable to say, whether any of the local pronunciations of Leinster or Ulster would be found to approach Manx more closely than any Scotch dialect still spoken in the Highlands or Islands of Scotland. I said 'still spoken,' as I should be inclined to think that the Gaelic formerly spoken in Galloway came nearest of all to it; but that dialect appears to have died out soon after the Reformation, so that we have no means of instituting a comparison. Thus when one speaks of Irish and Scotch Gaelic in this context, one must be understood to mean Irish Gaelic and Scotch Gaelic as ordinarily represented in books. Taking them strictly in this rough way I might say, without much hesitation, that Manx resembles Scotch Gaelic more closely than it does Irish. A glance at the Dean of Lismore's Book<sup>1</sup> fully bears this out, though to institute a detailed comparison would require intimate acquaintance with several of the local pronunciations of Scotch Gaelic. To return to the latter as ordinarily printed, and to illustrate the similarity between it and Manx, one may mention the following points of agreement:—

1. They have practically adopted the same uniform way of forming plurals, as for example, in the case of the following nouns, *sooill* 'eye,' pl. *sooillyn* (Sc. *suil*, pl. *suilean*, Ir. *súil*, pl. *súile*, p. 16); *knaunyn* 471, now *craueyn* 'bones,' sing. *craue* (Sc. *cnaimh*, pl. *cnaimhean*, Ir.

<sup>1</sup> The most interesting of the Gaelic contents of this manuscript were published at Edinburgh, in 1862, under the title of 'The Dean of Lismore's Book, a Selection of Ancient Gaelic Poetry, edited with a Translation and Notes by the Rev. Thomas McLachlan.' Since then most of it has been published at Inverness, in 1892, from Dr. Cameron's *Reliquiæ Celticæ*, of which it forms the first volume, entitled *Ossianica*, edited by Mr. Alexander Macbain and the Rev. John Kennedy. The second volume of Cameron's *Reliquiæ* has just reached me, containing the Gaelic texts of the Fernaig Manuscript, begun to be written by Duncan Macrae in 1688: its orthography is hardly less deserving of study than that of the Dean of Lismore's Book.

*cnámh*, pl. *cnámha*, p. 33); *kardjyn* 232, now *caarjyn* 'friends,' sing. *carrey* (Sc. *cara*, pl. *cairdean*, Ir. *cara*, pl. *cairde*, p. 107); *blieny* 53, *bláenychnyn*, *bláenychnyn* 568, now both superseded by *bleeanlyn* 'years,' pl. of *blein* or *blein* (Sc. *bliadhna*, pl. *bliadhnachan* Ir. *bliadhain*, pl. *bliadhna*, p. 135); and *seijyn* 567, now *sideyn*<sup>1</sup> 'arrows' (Sc. *saighdean*, Ir. *saighde*, *soighde*).

2. Irish participles end variously in *tha*, *the*, *ta*, *te*, but the ordinary form in Manx implies only the termination *te* as in Scotch: thus *banniit*, now *bannit* 'blessed,' is a contraction of an earlier \**bannite* for \**beannighte*: compare the corresponding Scotch form *beannaichte* to which Irish opposes *beannaighthe*, and see pp. 110, 111.

3. In the comparison of individual words, between Manx and its sister languages of the Goidelic group in the foregoing pages, the cases of agreement between Manx and Scotch Gaelic will be found more numerous than between Manx and Irish Gaelic: witness such instances as *cummal* 'hold, support,' Scotch *cumail*, Ir. *congáil*, p. 138; *hoor* 'found, gat' and *hene* 'self,' Scotch *fhuaire* and *fhéin*, pronounced, contrary to the general rule, as if written *huair* and *hein*: see p. 72.

In dealing with the question whether Manx Gaelic should be regarded as a language or a dialect, it would not be right to leave out of consideration the fact, that it has an orthography of its own; for that has doubtless had a tendency to complete the severance between it and the Goidelic of Ireland and of the Highlands. Even apart from that fact the question of the orthography of Manx is one which deserves some notice in this essay, and it can be given perhaps to the best advantage now, after the reader has been made acquainted with samples of Manx orthography. But I may, at the very outset, be taken to task for speaking of it in the singular number, for have not many of the instances reviewed in the foregoing pages been given in two spellings at least? That is, no doubt, true, but it is not the whole truth; for one may say, roughly speaking, that the present Manx orthography is on the whole a modified form of the older one in which the Phillips Prayerbook is written. Thus let us take the vowels: what has happened here has been, that the use of the acute

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<sup>1</sup> This is pronounced with *ð* and is a plural formed from *side* (pronounced *oíid*'), representing the nominative singular feminine, while *seijyn* corresponds exactly to Scotch *saighdean*, and goes with the dative *seij*, which we have (with the article) in *d'yn t'eildj* 592, 'from the arrow.' This is rendered clear by the Med. Irish forms, nominative *saiget*, dative *saigit*, from the Latin *sagitta* 'an arrow,' whence also Welsh *saeth*, of the same meaning.

accent has been discontinued and English spelling introduced in the case of the long vowels, so that such a word as *báys* 'death' (p. 4) is now written *baase*, with a double *a* as well as a useless final *e* in imitation of English. But the *e* is not always appended, for such a word as *láa* or *lá* 'day' is now *laa*. English expedients are likewise resorted to in the case of the other long vowels: thus *rii* 'king' is now written *ree*; *shóo* or *sho* 'this' is now *shoh*, and *nóo* 'new' (p. 133), now *noa*; and *nú* 'holy, saint,' now *noo*. In some instances, however, the English digraphs are introduced even where the vowel is now short, as for example in *modi* 'dogs' (p. 98) now *moddee*, and *pecki* 'sinners,' now *peccee*, plural of *peccagh* (pp. 96, 125). Similarly, in such a word as *dúyne* or *duyne* 'man' (p. 26), now written *dooinney* the *oo* is as short as it is in the standard English pronunciation of *foot* or *book*. Some words afford evidence that the tone has been shifted and the former tone vowel shortened: this seems undoubtedly the case with words like *baníim* 652 'I will bless' (Ir. *beannaighim*) and *banníit* 'blessed' (p. 111), where the long vowel ought, according to the analogy of *áa* and *óo*, to have been *íi*. This, however, does not seem to occur, but in its stead we have *ii* with the acute accent placed between the letters, so as to make *i'í*, which I have ventured to transcribe as *íí* and to treat as originally the symbols for *íí*. A shortening of the vowel has also probably occurred in *chíit* to 'come' (p. 113) now *cheet*, and Phillips, by letting slip *er jitt* 68, now written *er jeet* 'after coming or having come,' allows us to infer that the vowel was pronounced short even in his day. The same sort of shortening has also taken place in *viís* or *viis* 99, 341, now written *vees* but pronounced *víjs* 'that is wont to be or will be' (Ir. *bhías*, Sc. *bhios*). Such an instance as that of *riri'yght* 'kingdom' (p. 8), now written *reeriaght*, pronounced *riri'ygh*, remains unaccounted for.

Besides the use of the acute accent and of reduplication as means of indicating the length of a vowel, the Phillips orthography indulges, at least sporadically, in English digraphs which were in use in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, such as *ea* (as in the English word 'great') for open *ē*, as in *geadhyn*, *feadhyn*, to 'get' (p. 98), *au* for open *ō* as in *austyl* 17, now written *ostyl* 'an apostle' (p. 10), and also *oa* for the same vowel as in *foaskyly* 185, now *fosley* to 'open,' *foaskilt* 186, *foaskelt* 342, now *foshlit* 'opened' (Med. Ir. *oslocud*, *osluicthe*, Mod. Ir. *osgladh* or *fosgaladh*, *osgailte* or *fosgailte*, Sc. *fosgladh*, *fosgailte*). To these must be added occasional instances of *ou* used (after the fashion of Middle English and of French) for the vowel

*u* as in *jallou* 283, now written *jalloo* 'image, form' (Goi. *dealbh*, Welsh *delw*), in *arou* 453, otherwise written *áru* 453 'grain' (Ir. *arbha* 'corn': compare Latin *arvum* 'cornland'), and probably also in *grayndou* 'tares' (p. 161). Lastly I am unable to say to what extent the use of *oi* or *oy* and *ai* or *ay* in the Prayerbook may be ascribed to the influence of *oi* for *ō* and *ai* for *ē* in Broad Scotch in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but it is a question worthy of consideration.

Among other things to the credit of the present orthography may be mentioned its having as a rule discontinued the use of *y* as apparently a mere graphic variety of *u* as in *súas*, *syas* 'upwards,' *búan*, *býan* 'lasting,' and other words touched upon at pages 11, 20, 30, to which may be added such instances as *kóyry* 386, otherwise written *kourey*, *koury* 386, 405, now *cowrey* 'a sign' (Ir. *cómhartha*) and *katteyn*, now *cadjin* 'common, general' (p. 119), from *katteun* corresponding to the Ir. *coitchionn*, Sc. *coitcheann* of the same meaning. It is difficult to understand how *y* came to be treated at all as a form of *u*: possibly it is to be traced to the influence of the orthography of another dialect, such as that contained in the Book of the Dean of Lismore. However there is one word the spelling of which retains a *y* of this origin, namely *áyn* 631, commonly *ayn* 'in it, therein, there' (pp. 37, 46). At any rate I cannot explain that spelling otherwise than as having superseded *aun*, written after the analogy of such a word as *klaun* 'children' (p. 37) now *cloan*; and I might add *sáun* 'is known' (p. 155), now written *shione*. It is just possible, however, that *sáun* involves the very word in question: take for example '*sáun d'yn chiarn ráyd yn klyei ynríck*' 467, which in the modern version reads *shione da'n Chiarn raad y sleih cairal* 'the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous,' and one would perhaps be right in analysing *sáun* into '*s-aun* and rendering the sentence word for word 'is known to the Lord the way of the righteous'; but more literally still in that case one would have, instead of 'is known,' to say 'is there' or 'is present,' that is to say 'present' to one's mind or understanding; and so with the past tense *baun* 190, 569, 642, 'was known.' In fact this kind of locution would be nearly the converse of the French *Y êtes-vous?* 'Are you there?' meaning 'Do you follow what I say?', an idiom which reminds one somewhat of the English slang expression 'to be on the spot.'

As to the consonants, most of them are used in the present Manx orthography as they were by Bishop Phillips and as they are in English, a fact which has already been shown in detail. There are, however,

many minor points of difference, though I can only notice a few. The older orthography allowed *dž* to be represented by *i*, *j*, and *g*, while the later appropriates *j* for that use. It has also fixed on *y* to represent the sound of *ĵ* as is done in English for the most part also. The older orthography represented *ž* partly by means of *s* (associated with *e* or *ĭ*), as in Irish and Scotch Gaelic, and *š* was sometimes written *t* (similarly placed), as in the same Goidelic dialects. On the whole it tended to yield to English influence and give the preference to *sh* and *ch*. But the use of *ch* for the sound of *š* made it desirable to find a symbol for the guttural spirants *ch* and *kh*; so *gh* was fixed upon as in English, where it was common in the fourteenth century, or even earlier. The later Manx orthography modified this by using *ch* for the spirant mutation of initial *c* or *k*, and *gh* for those of *g* and *g*; for the older spelling continued the Old Irish habit of not distinguishing between *g* or *g* and *ġ* or *ġ*, all being written indifferently *g*. With the exception just specified the *gh* of the older orthography was not largely disturbed, though here and there it was reinforced by a *u* from English: thus Phillips' *jogh* 'drink' (p. 109) is now written *jough* and pronounced *džöch*, which rhymes exactly with the English word *cough* as I have heard *cough* pronounced by an old Manx fisherman at Cregneish. And with the participle *coughin'* (similarly pronounced with a guttural *ch*) rhymes the Manx name *Joughin*, the modern representative of *McJoughin*, which Mr. Moore traces back in that spelling as far as the year 1430. It meant 'the Son of the Deacon': see page 79.

A word now as to the orthographic treatment of some of the labial consonants: the later orthography has both *v* and *w*, but the latter does not appear to have belonged to Phillips' Prayerbook, which on the other hand has *f* occasionally used for *v*, as for instance in *lifree*, *lifree* 128, 187, 451, now written *livrey* to 'deliver,' pronounced *livr* and derived from the French *livrer* to 'deliver.' The same was probably, the sound of *f* in words like *difnidg* 331, *difnid* 304, now *diuníd* 'depth,' from *dowin* 'deep' (Goi. *domhain*), and *rifrid* 562, now *riuríd* 'fatness' from *roauyr* 'fat' (Med. Ir. *remor* Mod. Ir. *ramhar*). So with *diif* 336, *diif* 303, now *diu* 'to you' (Ir. *duibh*), mutated *giif*, *giif* 99, *if* 156, 'to you' (Sc. *dhuibh*), and (with the demonstrative affix) *diifs* 336, *difs* 44, 631 now *diuish* 'to you' (Ir. *duibhse*, Sc. *dhuibh-se*). Now as the letter *f* might have the sound of *v*, we find an occasional *ff* used initially to represent the voiceless spirant *f*; as for instance in the rubric at the beginning of the Athanasian Creed

where we have *fféyliughyn* 17, now written *feailaghyn*, plural of *feailley* 'feast or holiday' (p. 28), *ffreskoyll*, now *frastal* 'Ascension-day' (p. 93), and *ffyeyst*, now *feysht* 'the act of confessing' (p. 22). The uncertainty as to the value of *f* seems to have led to its being replaced by the digraph *uf* or *fu* to indicate the sound of *v* when not occurring initially. Thus besides *liúfrid* 264, now *lhiurid* 'length' from *liaur* 290, 438, now *liauyr* 'long' (Med. Ir. *lebor*), we have the spelling *liúfrid* 517. Similarly, besides *riúfs* 49, 308, *riúfs* 151, *rifs* 56, we have *riúfs* 117, *riúfs* 57, now *riuish* 'to or towards you' (Ir. *ribhse*); so also with *errifs* 194, 195, 198, *erifs* 191, besides which we have *errifús* 56, now *erriuish* 'on you' (Ir. *orraibhse*, Sc. *oirbh-se*), which appears at first sight a most incomprehensible form, but the circumflex printed over the *u* was placed by the scribe over the *fu* to indicate that those letters were to be taken together. It occurs also in the same capacity over several of the other forms which have just been cited. The digraph *fu* (= *fv*) for *v* is not confined to Phillips' Manx: it occurs also in mediæval Welsh, for instance, in the manuscript of the Welsh *Elucidarium* bearing the date of 1346, and now published in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*. The same trick of spelling is also known in the Red Book of Hergest, which likewise belongs to the fourteenth century. Lastly, the Swedish habit of writing *fv* for medial *v* may likewise be compared.

This subject cannot, however, be dropped here, as it has an important bearing on the question of the origin of Phillips' orthography. So it may be pointed out next, that Manx seems to have preferred *uf* to *fu* as the digraph for *v*, and that with the substitution (noticed at p. 167) of *y* for *u*, the *uf* became *yf*, which occurs frequently in the Prayerbook, as for example in the dative *cheyf* 491, 587, *chéyf*, 439, *chæyf*, 575, 586, now written *cheu* 'side' (p. 22); and with this go *láu* 585, 589, 630, *lau* 410, 417, 630, 631, 641, now *laue* 'hand' which, in the dative as a synonym for *cheyf* (p. 32), makes *læyf*, *læyf* 521, 651 (also *læf* 475), in the phrase *er læyf stei* 478 'on the inside' (Med. Ir. *lám*, dative *lám*); *déyf* 112, *deyf* 166, 491 (besides *dæf* 474) now written *dew* 'oxen,' plural of *dow* 'ox, bullock' (Goi. *damh*, plural *daimh*); *leyf* 41, 211, now *lihu* 'with you' (Ir. *libh*, Sc. *leibh*); and *tréysd* 613, *treyfd* 552, 562 (also *tryfd* 32, possibly for *tryfid*, whence Phillips' prevalent spelling *tryid*), now *trooid* 'through' (p. 107).

As already stated, the sound meant at first by *f* and the digraphs *fu* and *uf*, in the words which have been cited, was probably that of *v*; but since those expedients for indicating *v* were first fixed upon that

sound has given way to *u* or *u*. In fact, this seems to have taken place before Phillips' time, as he allows the spelling with *u* to interchange with the others, as for example in *cheu* by the side of *cheyf* 'side' (p. 22); so with *ériu* 278, and *errifús*, now *erriu*ish 'on you' (p. 169); and *yn'iurin* 585, and *nifrin* 20, 400, now *niurin* 'Hell,' literally 'the Hell,' and, in the Prayerbook, also without the article, *ifrin* 226, 531, *ifriín* 239, *ifriyn* 331 (Med. Ir. *ifern*, Mod. Ir. *iffearn*, *ifreann*, *ifrionn*, Sc. *iutharn*, *irinn*, *ifrinn*, Welsh *ufern*, Southwalian *iffern*, also *yr iffern*, all from the Latin *infernum*). The same inference is suggested by such forms as *teryuf* 491, now *terriu*, plural of *tarroo* 'a bull' (Goi. *tarbh*, plural *tairbh*), where the spelling *teryuf* probably meant *teriuf*=*teriv*. For the vowel *i* can hardly have been intercalated after the *v* had become *u*, but it is present in words of this class throughout the Phillips Prayerbook. Witness *aru* 'corn,' and other words mentioned at pages 12, 13. Not very dissimilar is the evidence supplied by the word *lianu*, now written *lhiannoo* 'a child;' for besides a genitive *liénu* 386, Phillips gives also *lienniu* 429, which I take to be derived from an older pronunciation *liéniv*: compare the kindred Goidelic forms *leanabh*, genitive *leinibh*. The instances which have been cited in this paragraph, together with others which I cannot now enumerate, agree in yielding evidence that the *v* sound implied by the spellings in question had in all cases an *i*, or another narrow vowel, standing in front of it, combinations like old Goidelic *am* (p. 12) having probably been reduced to *u* or *u* at a still earlier date. If so, it follows that *Reyf*, as in *dý Reyf* 211, now *veih'n Raue*, 'from Rome,' is correct for the dative, and that for the nominative *Ráu* would be the form to expect, as will be seen from the Med. Irish *Róm*, dative *Rúaim*, accusative *Róim*, Mod. Goi. *an Róimh*. Similarly *kéyf* 513, 551, *kæyf* 531, 'the action of casting, shedding or wasting,' is correct for the accusative and the dative, as also *er géyf* 246, *er gæf* 471 'after wasting, i.e. having wasted;' but *kieu* 513, now *ceau*, though occurring as an accusative in the next sentence to *kéyf* used also in that case, should, phonetically speaking, be regarded as the nominative and as an instance of forms of that case superseding those of other cases, as for example when *láu* or *lau* 'a hand' is allowed by Phillips to take the place of *léyf*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A less probable explanation is suggested by the kindred forms of *ceau*, namely Med. Ir. *cailthem*, dative and accusative *cathim*, while O'Donovan gives for Mod. Ir. *cailtheam* in all three cases, so that one might possibly regard the accusatives *kieu*, *kæyf*, as evidence of a mixture of declensions.



Allusions have already been made to the use of accents in the old Prayerbook, and especially (1) to that of the acute accent (pp. 55, 166), so that here one need only say that the prevalent use of the acute by Bishop Phillips was to mark a long vowel which bore the stress of the voice, whether that amounted to the force of what is sometimes called the primary accent, or only to that of a secondary one. It does not follow that this would have given us exactly the accentuation of Phillips' own day, as he seems to have been led by the orthography of a previous age: a probable instance here in point has been indicated in the case of *chiùil* to 'come' (p. 166). Occasionally, he places the acute on a short vowel, and unfortunately instances are not lacking of the mark being so carelessly used as to baffle explanation.

(2) He uses also the grave accent, as in the case of the following words:—*doèrrin* 537, now *dorrin* 'a tempest or storm' (Sc. *doirionn*, *doireann*); *gys kàll* 503 'to confusion,' more literally 'to perdition,' *er my ghàl* 495 'after my confusion, i.e. me being confounded' (radical *kall*, Ir. *coll*, Welsh *coll*); *fùill* 573, *fùil* 497 'blood,' ordinarily written *fuill*, as it is still (p. 8); *duyne* 493, more usually written *duyne* 'a man,' now *dooiney* (pp. 11, 26, 166); *gha chiàn* 537 'so fast,' elsewhere written *chianm* 159, now *chionn* 'tight, fast' (p. 37); and *geàni* 38, now *genney* 'scarcity' (Goi. *gainne*). It is pretty evident that the function of the grave accent was to call attention to the shortness of the vowel of the syllable to which it belongs, and this was especially useful when one had forgotten to double the consonant with which the syllable closed, as in the case of *kàl*, *fùil* and *geàni*. Mr. Moore considers this accent to be written in the original hand, but it is almost confined to the Psalms, and one has reason here to regret the loss of Phillips' version of the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer.

(3) The next mark to be mentioned is the angle or circumflex accent, written over long vowels or diphthongs, especially of monosyllables like *trā*, now *traa* 'time' (Goi. *tráth*), as in *gygh ully hrā* 374 'for ever'; *tē* 110, now *te* or *fēh* 'it is'; *dāa* 404, *dā* 403, *gāa* 458, *gā* 66, now *da* 'to him' (Med. Ir. *dó*, *do*, Mod. Ir. *do*); *dāa* 405, now *jeh e* 'from his'; *dā* 436, now *da e* 'to his'; *dā* 236, more usually *dāa*, now *daa* 'two' (p. 99); *doā* 123, 403, now written *dou* 'to me' (Med. Ir. *dóm*, *dam*, Mod. Ir. *damh*, *dhamh*, Sc. *dhomh*). This, however, is by no means the only or the most important function of the circumflex in the Prayerbook, for it is largely used, also, to join together letters of which one or more are but slightly represented in

the pronunciation, or not at all: thus the case of *errifus* 56 'on you' has already been mentioned (p. 169), and so have *leyf* 41, 21. 'with you,' and *riufs* 117, *riufs* 57 'to or towards you.' Plenty more instances with this accent-mark occur, such as *ruin* 23, now *rooin*<sup>1</sup> 'to or toward us' (Goi. *romhainn*), *ayn* 382, 460, now simply *ayn* 'in' (Goi. *ann*) and more usually written so even in the Phillips Prayerbook (p. 167), *lyoi* 43, now *lhiy* 'a colt' (p. 64), *lyei* 150, 311, now *thie* 'a house' (p. 63). The same mark is also used where consonants were meant to be slurred over, as in *agge* 225, now written, most irregularly, *echey* 'with him, his' (Goi. *aige*), and pronounced with the softest possible  $\bar{e}$ ; and *acksyn* 36, now *ocsyn* 'with them, theirs,' has the ^ and would seem to have had its guttural similarly softened, though in the Manx of the present day that is not done so far as I know. In other terms it must have once been pronounced like *aghsyn*, *aghsan*, now *oghsan* 'reproof' (p. 130), whence it happens, conversely, that *aghsan* occurs written *acksan* 474. The angle is also found over the *gg* of *agguish* 57, now *euish* 'with you, yours,' where the guttural is now clean gone, as also in the simpler *eu* of the same meaning. Nay, I infer that it was gone before Phillips' time, as the scribe has let slip the more phonetic spelling *ouis* in the phrase *ny kriaghyn ouis* 63, now *ny creeaghyn eu* 'the hearts with you, i.e. your hearts.' Such a coincidence, as that of *māruin* 302, 'with us,' being written in the present orthography *mārin*, seems to suggest that the spelling with the circumflex dates before Phillips' time, in spite of the *u* intruding in his *māruin*.

(4) There remains another mark ^ to be mentioned, namely, that over the *a* of *äck* 335, 483, 567, now written *oc* 'with them, theirs.' Here it would seem to indicate a short vowel, just as if we wrote *äck*, which accurately represents the quantity of the present form *oc* (Goi. *aca*); and so in other instances, such as *læts* 'with thee,' two verses earlier on page 483: it is now written *lhiats* 'by or with thee,' derived from the less emphatic form *lhiat*, pronounced  $\bar{t}i\bar{a}t$  (Goi. *leat*). The use of this mark, as indicating a shortening of vowel, seems to

<sup>1</sup> This vocable is the result of a certain amount of confusion, for it should correspond rather to Irish *rinn* 'with us,' but we have the correct form rendering *māruin* 302, in the modern *mārin* (pronounced  $\bar{m}ā\bar{r}in$  or  $\bar{m}ā\bar{r}in$ ) 'together with us,' for the Mod. Ir. *maile rinn*, Med. Ir. *immalle frind* 'along with us'; also in *liorin* (pronounced  $\bar{l}i\bar{o}rin$  or  $\bar{l}i\bar{o}rin$ ) 'by or with us,' the first part of which seems to involve a form of *lāu*, *leyf* 'hand' (p. 32): compare *liory* 402, now *liorish* 'by,' Ir. *lāimh-ri*, Sc. *laimh ri* 'near to.'

have led to its being used, much more loosely, to indicate any kind of subtraction from the phonetic importance of the letters over which it stands, whether vowels or consonants. It followed that a word provided with letters joined by a ^ might optionally be written with the inverted mark over the particular letter to be more or less completely suppressed in the pronunciation. Thus, besides *tyei* 150, we have two lines later *tyei* 'a house,' and so with *agge* 225, which occurs less frequently written *agge* 194, 280, now *echey* 'with him,' pronounced *ēēe*, as already mentioned, or even *ēē*. We have also an instructive instance in *chiaŋgilt* 195 'bound,' pronounced probably as a nasal monosyllable with no *ng* (pp. 122, 44, 36), and in *blæynēhyn* 568 'years,' which was probably sounded with a *çh* reduced to *zh* or *ʒ*, approximately *blāq̃žyn*: the form now in use is a different one *bleeantyn* (p. 165), pronounced with *τ* or *δ*. Lastly, it will have been noticed that the inverted apex is frequently placed over *r*, as in *eʀrifūs* 56, already noticed more than once, and *eʀifs* 191 'on you'; so with *oʀru* 43, 116, *oʀu* 43, now *orroo* 'on them' (Med. Ir. *forru*, Mod. Goi. *orra*). But what the precise pronunciation here intended may have been, I am unable to say.

The reader will readily find instances of his own of all the accents here in question; but he should bear in mind that it is very hard, in some cases, to distinguish between the acute accent and ' , or to say to what letter or letters an accent is intended to apply, and that it is, moreover, impracticable to represent in print the exact state of the manuscript in this respect. However, there is nothing to indicate that the accents were inserted by any other hand than that of the original transcriber of the text. But one cannot proceed much further in this direction, without coming face to face with the question of the intelligibility of the translation to the Manxmen of Bishop Phillips' time. This has been duly explained by Mr. Moore in his Biographical Memoir. The Bishop complained that, having translated the Book of Common Prayer himself into Manx, he had purposed to peruse the translation with his clergy, so that it might be made ready for printing 'with one uniform consent,' and that he was hindered in this and other religious labours. The reply comes from the two Vicars General, and it was partly to the effect that the translation was unintelligible to them. One of them said that he could only read a word of the book here and there, and the other stated that he had the book a day or two in his possession 'before he could upon deliberate perusal thereof read some part upon it.' He further gave it as his opinion, that few of the

clergy could read the book, for the reason that it was 'spelled with vowells wherewith none of them are acquainted.' I can, however, corroborate Mr. Moore, most unreservedly, as to the fact that the old version of the Prayerbook is intelligible at the present day: I have read portions of it to all the best Manxmen in the island, and, in spite of my foreign accent, they all declared it intelligible. Nay the best of them went so far as to say, that he preferred it to the more modern version, as it was the Manx which his father used to speak. So the difficulty which the Vicars General had in reading the former was wholly, I take it, one of orthography. For, as native Manxmen and incumbents of the parishes of Lezayre and Lonan, it is to be presumed that they could speak Manx themselves; and, in the case of the one who laid stress on the fact that the vowels were not such as the Manx clergy would be acquainted with, his words admit of our supposing that he himself was not wholly unacquainted with them: at any rate the fact that he fixed on the vowels used by Bishop Phillips shows, so far as it goes, that he understood what he was about. For there can be no manner of doubt that the vowels offered far greater difficulties than the consonants, though it would be an error to suppose that the later Manx spelling has done anything systematic to simplify the spelling in this respect. There are, for example, not many words which, spelled in Phillips' orthography, could beat such a jumble as the modern spelling of the word for lead namely *leoaië*.

Bad, however, as the modern orthography is, it seems to have superseded the older one before the time of Bishop Phillips. One cannot assign the date of the change, but the earliest book printed in Manx was Bishop Wilson's 'Principles and Duties of Christianity' 'together with Short and Plain Directions and Prayers,' printed in London in 1699<sup>1</sup>, and afterwards in 1707, while a third edition was printed in Liverpool in 1761. Bishop Wilson had also the Gospel of St. Matthew published in Manx in 1748: this was likewise printed in London. But the orthography of the *Principles* of 1707, and of the *Gospel* of 1748, though presenting many a difference of detail<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is given on the authority of Harrison's *Bibliotheca Monensis* (Douglas, 1876), p. 15. I have seen only the editions of 1707 and 1761, and I learn from Mr. Moore that he does not know of a single copy of the edition of 1699 existing anywhere.

<sup>2</sup> Among other things *v* lingers on sporadically for *u*, and now and then one comes across *ov* for *ou* = *u*, as in *covidjagh*, now *cooidjagh* 'together.' One may

from that of the present day, agrees with it in principle, so that we hardly seem to come by that route appreciably nearer to the change. The only clue remaining to be tried is the official spelling of Manx proper names, and in the case of a language which was comparatively little written, probably, at all times, the spelling of those proper names may have exercised considerable influence on the orthography generally. Now such names as are given by Mr. Moore with their dates in his work on Manx Names, already mentioned, show some of the essential features of the present Manx orthography reaching as far back as the early part of the fifteenth century. Thus we have the English *e* mute appended in the names *M<sup>e</sup>Brewe* (1417) and *MacKissage* (1429), to which others might be added, dating somewhat earlier. Later we have a conspicuous instance of *ī* being written *ee* after English analogy, to wit in the name *MacGilchreest* (1511), now reduced to *Mylechreest* (pp. 46-48). The data published, however, scarcely suffice to enable one to be precise; but one could hardly be far wrong in supposing that the time, between the beginning of the fifteenth century and Phillips' episcopate, was long enough for Manx orthography to have changed, under external influence, in the manner and to the extent here suggested. Hitherto I have spoken of that external influence mostly as English, but, strictly speaking, that word is both too narrow and too wide: what is wanted is one suggestive of the influence of the orthography of the English of the North of England and the Broad Scotch of the Lowlands. Perhaps to embrace both, the term Northumbrian may be employed without misleading anybody.

Where, then, it may be asked, did Bishop Phillips find his orthography? The natural answer would seem to be, that it was in the archives of his residence at Bishop's Court. The Book of Common Prayer appears to have been admitted by the Church in the diocese in the time of Edward VI<sup>1</sup>; but whether that meant a new departure by the clergy generally or not, there is no inherent improbability in

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also mention *drough-spyrryd*, now *drogh-spyrryd* 'evil spirit,' and *liam*, *liat*, now *lhiam* 'with me,' *lhiat* 'with thee;' but *lhie* 'the posture of lying down,' *lhee* 'physician' and *lhemeen* 'a moth,' as they are still written, except that Cregeen gives, besides *lhemeen*, a form *lhemyyn*, which corresponds exactly with Phillips' *liemyyn* 99 (Sc. *leomann*, but Irish *leamhann*). The practice of writing *lh* in certain words for both *t* and *l* is hard to account for, but it agrees with the habit which Manxmen have of describing both those liquids as 'thick' *l*, which seems to mean that any *l* differing from English *l* counts as 'thick'; and so with *n*.

<sup>1</sup> See Moore's *Sodor and Man*, p. 98.

the conjecture, that one or more of Bishop Phillips' predecessors may have had portions of the Prayerbook translated into Manx<sup>1</sup>. Unfortunately, proof is wanting, as no trace of any such translation has been seen or heard of; but one thing is certain, namely, that Phillips did not invent the orthography of his Prayerbook. In spite of the assumption that there was nothing written in Manx before his time, he must, somewhere or other, have found manuscript materials which practically gave him the models for his orthography. It is needless to recall, in detail, the slips which copiously go to prove that he was not writing the Manx phonetics of his time, but attempting to follow a system of spelling which represented the pronunciation of a previous age. Hence it was that he made such a liberal use of accent-marks of various kinds: they were to save the officiating minister from falling into any of the numerous pitfalls of an unphonetic spelling; and in Phillips' own case some such help was all the more needful, as Gaelic was to him an acquired language. It is worthy of note, that what Phillips' orthography thus lacks, in respect of phonetics, is more than compensated for by the additional importance which it acquires from the point of view of the student of the history and phonology of Celtic speech.

Roughly speaking, the orthography of the Prayerbook may be said to belong to the same school as that of the Dean of Lismore's Book, the manuscript of which is ascribed to the early part of the sixteenth century. It is needless to say that the latter has peculiarities of its own, such, for example, as its use of a mute *e* borrowed from mediæval Northumbrian, whence also it has *guh* for *chy* and *sch* for *š* or *sh*. In other terms, the Phillips orthography is the more antiquated, showing fewer traces of such outside influences, though it is by no means free from them: witness the assibilated *ch* and the guttural *gh*, both of which it borrowed from Northumbrian. On the other hand it has very remarkable features of a mediæval order, such as the use of *fu* or *uf* for *v*, which has already been noticed as pointing to the fourteenth or even the thirteenth century. Then there is the doubling of the vowels to indicate length, a peculiarity which Phillips' orthography shares with that of the Dean of Lismore's Book and with the addition to Adamnan's *Vita S. Columbæ*, as given in the fifteenth

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<sup>1</sup> Such as the things which a child was expected to know in Manx Gaelic before he or she could be confirmed, pp. 388, 408; see also the reference at p. 457, to a *letani golgkagh* or 'Gaelic Litany.'

century manuscript of Codex B of that biography. That addition, entitled *S. Columbæ Discipuli et Cognati*, is printed by Reeves in his edition of the work, pp. 245-247, and he says of it, that 'although annexed by a later hand, it is evidently of great antiquity, and drawn from authentic sources, probably from records preserved at Hy, the school whence Codex B originated.' In this brief Addition we have the following proper names as instances of vowel-doubling, *Cairnaan*, *Calmaan*, *Ernaan*, *Grillaan*, *Conrii*, and *Mernooc*. In writing Irish the practice of doubling long vowels seems to have been discontinued at a comparatively early date, excepting perhaps by a North Irish or Columban school, to which the Hy tract just mentioned may have belonged. For it is to be borne in mind that the doubling with or without the acute accent is to be detected in some of the earliest Irish manuscripts from the eighth to the tenth century, especially the Paulinus Codex of Würzburg<sup>1</sup>; and this orthography was taught by the Columban missionaries to the Angles of Northumbria, so that it is extant in Anglo-Saxon documents. On the other hand it is to be sparingly traced back to post-Roman epigraphy, as for example in the proper name *DAARI*<sup>2</sup> in an old Pembrokeshire inscription. But it is more to the point here to compare the inscriptions, written in the runic character and the Norse language, in Man itself: they are supposed to date from about the twelfth century. Several of them show instances of doubling the vowels: thus a single inscription at Kirk Braddan yields, according to Mr. Kermodé's reading, no less than three names in point, *Krinaas*, *Th...feaak*, *Ufaak*; and such other instances occur as *siin* 'his' and *thaana* 'this.'

Among other marks of antiquity borne by the Phillips orthography may be emphasized its use of the acute accent, which it doubtless inherited, among other things, from Irish, as already suggested; and, to be brief, I may say that I can find no reason to suppose that Phillips' orthography was not derived by the channel of a continuous tradition from old Goidelic. For peoples who produced intrepid mariners, like the Norsemen and the old Irish, the Isle of Man must have been the most central spot in the British archipelago, and this enables one to understand the convergence there of influences, the

<sup>1</sup> For instances see the *Gram. Celtica*, pp. 17, 19, 21, 24, 25: I am indebted to Dr. Stokes for calling my attention to them in this connexion.

<sup>2</sup> See Hübner's *Inscript. Brit. Christianae*, no. 101.

traces of which demand a mention in passing. I have already alluded to the Norse monuments in the island: the names which they show point distinctly to the Scottish islands, especially the Shetlands. This is corroborated by the alphabet scratched in bind Ogams on one of the runic crosses at Kirk Michael, for that form of Ogmic writing is to be traced to the Shetlands. But the south of the island has Ogmic monuments which point in quite another direction. One of these is at the Friary, in the parish of Arbory: it is a fragment reading *Cunamagli ma[qui]* which would have been rendered into Brythonic Latin as *Cunomagli fili* . . . , that is to say, 'the grave of Conmhal son of' somebody whose name is gone. Two more occur, namely, at Ballaqueeney, in Rushen; and they read respectively *Bivaidonas maqui Mucoi Cunava[li]*, which might be Latinized *Bivaedonis fili Nepotis Cunovali*, i. e. 'the Grave of *Bivaedo* son of Maccu Chonaill'; and *Dovaidona maqui Droata*, which would be in Latin *Dovaedonis fili Druidis*, i. e. 'the Grave of Dovædo son of (the) Druid or Magician.' These three inscriptions belong to the oldest class of Ogams, which is represented in the greatest numerical abundance in Munster, and to no considerable extent in any other part of Ireland. Further, a second Ogam inscription has been found at the Friary reading simply *Maq Leog*, to be identified probably with the name *MacLiacc* or *MacLiag*, which was once well known in Ireland. In the Isle of Man it appears reduced to *Cleg* in 1405, and since then it has been variously spelled *Claige* and *Claigue*. At the present day it is most commonly written *Clague*, and it rhymes, as I am assured by Mr. Moore, with the Manx adjective *aeg* 'young.' Now besides the remarkable continuity to which this name is evidence, its Ogmic form of *Maq Leog*, which may belong to some time from the eighth to the twelfth century, taken in conjunction with the three old Ogam inscriptions, goes to prove that Ogam writing may have been practised in Man for some seven or eight centuries, possibly more.

From the beginning of Goidelic ascendancy in Man it was inevitable that the influence of Ireland should be felt there in literary matters, as well as in others, and we are not wholly left to mere conjecture on this point. Thus we read in Cormac's Glossary the story of Senchan Torpeist, chief poet of Ireland about the middle of the seventh century, visiting Man in the course of his circuits. He sailed thither, we are told, at the head of fifty poets as his retinue, besides a number of students; and in the island he found a poetess from



Connaught, who had previously gone on the circuit of Erinn and Alban. So one is led to infer that Man constituted a recognized part of the circuit of the Irish professional man of those days. This would mean a community of literature; and we have already seen that the systems of writing were the same in Ireland and Man, whether Ogmic scores or Latin letters. What, in fact, we have found is, that the Manx spelling of the present day is to be traced back to the system of orthography in which Phillips tried to write the translation of the Prayerbook. The latter, in its turn, claims kinship with that of the Book of the Dean of Lismore, and both belong to a school which one might venture, perhaps, to call North Irish or Columban. One of the later and most conspicuous characteristics of that school was its readiness to yield to the influence of mediæval Northumbrian in its treatment of the older Goidelic spelling. With it I have associated the orthography of the Phillips Prayerbook and that of the Dean of Lismore's Book; but there are other manuscripts to group with those two, as showing traces of Northumbrian influence. I have in view, more particularly, the story of the Second Battle of Moytura: the writing is of the fifteenth century, while the language is of considerable antiquity, according to Dr. Stokes, who has edited, with a translation into English<sup>1</sup>, all the parts of the narrative which he found intelligible. Of the earlier history of such a school of orthography as I have mentioned as possibly once existing, we know nothing for certain, and the best way, perhaps, to form an idea of its leading features would be to study the orthography taught the Northumbrians, in the seventh century, by the Columban clergy whom Oswald invited to labour in his kingdom, namely in the scanty remains of the oldest English of the North.

In any case, the learning of the Columban clergy had been

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<sup>1</sup> See the *Revue Celtique*, vol. xii. 52-130. The manuscript is no. 5280 of the Harleian collection in the British Museum. Among the most remarkable features of the spelling may be mentioned the use of *ou* for the sound of *u*, the use of *i* to mark monillé consonants, as in *gailie* (usually written *gaille*), genitive of *gal* 'valour,' a tendency to double the long vowels of monosyllables, as in Phillips' Prayerbook, and the spelling of words like *tuinn* or *tuind* as *tuidn*, accusative of *tond* 'skin,' which suggests a similarity of pronunciation with the Manx words mentioned at pp. 142-3. Another manuscript which may be mentioned here is that of the Story of the Death of Cúrói, which belongs to the British Museum, where it is numbered Egerton 88. My attention has been kindly called to it by Dr. Stokes, but I have not yet had an opportunity of studying any part of it not written in the usual orthography.

derived from Ireland, and Ireland had learned the use of letters from Britain. For a study of old Irish manuscripts, and of the ancient inscriptions of Wales and Dumnonia, establishes beyond doubt the identity of the form of the letters used on both sides of the Irish Sea, as well as their direct descent from the Latin writing practised on this side during the Roman occupation. So it may be said, that in this, as in all other matters relating to the use of letters in our part of the world, one finds, if one goes back far enough, how true it is that all the roads lead to Rome.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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P. 29. Another instance of the same progressive assimilation as in *ooilley* 'all,' occurs in *er dthy ghulú* 533, radical *kulú*, now *cocylloo*, 'the hind part or rear,' which consists of the same component vocables as the Scotch *culthaobh* 'the back, behind,' to wit, *cul* 'the back,' and *taobh* 'side.' With *kulú* contrast the pronunciation of *lietty*, pp. 22, 53, 133.

P. 32. The first note should begin thus: 'Peculiar forms of *læyf* occur in *er léif stei*,' &c.

P. 33. The Welsh equivalent to *knock* 'a hill,' Goi. *cnoc*, is not the semi-naturalized *cnwc*, but the *cnwch* which occurs in S. Welsh place-names like *Y Cnwch Coch* 'the Red Knoll' and *y Cnwch Deilog* 'the Leafy Knoll'; while in Anglesey it is *clwch* as in *Clwch Ternog* 'Teyrnog's Knoll.' *Cnwc* is a later word borrowed from somewhere, but its history is obscure.

P. 60, 121. Though the modern spelling of the word for yoke is *quing* it is right to say that Phillips has *kuing* 418, which escaped me, though it challenges comparison with Phillips' *kuidd*, p. 59. The mutated form *ghuing* 43 is neutral.

P. 62. When I wrote the note mentioning *goll-tooit* I overlooked the fact that Cregeen has an article on *goal-thoo* in his Dictionary. His is probably the better derivation, but the pronunciation of the first syllable of *goll-twoaie* 'rainbow' sounds, at the present day, exactly the same as that of his *goal-thoo*, and I cannot comprehend why he makes both words accented on the first syllable; for, besides being contrary to the usual rule obtaining in such compounds, no Manxman now knows of any such a pronunciation, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

Pp. 72, 165. The change from *f* to *h* as in *fóyr*, now *hoar* 'gat,' is perhaps not quite as rare as it looks at first sight, for according to O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar*, pp. 178, 215, the *f* of the future of the verb is subject to it throughout the southern half of Ireland, so that

the written *glanfadh* 'I will cleanse' becomes in the spoken language *glanhadh*, or *glanthadh* pronounced the same. 'The *f*,' he says, 'is scarcely heard in this tense in the spoken language in any part of Ireland,' which I take to mean, that, except in the south of Ireland, the *h*, its substitute, has also ceased to be sounded. This must have had as one of its results the extensive confounding of this form of the future tense with the present, and it helps to explain the general disappearance of the old future in Manx and most other Goidelic pronunciations.

P. 79. Some more Goidelic loanwords of the earlier stratum will be found in Dr. Stokes' *Three Irish Glossaries* (London, 1862): see more particularly his preface pp. xx-xxvii, where he has given a list of words borrowed from Latin.

Pp. 82, 117. With *farkey* as against *fargey* 'sea,' may be ranged the Manx surname *Corkish* from *Forcus*, as contrasted with the more usual form *Fergus*. The former is known as *Forcos* on a stone from Clonmacnois (Miss Stokes' *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, part i. p. 16, and plate ii. 5), and as *Forcus* or *Fercus* on a stone at St. Vigean, near Arbroath; see also Reeves' edition of Adamnan's *Vita S. Columbæ* i. 7 (p. 33), where the best manuscripts seem to read *Forcus*. The late genitive of *Forcus* would be *Forcuish* and *Mac Fhorcuish* (pronounced *Mac Orkish*) would, according to the analogy of other Manx surnames, yield exactly the shortened form *Corkish*: compare *Killip* from *M<sup>c</sup> Killip* (1430) = *Mac + Phillip*.

P. 85. In connection with O. Ir. *carpat* 'a chariot,' it may be pointed out that the Latin *carpentum* is understood to be of Celtic origin, and the *p* makes it probable that it comes from a continental people, who spoke no Gallo-Brythonic dialect but some kind of Goidelic.

P. 88. With *lhieng* 'halfpenny,' as an instance of the elision of *ph*, may be compared the similar treatment of Latin *ff* in a word like *óick* 402 'duty' (from the Latin *officium*), which survives in the word *fer-oik* 'a man in office, a magistrate.'

Pp. 97, 8. No instance has been given of a medial *τ* (for *ττ* or *τ'*) being elided, but we seem to have one such in the case of *jéagh* 551, now written *jaagh* 'smoke,' as the kindred form in Irish and Scotch Gaelic is *deatach* 'smoke.' The root seems to have been *dnt*, to which are also probably to be traced the German *zünden* to 'kindle' and the dialectic English *teend*, *tind* 'to set on fire,' and the ordinary English noun *tinder* 'means or materials to kindle': see Kluge's *Etym. Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*, s. *v*. *zünden*.

P. 108. A better derivation of Ir. *ídt* 'goes' may now be read from the pen of Dr. Stokes in his part of the fourth edition of Fick's *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch*, p. 32.

P. 117. The preposition *vei*, as in *vei yn lléu* 78, now written *vei'n clieau* or rather *veih'n clieau* 'from the mountain,' and in *veih'n Raue* 211 'from Rome' literally 'from the Rome,' involves probably the preposition *je*, now written *jeh* 'from' (p. 57); and we have the old Goidelic preposition *imb* 'about' with the same *ve* in *veim y ghrí* 481 'from his heart,' and in *vei magh elle* 468 (for *veim a ghielle*) 'from one another': compare also *iém* 'from' 450, and *fuóm* 452 'under,' probably made up of *de-imb* and *fo-imb* respectively, though the *m* in all these prepositions seems to have been wanted to prevent a hiatus. In the element *ve* in *vei* and *veim* I recognize the equivalent of Scotch Gaelic *bho* (pronounced *vō*) which is, according to McAlpine, the Islanders' pronunciation of what is oftener written *o*, Irish *ua*, *o* 'from.'

P. 124. Another instance to be compared with *masky*, *masley* 'among,' and to be cited as showing that the change in the consonants had taken place before Phillips' time, is that of *káistym* 589 'I will visit, i. e. punish,' imperative *káist* 32, 'assuage,' infinitive *káyske* 433, 444, *kúisky* 444, now *custey* to 'scourge' (Med. Ir. *cosccud*, Mod. Ir. *cosgadh*, Welsh *cosp-i*, Latin *consequ-i*).

P. 148. As to Manx *reih* to 'choose,' Med. Ir. *rogu*, a different etymology is proposed in Stokes' portion of Fick's Dictionary, pp. 234, 235. But it is a very doubtful one, and in any case it makes no difference as regards the phonology of the Manx word, as discussed at pp. 63, 69 above. It is worth mentioning here, that *reih* is *roygh* in the Dean of Lismore's Book, and *reih* in the Fernaig Manuscript: see Cameron's *Reliquiæ Celticæ*, i. 38, ii. 66.

P. 167. As interesting instances of *u* written *ou* may also be mentioned *áou* 542, now written *aw* (pronounced *áu*) 'raw' (p. 32), and *ou* 504, for *ú*, now written *oo* 'thou' (p. 13).

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